



Valmec Limited

ABN 94 003 607 074

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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Corporate Directory

Directors

Mr Stephen Zurhaar
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Steve Dropulich
Managing Director

Mr Vincent Goss
Executive Director

Mr Ranko Matic
Non-Executive Director

Mr Peter Iancov
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Mr Harveer Singh

Registered Office

17-19 Ballantyne Road
Kewdale WA 6105

Telephone: +61 8 9266 8888

Facsimile: +61 8 9493 2787

ASX Code

VMX

Legal Advisers

HWL Ebsworth
Level 1, Westralia Plaza
167 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Telephone: +61 8 9420 1535

Facsimile: 1300 704 211

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited
Level 4 Central Park
152 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Telephone: +61 2 8280 7111

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Auditor

RSM Australia Partners
8 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

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Financial report for the Year ended 30 June 2016

Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2016

Results for Announcement to Market

	2016	2015	
Key Information	\$000	\$000	% Change
Revenue from ordinary activities	50,807	50,453	0.7%
Profit after tax from ordinary activities attributable to members	186	5,751	(96.7%)
Net profit attributable to members	186	5,751	(96.7%)

Dividends Paid and Proposed

	Amount per Security	Franked Amount per Security at 30% of Tax
Ordinary shares:		
2015 final – paid	0.005	-

Record date for determining entitlements to the final dividend:

Ordinary shares

Explanation of Key Information and Dividends

Refer to the accompanying directors' report.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income with Notes to the Statement

Refer to pages 33 to 89 of the 30 June 2016 financial report and accompanying notes for Valmec Limited.

Statement of Financial Position with Notes to the Statement

Refer to pages 34 to 89 of the 30 June 2016 financial report and accompanying notes for Valmec Limited.

Statement of Cash Flows with Notes to the Statement

Refer to pages 36 to 89 of the 30 June 2016 financial report and accompanying notes for Valmec Limited.

Dividend Details

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Ordinary share capital:		
Interim dividend paid (unfranked)	-	394
Interim dividend payable (unfranked)	-	16
Final dividend paid	409	-
Fully franked redeemable preference shares:		
Final dividend paid	-	-

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

There was no dividend reinvestment plan in operation which occurred during the financial year.

Statement of Retained Earnings Showing Movements

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,386	4,045
Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity	186	5,751
Dividends	(409)	(410)
Balance at the end of the year	9,163	9,386

Net Tangible Assets per Share

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Net tangible assets per share	0.12	0.11

Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

There are no associates or joint venture entities.

Commentary on the Results for the Period

Refer to the commentary on the results for the period contained in the "Review of Operations" included within the operating and financial review section of the annual report.

Status of Audit

The 30 June 2016 financial report and accompanying notes for Valmec Limited have been audited and are not subject to any disputes or qualifications. Refer to page 91 of the 30 June 2016 financial report for a copy of the auditor's report.

Operating and Financial Review

Principal Activities

VALMEC Limited is a diversified energy and infrastructure services group providing equipment, construction, commissioning and maintenance services to the oil and gas, resources and infrastructure sectors throughout Australia.

The principal activities of the consolidated group during the financial year were:

- Process Services Engineering, Procurement and Construction;
- Mining Services Multi-Discipline Construction;
- Gas Turbine Compression and Metering;
- Petrochemical and Mining Fabrication;
- Electrical and underground services;
- Earthworks and civil engineering;
- Asset Preservation, Service and Maintenance

Valmec operates from offices in Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane with regional workshop facilities in Dalby (QLD).

Significant Changes to Activities

No significant changes in the nature of the consolidated group's principal activities occurred during the financial year.

Our Business Model and Objectives

Providing satisfactory returns to our shareholders is our primary objective.

The Group previously advised its intentions to actively review new transactions with the view of creating shareholder value. The Board members have a broad range of experience, skills and networks within the Oil, Gas and Resources sectors which the Group now intends on utilizing in reviewing future transaction opportunities.

Together with its global technology partners, Valmec Limited presents itself as a niche offering in the supply of specialist engineering, procurement, construction (EPC), preservation and integrity maintenance services to the Energy Services, Oil, Gas and Resources industries.

Review of Operations

Revenues

Sales revenue for the financial year was \$50.8 million up marginally from the previous corresponding period.

Sustained lower commodity and oil prices continue to create challenging conditions within the greater engineering and construction sector constraining Valmec's revenue growth expectations in EPC and turnkey projects during this period. Against this backdrop however, Valmec has continued to be engaged by various Clients on early contractor involvement (ECI) activities and tender opportunities on East Coast development projects and continues to remain confident of its ability to book the majority of these projects to its order book during FY17.

Service and maintenance revenues have continued to grow during the period, benefiting from client strategies focused on asset optimisation and enhancements in operations and maintenance during this cycle of low oil and gas prices. Valmec's service revenues accounted for over 41% of total Group revenues during the period, and are expected to grow even further during FY17 with the ramp up of several long term service agreements and increasing activity in client asset optimisation projects.

Earnings

Underlying earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) for the year was \$3.03 million, significantly up from the previous year (FY15: \$1.45 million), when excluding the gains made on acquisition of Exterran (Australia) Pty Ltd of \$5.13 million.

Underlying trading EBITDA before corporate costs was \$4.05 million for the year. (FY15: \$2.59 million)

Reported net profit after tax (NPAT) for the year after accounting for prior period tax adjustments of \$236K, was \$186K and on an underlying basis, is up from the previous year (FY15: \$0.43 million loss) when excluding the after tax gains made on acquisition of Exterran (Australia) Pty Ltd of \$6.18 million.

Earnings per share for the reporting period was 0.23 cents.

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet stabilisation continues to be a key focus within this low commodity price cycle.

With Net Assets of \$15.5 million and gearing levels at the reporting date largely consistent with the prior year, Valmec remains well placed to service its revenue growth expectations for FY17. The Company also resolved to suspend its future dividend payments until further notice, electing rather to retain capital to assist in the Company's current East Coast expansion activities.

Valmec increased the levels of cashflows used in its operations compared to prior year trading (+ \$3.1 million) due predominantly to investment in spare parts inventory for its long term service contracts and extended receivables terms adopted by several customers as at the reporting date. All receivables were collected in full during July 2016 and receivables collection periods remain at 31 days.

Sales Bookings

During the year, the Group's ability to scale and diversify its projects mix by using its in-house delivery capabilities, saw it secure work in new public and private infrastructure and gas service markets together as well as its traditional core sectors.

In November 2015, Valmec announced the establishment of an Indigenous Alliance with majority owned indigenous company, Pindari WA Pty Ltd. Since its establishment, the Alliance has continued to gain increased recognition in the North West Resources sector having already delivered over \$4 million of minor projects to its clients.

In March 2016, Valmec also announced the award of a long term Services Contract with Australia Pacific LNG for its upstream compression and power generation assets. Potentially valued at circa \$48 million over a 4 year term (inclusive of extensions), the Contract will underpin the continued expansion of Valmec's operations and maintenance footprint across the upstream gas sector.

Valmec also continues to work closely with a number of oil and gas explorers and producers as they develop their current upstream infrastructure development programs. East Coast gas supply and pricing dynamics continue to drive this increased upstream activity as explorers and producers manage the impending gas supply constraints for LNG.

Working closely with these clients across all phases of their current asset management programs – brownfields construction, asset overhauls and technical services, Valmec is in a strong position to secure these larger development projects when they proceed during FY17.

Safety

To accommodate its diversified sales mix, Valmec continues to develop and implement new fit for purpose HSE processes and systems within its expanded workforce. Ongoing safety initiatives coupled with Valmec's "Golden Rules of Safety" program integrated with Client systems, will ensure that the Group remains well positioned during further periods of staff and new project or service contract growth.

With its strong safety performance being recognised by clients both in Western Australia and Queensland during the year, Valmec has also been able to achieve a significant safety performance milestone of 1,000,000 lost time injury (LTI) free hours in May 2016.

The Group also finished the year with a total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) of 0.69.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

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

Events after the Reporting Period

On 26 July 2016, Valmec announced the award of a Contract for Infrastructure Works in Western Australia valued at \$13.3 million. The scope of work includes bulk earthworks and drainage services and is expected to be completed by October 2017.

There have been no other matters or circumstances occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated group in future financial years.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

Other than as referred to in this report, further information as to likely developments in the operations of the consolidated group would, in the opinion of the directors, be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated group.

Environmental Issues

The Group's operations are subject to a range of environmental regulations.

During the financial year, Valmec Limited and its subsidiaries met all reporting requirements under any relevant legislation. There were no incidents which required reporting.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company has considered and set up a framework for embracing the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition) (“**Recommendations**”). The Company has followed each of the Recommendations where the Board has considered the practices appropriate, taking into account factors such as size of the Company and the Board, the resources available to the Company and the activities of the Company. Where, after due consideration the Company’s corporate governance policies depart from the Recommendations, the Board has outlined the nature of, and reason for, the adoption of its own practice.

Further information about the Company’s corporate governance practices, charters and policies are available on the Company’s web site at www.valmec.com.au

The Board sets out below its “if not why not” report in relation to those matters of corporate governance where the Company’s practices depart from the Recommendations. As the Company’s activities develop in size, nature and scope, further consideration will be given by the Board to the implementation of additional corporate governance structures.

	PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT	
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
1.1	A listed entity should disclose: (a) respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management	Adopted The Directors have adopted a Board Charter which outlines the role of the Board. Executive Service Agreements outline functions of the executive directors. Non-executive Director appointment letters outline the terms and conditions of non-executive director appointments. As the Company recruits additional management, the roles and responsibilities of these persons will be considered and documented.
1.2	A listed entity should: (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 in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director	Adopted The Company has a Remunerations and Nominations Committee which is responsible for assisting and overseeing the responsibilities in relation to nominating new Board Members and undertaking the appropriate checks before nominating a person for appointment to the Board. The re-election of Peter Iancov and Ranko Matic at 2015 AGM Notice of meeting included the required information on his background and other material directorships, term and the Board’s consideration of him as a non-independent director.
1.3	A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	Adopted All directors, including Non-Executives have a written agreement with the Company setting out the terms of their appointments.
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.	Adopted The responsibilities of the Company Secretary are contained within the Board Structure Document.

1.5	<p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have a diversity Policy which includes requirements for Board/Committee to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and assess them and achieving them annually</p> <p>(b) disclose that policy</p> <p>(c) disclose at end of reporting period how objectives are being achieved via:</p> <p>(i) respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how senior exec is defined); or</p> <p>(ii) if entity is a “relevant employer” under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entities most recent “Gender Equality</p>	<p>Part Adopted</p> <p>The Company does have a diversity policy which is included on the Valmec Corporate Governance web page.</p> <p>The Company makes the following disclosures regarding the proportion of women employed in the organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women on Board: 0% - Women in Senior Management: 12% - Women in whole organisation: 20% <p>The Diversity policy currently only has general objectives and not measurable objectives (e.g. the number of women/indigenous etc. on the board, in senior management).</p>
1.6	<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>Adopted</p> <p>The Company has established a Directors and Board Performance Review Charter. The charter empowers the Remuneration and Nominations committee to regularly review the effectiveness and performance of the Board.</p> <p>Apart from remuneration matters, a formal annual review was not undertaken in the reporting period concerned due to significant other business matters being dealt with and the relative size of the board and company structure in place.</p>
1.7	<p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior 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>Adopted</p> <p>The Company has established a Senior Executives Performance Review charter. The charter empowers the Remuneration and Nominations committee to regularly review the effectiveness and performance of the senior executives. The Managing Director, under the delegated authority of the Board, determines the KPI's of the senior executive members. The Managing Director, with the Remuneration and Nominations Committee, formally reviews the performance of senior executives annually.</p> <p>The performance evaluation of the senior executives is undertaken annually in the first quarter of each financial year and the Company confirms that this has been done in the reporting period in accordance with that process.</p>
PRINCIPLE 2 – STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
2.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have a nomination committee which:</p> <p>(i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and</p>	<p>Part Adopted</p> <p>The Company has a Remuneration and Nomination Committee. There are currently only two members (due to size of board):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stephen Zurhaar (Chair – not independent)

	<p>(ii) is chaired by an independent director; and disclose:</p> <p>(i) the charter of the committee;</p> <p>(ii) the members of the committee; and</p> <p>(iii) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met through the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(b) If it does not have a nomination committee disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issue and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.</p>	<p>- Ranko Matic (Independent)</p> <p>The Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter is on the company website – refer www.valmec.com.au .</p> <p>The Committee has met twice in the year ended 30/6/16 with Stephen Zurhaar and Ranko Matic attending both meetings.</p>
2.2	A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	<p>Adopted</p> <p>The Company has a skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has and what the board would like to achieve. Further information on each director including their independence, education, experience and tenure is available in the Directors Report.</p>
2.3	<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, position, association or relationship as described in Box 2.3 (Factors relevant to assessing independence) but the board is of the opinion that it doesn't compromise the independence of the director, nature of the interest, position, association or relationship and an explanation as to why the board is of that opinion; and</p> <p>(c) the length of service of each director.</p>	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>(a) Ranko Matic & Peter Iancov – Independent,</p> <p>(b) n/a</p> <p>(c) Appointment 6 February 2012 & 23 October 2015</p>
2.4	A majority of the Board of a listed entity should be independent directors.	<p>Not Adopted.</p> <p>Only 40% of the Board (2 member, Ranko Matic & Peter Iancov) is considered independent as per box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.</p>
2.5	The Chair of a 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.	<p>Not Adopted.</p> <p>The Chairman Stephen Zurhaar is in a non-executive role, and is separate from the role of CEO/MD. However Mr Zurhaar is not considered to be an independent director upon reference to box 2.3 of ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations as he is a substantial security holder.</p>

2.6	A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>The induction of new directors is currently completed by the Company Secretary. All Directors have access to professional development opportunities to improve on their skills and knowledge to assist in their roles as directors.</p>
PRINCIPLE 3 – PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
3.1	<p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and</p> <p>(b) (b) disclose that code of conduct or a summary of it.</p>	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>Copy of Code of Conduct published on the Company's website and available at www.valmec.com.au</p>
PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
4.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have an audit committee which:</p> <p>(i) has at least 3 members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and</p> <p>(ii) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board;</p> <p>And disclose:</p> <p>(iii) the charter of the committee</p> <p>(iv) the relevant qualifications and experience of the member of the committee; and</p> <p>(v) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the member at those meetings; or</p> <p>(b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.</p>	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>The Company currently has a Risk and Audit Committee.</p> <p>The committee has only 3 members, due to the size of the board and all members are non-executives, with 2 member considered independent.</p> <p>The Committee is chaired by Mr Ranko Matic who is the independent member of the Committee. Mr Matic is a CA with 25 years' experience.</p> <p>Mr Stephen Zurhaar is other member of the committee. He is a CPA with relevant experience from his finance and executive roles over the past 25 years</p> <p>Mr Peter Iancov is the other member of the committee. He has over 24 years' expertise gained in the energy infrastructure, mining, commercial construction, contracting and defence sectors.</p> <p>The Audit and Risk Committee Charter is published on the Company website – refer www.valmec.com.au</p> <p>The Risk and Audit Committee has met twice in the financial period ending 30 June 2016.</p>

4.2	The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.	Adopted
4.3	A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit	Adopted
PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
5.1	A listed entity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it 	Adopted. The Company has a Continuous Disclosure Policy which is published on the Company website. Refer www.valmec.com.au
PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
6.1	A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	Adopted Refer to the Company's Corporate Governance page on its website – www.valmec.com.au
6.2	A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	Adopted The Company has a Shareholder Communication Policy which is published on its website – www.valmec.com.au
6.3	A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	Adopted The Company encourages participation at General Meetings upon the dispatch of its Notice of Meeting and advises security holders that they may submit questions they would like to be asked at the meeting to the Board and to the Company's auditors.
6.4	A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	Adopted
PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK		
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
7.1	The board of a listed entity should:	Part Adopted

	<p>(a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, And disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the members of the committee; and (v) 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>(b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.</p>	<p>The Risk Committee is contained within the Audit and Risk Committee as detailed above in Audit Committee recommendation (4.1)</p>
7.2	<p>The board or a committee of the board should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place. 	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>The Board reviews risk on a regular basis, with an annual review as a minimum. The following policies and procedures form part of the Company's Risk Management Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit and Risk Committee Charter • Strategy Planning Committee Charter • Risk Management Policy • Business Insurance Program • Company Business Plan • Procedures to review and approve strategic plans • Controls to manage financial exposures and operational risks <p>The Company also has a Risk and Audit Committee that oversees the review of the Risk Management Framework on an Annual Basis.</p> <p>A review of all policies and procedures associated with Risk and Risk Management has been completed in August 2016.</p>
7.3	<p>A listed entity should disclose:</p> <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. 	<p>Not Adopted</p> <p>The Company does not have a structured formalised internal audit function, however historically the Board has reviewed the internal control systems and risk management policies on an annual basis.</p> <p>The recently formed Risk and Audit Committee has the responsibility to oversee the internal Control and Risk Management of the Company, as detailed in its charter.</p>
7.4	<p>A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.</p>	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>The Company has a sustainability policy.</p> <p>A copy of this policy can be found on the Company's website – www.valmec.com.au</p>

	PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY	
	Recommendation	Valmec Limited Current Practice
8.1	<p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) have a remuneration committee which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the members of the committee; and (v) 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>(b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.</p>	<p>Part Adopted.</p> <p>Company has a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Refer information as provided under recommendation 2.1 for Remuneration and Nomination Committee.</p>
8.2	<p>A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.</p>	<p>Adopted.</p> <p>The Company has a Remuneration Policy which separately addresses the remuneration of Executive Directors and Senior Managers, and Non-Executive Directors.</p> <p>A copy of the policy is available on the Company website – www.valmec.com.au</p>
8.3	<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>Adopted.</p> <p>The Company has a Remuneration Policy in place (as advised above) which covers the equity-based remuneration scheme.</p> <p>A copy of this policy is available on the Company website – www.valmec.com.au</p>

Directors' Report

Definitions

For the purposes of this report:

Valmec Limited or Listed Entity or the Company means only the legal entity of Valmec Limited, which is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: VMX).

Valmec Group means Valmec Limited and all its subsidiaries. The Consolidated group or Group means the Valmec Group.

Your directors present their report on the consolidated group (referred to herein as the Group) consisting of Valmec Limited (referred to hereafter as the "company" or "parent entity") and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The information in the preceding 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:

General Information

Directors

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

Stephen Zurhaar – Non-executive Chairman

Steve Dropulich – Managing Director

Vincent Goss – Executive Director

Ranko Matic – Non-executive Director and Company Secretary (resigned as company secretary on 8 August 2016)

Peter Iancov – Non-executive Director

Particulars of each director's experience and qualifications are set out later in this report.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

In respect of the financial year end 30 June 2016, a final dividend of \$0.005 per share has been paid (2015: \$0.005).

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive 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.

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

Proceedings on Behalf of 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.

Non-audit Services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The board of directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services outlined in Note 8 do not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and included within these financial statements.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Valmec Limited under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
29/10/2013	30/06/2018	\$0.25	500,000
08/01/2014	10/01/2018	\$0.25	50,740,001
28/11/2014	30/09/2019	\$0.30	1,410,167
13/7/2015	31/12/2018	\$0.25	1,000,000
1/6/2015	31/12/2018	\$0.25	250,000
30/11/2015	30/11/2020	\$0.30	661,723
			<hr/> 54,561,891 <hr/>

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the company or any other entity.

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.

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the remuneration report.

Rounding of Amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/91 and in accordance with that class order, amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars.

Information Relating to Directors and Company Secretary

Stephen Zurhaar	–	Non-executive Chairman
Qualifications	–	Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Certified Practicing Accountant
Experience	–	<p>Stephen Zurhaar is the Chairman and founder of the Z Corp Group of Businesses and Executive Director of Core Equities Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Stephen was also one of the Founders of the HVAC/HPS Group of Companies and from the Group's inception up to its sale to Enerflex Ltd (a TSX listed Public Company) in 2005, was actively involved in its executive management, holding different key roles such as Finance Director, CEO and ultimately Chairman.</p> <p>Stephen was pivotal in negotiating the successful transactions with Enerflex Ltd and with ANZ Private Equity in their purchase of HVAC Construction QLD Pty Ltd.</p> <p>He now consults on strategic and change management for SMEs and Private Equity Groups.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	–	13,833,933 ordinary shares and 3,000,000 options
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of remuneration committee, nomination committee, audit and risk committee and mergers and acquisition committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	None
Steve Dropulich	–	Managing Director
Qualifications	–	Steve is a Chartered Accountant and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors
Experience	–	Steve most recently held the role of Managing Director/ Vice President of the Enerflex Australasia Group, a multi-discipline Engineering, Construction, Supply and Service organisation servicing the Oil, Gas and Mining Sectors. The Enerflex Australasia Group grew to over 500 employees and annual revenues of over \$300m during Steve's tenure; making it the second largest Regional operation for a TSX listed Company, Enerflex Limited, outside North America.
Interest in Shares and Options	–	5,534,389 ordinary shares and 2,417,723 options
Interest in performance rights	–	509,737 performance rights

Special Responsibilities	–	Member of mergers and acquisition committee and strategic planning committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	None
Vincent Goss	–	Non-executive Director
Qualifications	–	Officer Fellow of the Institution of Engineers Australia and also holds a Builders Registration accreditation in Western Australia
Experience	–	<p>Vincent Goss was one of the founders of the HVAC/HPS Groups of Companies in 1988 originally holding the role of Construction Director through to his latest role as Group Managing Director during the group's transaction with the Enerflex Australasia Group.</p> <p>A Civil Engineer with over 35 year's experience in multidiscipline services, Vincent is able to provide businesses with specialist skills in tender design, quality assurance/quality control, safety and environmental systems.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	–	13,521,539 ordinary shares and 3,450,000 options
Interest in performance rights	-	149,000 performance rights
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of strategic planning committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	None
Ranko Matic	–	Non-executive Director and Company Secretary
Qualifications	–	Chartered Accountant
Experience	–	Over 25 years experience in the areas of financial and executive management, accounting, audit, business and corporate advisory. Ranko has considerable experience in a range of industries with particular exposure to public listed companies and large private enterprises. He is a Director of a Chartered Accounting firm and a Corporate Advisory company based in Perth, Western Australia and has specialist expertise and exposure in the areas of audit, corporate services, due diligence, mergers and acquisitions, and valuations.
Interest in Shares and Options	–	325,000 ordinary shares
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of Audit, Finance and Risk committee, remuneration and nomination committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Non-executive director of East Energy Resources Limited (December 2007 to present)

		Non-executive director of Celsius Coal Limited (December 2010 to March 2012, November 2012 to present)
		Non-executive director of Argosy Minerals Limited (July 2014 to present)
		Non-executive director of Antilles Oil and Gas NL (April 2014 to August 2014) (Re-appointed February 2016 to present)
Peter Iancov	–	Non-executive Director
Qualifications	–	Masters of Engineering, Electrical/Mechanical
Experience	–	<p>Mr Iancov is a highly experienced executive with over 24 years' expertise gained in the energy infrastructure, mining, commercial construction, contracting and defence sectors.</p> <p>Most recently having served as the Group Chief Executive Officer of Doric Group, Mr Iancov has previously held senior positions with responsibility for building business partnerships across Australian and multinational organisations.</p> <p>In his previous executive roles, Mr Iancov has been instrumental in securing and delivering major contracting projects and was responsible for the management, construction and operation of critical energy infrastructure assets in excess of \$4.3 billion.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	–	205,125 ordinary shares
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of strategic planning committee, audit, finance and risk committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	None

Harveer Singh	–	Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer
Qualifications	–	Certified Practising Accountant
Experience	–	Over 17 years of experience in the areas of financial and commercial management gained over various industries ranging from mining services, logistics & manufacturing. He has combined his financial ability with strong sense of commercial acumen to provide businesses with commercial guidance and financial stewardship. Qualified as a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) and he holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree.
Interest in Shares and Options	–	12,500 ordinary shares & 241,666 options
Interest in Performance Rights	–	80,357 performance rights
Special Responsibilities	–	Nil.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	None

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, eight meetings of directors, two remuneration and nominations meetings were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Full meetings of directors		Meetings of Committee			
	Held	Attended	Audit & Risk		Remuneration	
			Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Stephen Zurhaar	7	7	2	2	1	1
Steve Dropulich	7	7	-	-	-	-
Vincent Goss	7	6	-	-	-	-
Ranko Matic	7	6	2	2	1	1
Peter Iancov	3	3	2	2	-	-

Remuneration Report (Audited)

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

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly, or indirectly, including all directors.

Remuneration Policy

This remuneration report, which forms part of the directors' report, sets out information about the remuneration of Valmec Limited's directors and its senior management for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below under the following headings.

- Remuneration policy for directors and senior executives
- Performance based remuneration
- Company Performance, Shareholder Wealth and Directors' and Executives' Remuneration
- Employment Contracts of Directors and Senior Executives
- Elements of Directors and executive remuneration

Remuneration Policy for Directors and Senior Executives

The remuneration policy of Valmec Limited has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the consolidated group's financial results. The board of Valmec Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the consolidated group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the consolidated group is as follows:

All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, and performance incentives.

The remuneration committee reviews executive packages annually and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the consolidated entity's profits and shareholders' value.

The performance of executives is measured against criteria agreed annually with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the consolidated group's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives are linked to predetermined performance criteria. The board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives and bonuses and can recommend changes to the committee's recommendations. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Participants in the company's equity based remuneration schemes are not permitted to enter into transactions which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme.

The executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.50% of base salary up to a legislated maximum, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Individuals can choose to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive.

The board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration and nominations committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and is presently set at an aggregate of \$300,000 per annum. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the consolidated group. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2015 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 2015 AGM, 99.29% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Performance Based Remuneration

The Company has two types of Performance Based Remuneration – Short Term Incentives (STI) and Long Term Incentives (LTI). STIs are payable in cash. Outcomes are based on Valmec's financial and operational performance over the financial period, in addition to individual performance measures. Part of the Company's LTIs which may form part of an Executive's package includes the issue of Performance Rights and Share Options that are subject to the satisfaction of performance hurdles. These LTI instruments are issued to Management for the purposes of aligning their interests with those of shareholders by rewarding long term sustainable shareholder value creation. For the FY15 LTI plan, outcomes are based on Relative Total Shareholder Return TSR measures.

Company Performance, Shareholder Wealth and Directors' and Executives' Remuneration

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal alignment between shareholders and directors and executives. The total remuneration packages for Directors and Executives may include a combination of the following:

- i. **Fixed component** – Base salary including superannuation. This is expressed as a specific amount that the executive may take in a form agreed with the Company and is determined based on market reference, the scope and nature of the individual's role, their performance and experience.
- ii. **At risk components** – The Board considers that the financial and operational performance and prospects of the Company are strongly linked to creating shareholder wealth. Accordingly, the Board has put in place at-risk components to remuneration based on success in delivering on pre-defined targets. At-risk components are in the form of:
 - a) **Short Term Incentive (STI)** – payable in cash. Outcomes are based on Valmec's financial and operational performance over the financial period, in addition to individual performance measures;
 - b) **Long Term Incentives (LTI)** – includes the issue of Performance Rights and Share Options that are subject to the satisfaction of performance hurdles. These LTI instruments are issued to Management for the purposes of aligning their interests with those of shareholders by rewarding long term sustainable shareholder value creation. For the FY15 LTI plan, outcomes are based on Relative Total Shareholder Return (RTSR) and Earnings Per Share (EPS) measures.

The Company believes this policy will be effective in increasing shareholder wealth over the coming years.

Employment Contracts of Directors and Senior Executives

The employment contracts typically stipulate 1 month resignation periods other than the Managing Director. The Company may terminate the Managing Director's employment contract without cause by providing 3 months written notice, and at the end of that notice period, make a payment equal to the salary payable over a 3 month period. The Company may also at its sole discretion terminate an employment contract immediately by making a payment equal to the salary for the relevant period of notice. There are no employment contracts relating to Non-Executive Directors or the Company Secretary other than those outlined above.

Performance Income as a Proportion of Total Remuneration

The Company issued equity securities as part of performance income during the year, as detailed in the tables below for certain Directors and Specified Executives.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of KMP of the consolidated group. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options, performance rights and SARs.

	Position Held as at 30 June 2016 and any Change during the Year	Contract Details (Duration and Termination)	LTI Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance			Fixed remuneration Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance	
			Non-salary			Fixed Salary/ Fees %	Total %
			Cash-	Shares/	SARs/Options/		
			based	Units	Rights		
			Incentives %	%	%		
Group KMP							
Stephen Zurhaar	Non-executive Chairman	N/A	-	-	-	100%	100%
Steve Dropulich	Managing Director	N/A	-	-	12%	89%	100%
Vincent Goss	Executive Director	N/A	-	-	13%	87%	100%
Ranko Matic	Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary	N/A	-	-	-	100%	100%
Peter Iancov	Non-Executive Director	N/A	-	-	-	100%	100%
Kelvin Andrijich	Director – Oil and Gas	N/A	-	-	9%	91%	100%
Harveer Singh	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	-	-	4%	96%	100%

Remuneration Expense Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year and comparative year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP of the consolidated group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2016 and 2015

		Short-term Benefits				Post-employment Benefits		Long-term Benefits		Equity-settled Share-based Payments		Cash-settled Share-based Payments ^{^^} #	Term Benefits	Total
		Salary, Fees and Leave	Profit Share and Bonus	Non-monetary	Other	Super	Other	Incentive Plans	LSL	Shares / Units	Options/ Performance rights [^] #			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Group KMP														
Stephen Zurhaar	2016	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
	2015	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Steve Dropulich	2016	370,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	45,548	6,782	-	452,330
	2015	380,000	-	1,800	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	17,717	2,764	-	432,281
Vincent Goss	2016	120,000 ¹	-	3,235	-	11,400	-	-	-	-	17,076	2,663	-	154,375
	2015	282,411	-	3,171	-	26,829	-	-	-	-	9,961	1,554	-	323,926
Ranko Matic	2016	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
	2015	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
Peter Iancov [#]	2016	53,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,333
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelvin Andrijich	2016	400,000	-	1,936	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	42,691	-	-	474,627
	2015	158,460 ²	-	256	-	11,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,601
Harveer Singh	2016	231,250	-	3,427	-	21,969	-	-	-	-	9,208	1,436	-	267,290
	2015	250,000	-	2,328	-	23,750	-	-	-	-	5,371	838	-	282,287
Total KMP	2016	1,276,583	-	8,598	-	93,369	-	-	-	-	114,523	10,881	-	1,503,954
	2015	1,172,871	-	7,555	-	92,464	-	-	-	-	33,049	5,156	-	1,311,095

[#] Commenced as Non-Executive Director on the 1st November 2015

[^]Options and performance rights granted are expensed over the performance period.

^{^^}SARs granted are expensed over the performance period.

[#]Equity/cash settled share-based payments as per Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03 (1) item 11. These include negative amounts for SARs, options and performance rights forfeited during the year (if any).

¹ Conversion to part-time remuneration employment 1 July 2015

² Commenced employment 9th February 2015

Cash Bonuses, Performance-related Bonuses and Share-based Payments

The terms and conditions relating to options and bonuses granted as remuneration during the year to KMP are as follows:

Share appreciation rights (SARs):

	Remuneration Type	Grant Date	Grant Value \$	Reason for Grant (Note 1)	Percentage Vested/Paid during Year % (Note 2)	Percentage Forfeited during Year %	Percentage Remaining as Unvested %	Expiry Date for Vesting or Payment	Range of Possible Values Relating to Future Payments 30 June 2016 (Note 3)
Group KMP									
Steve Dropulich	SARs	28/11/2014	16,072	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	8,571
Vincent Goss	SARs	28/11/2014	9,035	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	4,818
Harveer Singh	SARs	28/11/2014	4,872	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	2,598
Steve Dropulich	SARs	30/11/2015	11,887	1	0%	-	100%	30/11/2020	9,843

Note 1: The SARs have been granted as part of a sign-on and performance incentive.

Note 2: The dollar value of the percentage vested/paid during the period has been reflected in the Table of Benefits and Payments.

All SARs were issued by Valmec Limited and entitle the holder to cash payment after meeting the vesting conditions.

There have not been any alterations to the terms or conditions of any grants since grant date.

Note 3: The fair value of SARs is remeasured at each reporting date. The amount represents SARs yet to be expensed.

The performance conditions of SARs that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

SARs Granted as Remuneration:

Grants Granted as Remuneration									
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Grant Details			Exercised		Lapsed		Balance at End of Year No.
		Issue Date	No.	Value 30 June 2016 \$ (Note 1)	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	
Group KMP									
Steve Dropulich	169,000	30/11/2015	123,050	11,887	-	-	-	-	292,050
Vincent Goss	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Harveer Singh	51,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,230
	315,230		123,050	11,887	-	-	-	-	438,280

	Balance at End of Year No.	Vested			Unvested
		Exercisable No.	Unexercisable No.	Total at End of Year No.	Total at End of Year No.
Group KMP					
Steve Dropulich	292,050	-	-	-	292,050
Vincent Goss	95,000	-	-	-	95,000
Harveer Singh	51,230	-	-	-	51,230
	438,280	-	-	-	438,280

Note 1: The fair value of SARs granted as remuneration and as shown in the above table has been determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and will be recognised as an expense over the relevant vesting period to the extent that conditions necessary for vesting are satisfied. The fair value of SARs is remeasured at each reporting date.

Performance rights (PR):

	Remuneration Type	Grant Date	Grant Value \$	Reason for Grant (Note 1)	Percentage Vested/Paid during Year % (Note 2)	Percentage Forfeited during Year %	Percentage Remaining as Unvested %	Expiry Date for Vesting or Payment	Range of Possible Values Relating to Future Payments \$ (Note 3)
Group KMP									
Steve Dropulich	PR	28/11/2014	43,725	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	23,316
Vincent Goss	PR	28/11/2014	24,585	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	13,109
Harveer Singh	PR	28/11/2014	13,259	1	0%	-	100%	28/11/2019	7,070
Steve Dropulich	PR	30/11/2015	31,177	1	0%	-	100%	30/11/2020	25,816

Note 1: The PR have been granted as part of a sign-on and performance incentive.

Note 2: The dollar value of the percentage vested/paid during the period has been reflected in the Table of Benefits and Payments.

All PR were issued by Valmec Limited and entitle the holder to one ordinary share in Valmec Limited for each PR exercised.

There have not been any alterations to the terms or conditions of any grants since grant date.

Note 3: The amount has been determined as the amount of the grant date fair value of the PR that is yet to be expensed.

The performance conditions of PR that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

PR Granted as Remuneration:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Grant Details			Exercised		Lapsed		Balance at End of Year No.
		Issue Date	No.	Value \$ (Note 1)	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	
Group KMP									
Steve Dropulich	265,500	30/11/2015	244,237	31,177	-	-	-	-	509,737
Vincent Goss	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,000
Harveer Singh	80,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,357
	494,357		244,237	31,177	-	-	-	-	738,594

	Balance at End of Year No.	Vested		Total at End of Year No.	Unvested Total at End of Year No.
		Exercisable No.	Unexercisable No.		
Group KMP					
Steve Dropulich	509,737	-	-	-	509,737
Vincent Goss	149,000	-	-	-	149,000
Harveer Singh	80,357	-	-	-	80,357
	738,594	-	-	-	738,594

Note 1: The fair value of PR granted as remuneration and as shown in the above table has been determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and will be recognised as an expense over the relevant vesting period to the extent that conditions necessary for vesting are satisfied.

Options:

	Remuneration Type	Grant Date	Grant Value \$	Reason for Grant (Note 1)	Percentage Vested/Paid during Year % (Note 2)	Percentage Forfeited during Year %	Percentage Remaining as Unvested %	Expiry Date for Vesting or Payment	Range of Possible Values Relating to Future Payments \$ (Note 3)
Group KMP Performance based:									
Steve Dropulich	Options	28/11/2014	59,308	1	0%	-	100%	30/09/2019	31,626
Vincent Goss	Options	28/11/2014	33,341	1	0%	-	100%	30/09/2019	17,779
Harveer Singh	Options	28/11/2014	17,978	1	0%	-	100%	30/09/2019	9,587
Steve Dropulich	Options	30/11/2015	57,074	1	0%	-	100%	30/11/2020	47,260
Non-performance based:									
Kelvin Andrijich	Options	13/07/2015	42,691	1	100%	-	0%	31/12/2018	-

Note 1: The options have been granted as part of a sign-on and performance incentive.

Note 2: The dollar value of the percentage vested/paid during the period has been reflected in the Table of Benefits and Payments.

All options were issued by Valmec Limited and entitle the holder to one ordinary share in Valmec Limited for each option exercised.

There have not been any alterations to the terms or conditions of any grants since grant date.

Note 3: The amount has been determined as the amount of the grant date fair value of the options that is yet to be expensed.

The performance conditions of options that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- Earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

Options Granted as Remuneration

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Grant Details			Exercised		Lapsed		Balance at End of Year No.
		Issue Date	No.	Value \$ (Note 1)	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	
Group KMP									
Steve Dropulich	756,000	30/11/2015	661,723	57,074	-	-	-	-	1,417,723
Vincent Goss	425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425,000
Harveer Singh	229,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,166
Kelvin Andrijich	-	13/07/2015	1,000,000	42,691	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	1,410,166		1,661,723	57,074	-	-	-	-	3,071,889

	Balance at End of Year No.	Vested		Total at End of Year No.	Unvested Total at End of Year No.
		Exercisable No.	Unexercisable No.		
Group KMP					
Steve Dropulich	1,417,723	-	-	-	1,417,723
Vincent Goss	425,000	-	-	-	425,000
Harveer Singh	229,166	-	-	-	229,166
Kelvin Andrijich	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
	3,071,889	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,071,889

Note 1: The fair value of options granted as remuneration and as shown in the above table has been determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and will be recognised as an expense over the relevant vesting period to the extent that conditions necessary for vesting are satisfied.

KMP Options:

Details of options held by directors and key management personnel

	Balance		Granted as	Balance	Vested /	Vested/Not
2016	1/07/2015	Others*	remuneration	30/06/2016	Exercisable	exercisable
	No.	No.	No.	No.	30/06/2016	30/06/2016
Directors	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steve Dropulich	1,756,000	-	661,723	2,417,723	1,000,000	-
Stephen Zurhaar	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Vincent Goss	3,450,000	-	-	3,450,000	3,025,000	-
Ranko Matic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Iancov	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives						
Kelvin Andrijich	50,000	1,000,000	-	1,050,000	1,050,000	-
Harveer Singh	241,666	-	-	241,666	12,500	-
Total	8,497,666	1,000,000	661,723	10,159,389	8,087,500	-

*At date of appointment or resignation.

KMP Shareholdings

Number of shares held by Company directors and key management personnel

	Balance	At date of	Received as	Options	Acquired	Balance
2016	1/07/2015	appointment	remuneration	exercised	during the year	30/06/2016
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Directors	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steve Dropulich	5,329,389	-	-	-	205,000	5,534,389
Stephen Zurhaar	13,780,631	-	-	-	53,302	13,833,933
Vincent Goss	13,499,572	-	-	-	21,967	13,521,539
Ranko Matic	325,000	-	-	-	-	325,000
Peter Iancov	-	-	-	-	205,125	205,125
Executives						
Kelvin Andrijich	233,730	-	-	-	70,000	303,730
Harveer Singh	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
Total	33,180,822	-	-	-	555,394	33,736,216

Other Equity-related KMP Transactions

Core Equities Pty Ltd, a company of which Stephen Zurhaar is a Sole Director and Shareholder has 437,500 (2015: 625,000) shares and nil (2015: nil) options in the company.

KMP Share appreciation rights (SARs)

Details of SARs held by directors and key management personnel

	Balance	Granted as	Acquired	Balance	Vested /	Vested/Not
2016	1/07/2015	remuneration	during the	30/06/2016	Exercisable	exercisable
	No.	No.	year	No.	No.	No.
Directors						
Steve Dropulich	169,000	123,050	-	292,050	-	-
Stephen Zurhaar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent Goss	95,000	-	-	95,000	-	-
Ranko Matic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives						
Kelvin Andrijich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harveer Singh	51,230	-	-	51,230	-	-
Total	315,230	123,050	-	438,280	-	-

KMP Performance rights

Details of performance rights held by directors and key management personnel

	Balance	Granted as	Acquired	Balance	Vested /	Vested/Not
2016	1/07/2015	remuneration	during the	30/06/2016	Exercisable	exercisable
	No.	No.	year	No.	No.	No.
Directors						
Steve Dropulich	265,000	244,237	-	509,237	-	-
Stephen Zurhaar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent Goss	149,000	-	-	149,000	-	-
Ranko Matic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives						
Kelvin Andrijich	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harveer Singh	80,357	-	-	80,357	-	-
Total	494,357	244,237	-	738,594	-	-

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their 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:

	2016 \$000
(i) Transactions with related parties:	
<i>Other related parties:</i>	
Contract income – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	555
Interest expense – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	39
Interest expense – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	26
Interest expense – Core Equities Pty Ltd ^[2]	22
Interest expense – Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd ^[4]	26
Interest expense – Cortina Holdings Pty Ltd ^[5]	9
Consulting Fees – Chronos Advisory Pty Ltd ^[6]	27
Rent and outgoings – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd & Tag Pty Ltd ^[1]	973
Other fees – Bentleys Corporate Advisory (WA) Pty Ltd ^[3]	18
(ii) Amounts payable to related parties:	
<i>Loans due to other related parties:</i>	
Trade creditors ^[3]	11

(iii) Amount due from other related parties:

Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] – Retention

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^[1] Stephen Zurhaar is a director and a shareholder of Z Corp Holdings Pty Ltd, Tag Pty Ltd and Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd.

^[2] Stephen Zurhaar is a Sole director and shareholder of Core Equities Pty Ltd.

^[3] Ranko Matic is a director and shareholder of Bentleys Corporate Advisory (WA) Pty Ltd.

^[4] Vincent Goss is the director and beneficiary of Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd

^[5] Steve Dropulich is the director and beneficiary of Cortina Holdings Pty Ltd

^[6] Peter Iancov is the director and shareholder of Chronos Advisory Pty Ltd.

Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2016 are summarised below:

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales revenue	50,963	55,748	50,567	43	10
EBITDA	3,032	6,588	3,668	(898)	(712)
EBIT	670	4,375	2,128	(898)	(712)
Profit/(loss) after income tax	186	5,751	5,048	(1,142)	(769)

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

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Share price at financial year end (\$)	0.11	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.71
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	0.005	0.005	-	-	-
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents per share)	0.23	8.26	16.41	(0.16)	(0.45)

*The Group results for 30 June 2013 and 2012 were related to pre-acquisition of Valmec Australia Pty Ltd and Core Plant and Equipment Pty Ltd. Hence, it does not reflect the historical performance of the Group.

[End of Remuneration Report]

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



Steve Dropulich, Managing Director

Dated: 31 August 2016

RSM Australia Partners

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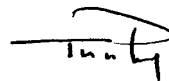
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Valmec Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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



RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS



TUTU PHONG
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 31 August 2016

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$000	\$000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	50,807	50,453
Cost of sales		(39,761)	(41,183)
Gross profit		11,046	9,270
Other income	3	156	5,295
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,340)	(1,360)
Employee benefits expense	4	(4,956)	(5,081)
Finance costs		(1,022)	(853)
Occupancy expenses		(1,265)	(762)
Professional fees		(504)	(543)
Other expenses	5	(1,445)	(1,591)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		670	4,375
Income tax (expense) / benefit	6	(484)	1,376
Profit after income tax from continuing operations		186	5,751
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		186	5,751
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (cents)	9	0.23	8.26
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	9	0.23	8.26

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	611	2,909
Trade and other receivables	11	13,258	11,391
Inventories	12	4,768	2,902
Non current assets held for sale	16	2,807	-
Other assets	13	544	687
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		21,988	17,889
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	5,888	9,039
Deferred tax assets	6	4,193	4,899
Intangible assets	17	1,865	1,872
Other assets	13	38	115
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		11,984	15,925
TOTAL ASSETS		33,972	33,814
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	18	10,466	9,904
Borrowings	19	5,881	5,383
Provisions	21	1,041	1,317
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		17,388	16,604
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	19	1,008	1,495
Provisions	21	3	27
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,011	1,522
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,399	18,126
NET ASSETS		15,573	15,688
EQUITY			
Issued capital	22	6,184	6,184
Reserve	31	226	118
Retained earnings	32	9,163	9,386
TOTAL EQUITY		15,573	15,688

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Note	Issued Capital \$000	Reserve \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	Total \$000
Consolidated					
Balance at 1 July 2014		4,361	58	4,045	8,464
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year		-	-	5,751	5,751
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	5,751	5,751
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers					
Shares issued during the year		1,823	-	-	1,823
Dividends	20	-	-	(410)	(410)
Share based payment		-	60	-	60
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		-	60	(410)	(350)
Balance at 30 June 2015		6,184	118	9,386	15,688
Balance at 1 July 2015		6,184	118	9,386	15,688
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year		-	-	186	186
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	186	186
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers					
Dividends	20	-	-	(409)	(409)
Share based payment		-	108	-	108
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		-	108	(409)	(301)
Balance at 30 June 2016		6,184	226	9,163	15,573

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		49,035	54,134
Payments to suppliers and employees		(49,168)	(51,437)
Interest received		25	22
Finance costs		(1,022)	(853)
Income tax refunded / (paid)		222	325
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	26a	(908)	2,191
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,038)	(871)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		46	255
Acquisition of subsidiary, net cash paid	14(b)	-	(1,498)
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities		(992)	(2,114)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of borrowings, net		(2,106)	(293)
Payment of dividends	20	(409)	(394)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(2,515)	(687)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash held		(4,415)	(610)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,909	3,519
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10	(1,506)	2,909

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

The financial report consists of consolidated financial statements for Valmec Limited (“the company”) and its subsidiaries (“group” or “consolidated group”). Valmec Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 31 August 2016.

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. The Group 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, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Parent Information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 2.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent, Valmec Limited and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). 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.

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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Business combinations

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Principles of Consolidation (cont.)

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

- (i) the consideration transferred;
- (ii) any non-controlling interest (determined under either the full goodwill or proportionate interest method); and
- (iii) the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest;

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

Fair value re-measurements in any pre-existing equity holdings are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

The amount of goodwill recognised on acquisition of each subsidiary in which the Group holds less than a 100% interest will depend on the method adopted in measuring the non-controlling interest. The Group can elect in most circumstances to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value (full goodwill method) or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets (proportionate interest method). In such circumstances, the Group determines which method to adopt for each acquisition and this is stated in the respective notes to these financial statements disclosing the business combination.

Under the full goodwill method, the fair value of the non-controlling interests is determined using valuation techniques which make the maximum use of market information where available. Under this method, goodwill attributable to the non-controlling interests is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored being not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity disposed of.

Changes in the ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and do not affect the carrying amounts of goodwill.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

b. 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: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) 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.

Valmec Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

b. Income Tax (cont.)

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

c. Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

d. 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).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

d. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (cont.)

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 instrument, 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.

e. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

f. Construction Contracts and Work in Progress

Construction work in progress is measured at cost, plus profit recognised to date less any provision for anticipated future losses. Cost includes both variable and fixed costs relating to specific contracts, and those costs that are attributable to the contract activity in general and that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Construction profits are recognised on the stage of completion basis and measured using the proportion of costs incurred to date compared to expected actual costs. Where losses are anticipated they are provided for in full.

Construction revenue has been recognised on the basis of the terms of the contract adjusted for any variations or claims allowable under the contract.

g. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

g. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont.)

Depreciation

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

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

Plant and equipment - 2.5 to 20 years

Leasehold improvements - 2.5 to 10 years

Motor Vehicles – 5 years

Office equipment – 3 to 10 years

h. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

h. Financial Instruments (cont.)

Classification and subsequent measurement (cont.)

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at “fair value through profit or loss” when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group’s intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a “loss event”) having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

h. Financial Instruments (cont.)

Derecognition

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

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 jointly controlled entities 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 to sell 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 (eg 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 goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

j. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

j. Employee Benefits (cont.)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Group other than those that receive defined benefit entitlements receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Group pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.50% (2015: 9.50%) of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Group's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Termination benefits

When applicable, the Group recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of: (a) the date when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and (b) when the Group recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the costs include termination benefits. In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting period in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

j. Employee Benefits (cont.)

Equity-settled compensation

The company operates an employee option plan. The fair value of options is determined using an appropriate pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

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 12 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

m. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred, it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

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

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Revenue relating to construction activities is detailed at Note 1(f).

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period, where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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. Refer to Note 1(h) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

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. Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

q. Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

r. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

s. Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset – but not the legal ownership – are transferred to entities in the consolidated group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

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

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

t. Rounding of Amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/91 and in accordance with that class order, amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars.

u. New and revised AASB's affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

In the current year, the Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in a significant or material change to the Group's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

v. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its plant and equipment. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated group tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

v. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (cont.)

Construction contracts

When accounting for construction contracts, the contracts are either combined or segmented if this is deemed necessary to reflect the substance of the agreement. Revenue arising from fixed price contracts is recognised in accordance with the percentage of completion method. Stage of completion is agreed with the customer on a work certified to date basis, as a percentage of overall contract. Where a loss is expected to occur from a construction contract, the excess of the total expected contract costs over expected contract revenue is recognised as an expense immediately

w. Dividends

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

x. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share

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

y. Operating segments

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

z. Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions

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

aa. Issued capital

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

ab. Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and assets of disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. For non-current assets or assets of disposal groups to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets and assets of disposal groups to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of a non-current assets and assets of disposal groups, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

ac. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2016. The consolidated group's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the group, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 1 : Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

ac. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. 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 those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 2: Parent Information

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent entity - Valmec Limited		
Statement of Financial Position:		
ASSETS		
Current assets	2,601	261
Non-current assets	7,638	11,846
TOTAL ASSETS	10,239	12,107
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	3,586	3,670
Non-current liabilities	2,959	2,910
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,545	6,580
EQUITY		
Issued capital	8,088	8,088
Reserve	278	170
Retained earnings	(4,672)	(2,731)
TOTAL EQUITY	3,694	5,527
Statement of Comprehensive Income:		
(Loss) for the year	(1,532)	(955)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,532)	(955)

Contingent Liabilities and Capital expenditure

There are no contingent liabilities for the parent entity for both financial years ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015 apart from those already disclosed in Note 24.

The parent entity did not have capital expenditure commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted but not provided for both financial years 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Guarantees

Valmec Limited has entered into a deed of cross guarantee with its subsidiaries, Valmec Australia Pty Ltd, Valmec Services Pty Ltd and Core Plant and Equipment Pty Ltd. Refer to Note 14c for further details.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
Note 3: Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from continuing operations		
Sales revenue:		
– provision of services	50,807	50,453
	<u>50,807</u>	<u>50,453</u>
Other revenue:		
– interest received	25	21
– other revenue	131	140
	<u>156</u>	<u>161</u>
Other income:		
– gain on purchase	-	5,134
Total other income	<u>156</u>	<u>5,295</u>

Note 4: Employee benefits expenses

Salaries and wages	4,061	4,104
Superannuation	388	385
Other employee benefits	507	592
	<u>4,956</u>	<u>5,081</u>

Note 5: Other expenses

Other expenses mainly comprises of the following:		
Insurance expenses	313	318
Office and computer software	272	322
Telephone expenses	169	140
Travel and accommodation	412	366
	<u>412</u>	<u>366</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 6. Tax Expense

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
(a) Income tax recognised in statement of comprehensive income		
Tax (income) / expense comprises:		
- Current tax expense	-	(324)
- Deferred tax -origination and reversal of temporary differences	248	(1,052)
- Adjustment recognised for prior periods	236	-
Total income tax (benefit) /expense	484	(1,376)

(b) Recognition of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

Profit from operations	670	4,375
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2015: 30%)	201	1,313
Add: tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible / Non-allowable items	47	(1,232)
- Adjustment/(recoupment) of prior year tax losses	439	(1,192)
- Over-provision for income tax in prior year	(203)	(324)
- Prior year tax losses utilised	-	59
Total income tax (benefit)/expense recognised	484	(1,376)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates (payable)	-%	-%

The tax rate used for the 2016 and 2015 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law.

(c) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2016	2016	2015	2015
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets
Opening balance	1,436	6,337	-	3,092
Charged to profit and loss	170	(538)	14	1,038
Recognised upon acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	(1,450)	2,227
Other/payments	-	-	-	(20)
Closing balance	1,606	5,799	1,436	6,337

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 6: Tax Expense (Cont.)

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
	Deferred Income Tax	Deferred Income Tax
Amounts recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position:		
Deferred tax asset	5,799	6,337
Deferred tax liability	(1,606)	(1,436)
	<u>4,193</u>	<u>4,899</u>
<i>(i) Deferred tax assets</i>		
Provisions	297	403
Income tax losses	5,296	5,769
Others	206	165
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>5,799</u>	<u>6,337</u>
<i>(ii) Deferred tax liabilities</i>		
Inventories	(665)	(394)
Property, plant and equipment	(931)	(970)
Others	(10)	(72)
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	<u>(1,606)</u>	<u>(1,436)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>4,193</u>	<u>4,899</u>

Note 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.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
Short-term employee benefits	1,285	1,181
Post-employment benefits	93	92
Share-based payments	126	38
Total KMP compensation	<u>1,504</u>	<u>1,311</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 7: Key Management Personnel Compensation (Cont.)

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 cost of providing for the Group's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

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.

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
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Note 8: Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor for:

– auditing or reviewing the financial statements	82	87
– taxation services	79	35
– other	4	-
	<u>165</u>	<u>122</u>

Note 9: Earnings per Share

a. Reconciliation of earnings to profit or loss:

Profit	186	5,751
Earnings used to calculate basic EPS	<u>186</u>	<u>5,751</u>
Earnings used in the calculation of dilutive EPS	<u>186</u>	<u>5,751</u>

b. Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS

Weighted average number of dilutive options outstanding	No.	No.
	81,834,017	69,662,758
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating dilutive EPS	<u>81,834,017</u>	<u>69,662,758</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand		611	2,909
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Cash at bank and on hand		611	2,909
Bank overdraft	19	(2,117)	-
Cash and cash equivalents		(1,506)	2,909
Note 11: Trade and Other Receivables			
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		7,079	5,539
Provision for impairment		(40)	-
		7,039	5,539
Amounts due from customers for construction contracts	11a	6,219	5,852
Provision for impairment		-	-
		6,219	5,852
Total current trade and other receivables		13,258	11,391
a. Construction Contracts			
Contract costs incurred		25,648	38,791
Recognised profits		4,818	4,711
		30,466	43,502
Progress billings		(24,614)	(38,134)
		5,852	5,368
Amounts due from customers for contract work		5,852	5,368
Amounts due to customers for contract work		-	-
		5,852	5,368
Retentions on construction contracts in progress		367	484
Progress billings and advances received and receivable on construction contracts in progress		6,219	5,852

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 11: Trade and Other Receivables (Cont.)

b. Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	Note	Opening Balance 01/07/2014 \$000	Charge for the Year \$000	Amounts Written Off \$000	Closing Balance 30/06/2015 \$000
(i)	Current trade receivables	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

	Note	Opening Balance 01/07/2015 \$000	Charge for the Year \$000	Amounts Written Off \$000	Closing Balance 30/06/2016 \$000
(ii)	Current trade receivables	-	40	-	40
		-	40	-	40

Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within this note. 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 has no credit risk exposures outside of Australia given that there are no operations outside of this region.

The following table details the Group's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) 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.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 11: Trade and Other Receivables (Cont.)

	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 other receivables	7,079	(40)	946	18	32	76	6,007
Amounts due from customers for construction contracts	6,219	-	-	-	-	-	6,219
Total	13,298	(40)	946	18	32	76	12,226
2015							
Trade and other receivables	5,539	-	334	35	5	108	5,057
Amounts due from customers for construction contracts	5,852	-	-	-	-	-	5,852
Total	11,391	-	334	35	5	108	10,909

c. Financial Assets Classified as Loans and Receivables

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Trade and other receivables:			
– Total current		13,258	11,391
– Total non-current		-	-
		13,258	11,391
Less construction contracts in progress		(6,219)	(5,852)
		7,039	5,539

Note 12: Inventories

CURRENT

At cost:

Raw materials and stores	2,519	1,845
Work in progress	2,249	1,057
	4,768	2,902

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Note 13: Other Assets			
CURRENT			
Prepayments		351	339
Bank guarantee deposit		176	304
Deposits		17	44
		<u>544</u>	<u>687</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Prepayments		<u>38</u>	<u>115</u>

Note 14: Interests in Subsidiaries

a. Information about Principal Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of Subsidiary	Principal Place of Business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group	
		2016 %	2015 %
Valmec Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Core Plant and Equipment Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Valmec Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Valmec Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia- dormant	100	100
Connexion Networks Limited	Hong Kong – dormant	100	100

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 14: Interests in Subsidiaries (Cont.)

b. Acquisition of Controlled Entities

During the prior year, the consolidated group completed the acquisition of the business of Valmec Services Pty Ltd. The company provides field and workshop maintenance, spare parts, engineering and operations support to the power, oil and gas sectors. The consideration transferred for this acquisition was \$1.5 million in cash.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities of Valmec Services Pty Ltd acquired at acquisition date are as follows:

	2015
	Fair value
	\$000
Consideration transferred	
Cash	1,500
	<u>1,500</u>
Less:	
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Trade and other receivables	3,018
Inventories	1,893
Plant and equipment	4,434
Deferred tax asset	2,228
Trade and other payables	(1,427)
Provisions	(2,063)
Deferred tax liability	(1,451)
	<u>6,634</u>
Gain on purchase on acquisition of subsidiary	
Consideration transferred	1,500
Less fair value of identifiable tangible net assets acquired	(6,634)
Net gain on purchase	<u>(5,134)</u>
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	
Consideration paid in cash	1,500
Less cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(2)
	<u>(1,498)</u>

Revenue of Valmec Services Pty Ltd included in the consolidated revenue of the Group since the acquisition date on 31 December 2014 amounted to \$12,590,000. Profit after tax of Valmec Services Pty Ltd included in consolidated profit of the Group of \$2,217,000 due to tax consolidation effected by the Group since the acquisition date.

Had the results of Valmec Services Pty Ltd been consolidated from 1 July 2014, revenue of the consolidated Group would have been \$21,932,000 and consolidated profit would have been \$2,034,000 for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 14: Interests in Subsidiaries (Cont.)

c. Deed of Cross Guarantee

Valmec Limited has entered into a deed of cross guarantee with its subsidiaries Valmec Australia Pty Ltd, Valmec Services Pty Ltd and Core Plant & Equipment Pty Ltd and relief was obtained from preparing financial statements for Valmec Australia Pty Ltd, Valmec Services Pty Ltd and Core Plant & Equipment Pty Ltd under ASIC Class Order 98/1418. Due to the other entities in the Group being dormant, the financial information required (being the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of financial position) for the Deed of Cross Guarantee note are materially the same as the information contained in this consolidated financial report.

Note 15: Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Leasehold improvement			
At cost		613	413
Accumulated depreciation		(137)	(88)
Total		476	325
Plant and equipment			
At cost		12,571	12,049
Accumulated depreciation		(9,284)	(8,297)
Total		3,287	3,752
Motor vehicles			
At cost		1,500	1,519
Accumulated depreciation		(1,270)	(1,025)
Total		230	494
Office equipment			
At cost		1,299	1,440
Accumulated depreciation		(851)	(840)
Total		448	600
Total property, plant and equipment, at net book value		4,441	5,171
Add: Work-in-progress, at cost		1,447	3,868
Total property, plant and equipment		5,888	9,039

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 15: Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont.)

(i) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Leasehold improvement \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Motor Vehicles \$000	Office Equipment \$000	Work- in - progress \$000	Total \$000
Consolidated Group:						
Balance at 1 July 2014	347	3,871	590	563	-	5,371
Additions	-	638	13	143	34	828
Disposals	-	(192)	(44)	(1)	-	(237)
Additions through business combinations	14	350	176	60	3,834	4,434
Depreciation expense	(36)	(915)	(241)	(165)	-	(1,357)
Balance at 30 June 2015	325	3,752	494	600	3,868	9,039
Additions	200	363	-	46	386	995
Disposals	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	-	-	-	(2,807)	(2,807)
Depreciation expense	(49)	(828)	(258)	(198)	-	(1,333)
Balance at 30 June 2016	476	3,287	230	448	1,447	5,888

Note 16: Current assets - non-current assets classified as held for sale

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Plant and equipment		2,807	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 17: Intangible Assets

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Goodwill:			
Cost		1,829	1,829
Accumulated impairment losses		-	-
Net carrying amount		1,829	1,829
Computer software:			
Cost		46	46
Accumulated amortisation		(10)	(3)
Net carrying amount		36	43
Total		1,865	1,872

Computer software

	30 June 2015 \$000
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Addition	46
Amortisation	(3)
Balance at the end of the year	43

30 June 2016

Balance at the beginning of the year	43
Addition	-
Amortisation	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	36

Goodwill

	30 June 2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,829
Impairment losses	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,829

30 June 2016

Balance at the beginning of the year	1,829
Impairment losses	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,829

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 17: Intangible Assets (Cont.)

Impairment disclosures

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units which are based on the Group's reporting segments:

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
Services to the oil, gas and resources sectors segment	1,829	1,829
Total	1,829	1,829

The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit above is determined based on value-in-use calculations. Value-in-use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow projections over a 5-year period with the period.

The following key assumptions were used in the value-in-use calculations:

	Growth Rate	Pre-tax discount Rate
Services to the oil, gas and resources sectors segment	1%	13.81%

Management has based the value-in-use calculations on budgets for reporting segment, inclusive of a terminal value. These budgets use historical weighted average growth rates to project revenue. Costs are calculated taking into account historical gross margins as well as estimated weighted average inflation rates over the period, which are consistent with inflation rates applicable to the locations in which the segments operate. Discount rates are pre-tax and are adjusted to incorporate risks associated with a particular segment.

No reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would result in an impairment.

Sensitivity

As disclosed in note 1(v), the directors have made judgements and estimates in respect of impairment testing of goodwill. Should these judgements and estimates not occur the resulting goodwill carrying amount may decrease. The sensitivities are as follows:

(a) EBITDA would need to decrease by more than \$0.5 million before goodwill would need to be impaired, with all other assumptions remaining constant.

(b) The discount rate would be required to increase by 7% before goodwill would need to be impaired, with all other assumptions remaining constant.

Management believes that other reasonable changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of goodwill is based would not cause the cash-generating unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

If there are any negative changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of goodwill is based, this would result in a further impairment charge for the goodwill.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 18: Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities:			
Trade payables		4,805	6,080
Import trade amount payable *	19	1,846	-
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		3,815	3,824
		<u>10,466</u>	<u>9,904</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Trade and other payables:			
– total current		10,466	9,904
– total non-current		-	-
		<u>10,466</u>	<u>9,904</u>
Less: construction contract advances and payables		-	-
Less: other payables (net amount of GST payable)		-	-
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables		<u>10,466</u>	<u>9,904</u>

* Import trade amount payable attracts an interest charge of the bank bill rate plus 1.5% margin.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 19: Borrowings

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
CURRENT			
Bank overdraft – secured (vii)		2,117	-
Lease liability - secured (vi)		507	795
Business loan – secured (i)		518	833
Convertible notes – Class B (v) - unsecured		-	2,500
Redeemable preference shares (iv) - unsecured		2,700	-
Related party loan (ii)- unsecured		-	1,200
Other borrowings (iii) - unsecured		39	55
		<u>5,881</u>	<u>5,383</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Lease liability – secured (vi)		490	745
Business loan – secured (i)		518	750
Total non-current borrowings		<u>1,008</u>	<u>1,495</u>
Total borrowings		<u>6,889</u>	<u>6,878</u>

- (i) Bankwest loan to fund the acquisition of Valmec Services Pty Ltd and working capital. The interest rate is based on BBSY at margin of 2.25% p.a.
- (ii) Related party loan with Z Corp Pty Ltd has an interest rate of 12% (2015: 12%).
- (iii) Relates to credit card balances and insurance premium funding.
- (iv) Redeemable preference shares have a face value of \$0.15 each at an interest rate of 12.5% p.a. Each preference share converts into 1 Share (i.e. each Share has an issue price of \$0.15). The maturity date of the redeemable preference shares is 31 May 2017.
- (v) Class B Convertible Notes have a face value of \$0.20 each at an interest rate of 12% (2015:12%) p.a. Each Note converts into 1 Share (i.e. each Share has an issue price of \$0.20). The Class B notes was fully repaid during the year.
- (vi) Hire purchase agreements have an average term of 3 to 4 years. The hire purchase liability is secured by a charge over the underlying hire purchase assets. The interest rate is in the range of 8% to 20% (2015: 4.98% to 20%).
- (vii) Bankwest overdraft facility. The interest rate is 7.80%. (2015: 8.95%).

Collateral provided:

The facilities are secured over the first registered general securities interest over the Group's assets. Covenants imposed by the bank require the following (calculated on quarterly basis):

- All debts does not exceed 50% of the aggregate value of stock on hand and an amount equal to all accounts receivable which at that time have been outstanding less than 90 days.
- At all times the Cumulative Debt Service Cover Ratio is to be greater than or equal to:
 - (i) 1.25 times for 30/09/2015 and 31/12/2015
 - (ii) 1.35 times for 31/03/2016 and 30/06/2016
- Minimum EBITDA requirements.

Subsequent to year end these covenants have been revised as follows (calculated on quarterly basis):

- All debts does not exceed 60% of the aggregate value of stock on hand and an amount equal to all accounts receivable which at that time have been outstanding less than 90 days.
- At all times the Cumulative Debt Service Cover Ratio is to be greater than or equal to 1.30 times

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 19: Borrowings (cont'd)

Financing agreement	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Total facilities			
Bank Overdraft		4,000	3,000
Bank Guarantee		7,500	5,000
Import Trade Facility		2,000	-
Asset Finance facility		2,000	3,000
Credit Cards		200	200
Forex contract		650	-
Interest rate swap		100	-
		<u>16,450</u>	<u>11,200</u>
Used at reporting date			
Bank Overdraft		2,117	-
Bank Guarantee		2,035	1,219
Import Trade Facility	18	1,846	-
Asset Finance facility		90	1,220
Credit Cards		43	-
Forex contract		-	-
Interest rate swap		-	-
		<u>6,131</u>	<u>2,439</u>
Unused at reporting date			
Bank Overdraft		1,883	3,000
Bank Guarantee		5,465	3,781
Import Trade Facility		154	-
Asset Finance facility		1,910	1,780
Credit Cards		157	200
Forex contract		650	-
Interest rate swap		100	-
		<u>10,319</u>	<u>8,761</u>

Note 20: Dividends

Dividends paid/payable during the financial year were as follows:

Interim dividend (unfranked) for the year ended 30 June 2015 of \$0.005	-	410
Final dividend (unfranked) for the year ended 30 June 2015 of \$0.005		
	<u>409</u>	<u>-</u>

Franking credits

Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%

<u>803</u>	<u>1,224</u>
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The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:

- Franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax at the reporting date.
- Franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

- franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Note 21: Provisions		
Employees benefits	1,071	1,172
Others	(27)	172
	<u>1,044</u>	<u>1,344</u>

Employee benefits

Amounts not expected to be settled within the next 12 months

The current provision for employee benefits includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken within the next 12 months:

Employee benefits obligation expected to be settled after 12 months	<u>3</u>	<u>27</u>
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Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Group does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(j).

Others

Opening balance at July	172	-
Additional provisions	962	1,345
Amounts used	(1,161)	(763)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(410)
Balance at June	<u>(27)</u>	<u>172</u>

Analysis of total provisions

Current	1,041	1,317
Non-current	3	27
	<u>1,044</u>	<u>1,344</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 22: Issued Capital

	2016 \$000	2016 No.	2015 \$000	2015 No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	6,184	81,834,017	4,361	44,812,139
– Conversion of Class A Convertible notes	-	-	745	3,725,000
– Contingent consideration on Marcon acquisition	-	-	1,078	33,296,878
At the end of the reporting period	6,184	81,834,017	6,184	81,834,017

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding-up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

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

a. Options

For information relating to share options issued to key management personnel during the financial year, refer to the Remuneration Report.

b. Capital Management

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

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

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

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

The Group is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2015 Annual Report.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 22: Issued Capital (Cont.)

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Total borrowings	18,19	17,354	16,782
Less cash and cash equivalents	10	(611)	(2,909)
Net debt		16,743	13,873
Total equity		15,573	15,688
Total capital		32,316	29,561
Gearing ratio		52%	47%

Note 23: Commitments

a. Finance Lease Commitments

Payable – minimum lease payments:

– not later than 1 year	513	855
– between 2 and 5 years	492	771
Minimum lease payments	1,005	1,626
Less future finance charges	(8)	(85)
Present value of minimum leave payments	997	1,541

b. Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements

Payable – minimum lease payments:

– not later than 1 year	933	1,107
– between 2 and 5 years	2,972	3,273
– later than 5 years	696	1,365
	4,601	5,745

Operating lease commitments includes contracted amounts for various warehouses and offices under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within one to seven years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Finance lease commitments includes contracted amounts for various plant and equipment secured under finance leases expiring within one to five years. Under the terms of the leases, the Group has the option to acquire the leased assets for predetermined residual values on the expiry of the leases.

Note 24: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Group has given bank guarantees as at 30 June 2016 of \$2,035,393 (2015: \$1,218,949) to various customers.

As disclosed in Note 14(c), Valmec Limited entered into a deed of cross guarantee with its subsidiaries - Valmec Australia Pty Ltd, Valmec Services Pty Ltd and Core Plant & Equipment Pty Ltd

Other than the above, there were no material contingent liabilities or assets as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 25: Operating Segments

Management has determined the operating segments based on reports reviewed by the Board of Directors for making strategic decisions. The current Board of Directors monitors the business based on operational and geographic factors and have determined that there is only one relevant business segment being, Valmec Limited, which provides services to the oil, gas and resources sectors in Australia.

The Group is domiciled in Australia. All revenue from external customers is generated from Australia only. Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located. Operating revenues of approximately \$10,348,000 (2015 - \$19,201,000) are derived from major external customers.

All the assets are located in Australia only. Segment assets are allocated to countries based on where the assets are located.

Note 26: Cash Flow Information

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
a. Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax			
Profit after income tax		186	5,751
Non-cash flows in profit:			
– share based payment		108	88
– depreciation and amortisation		1,340	1,360
– gain on acquisition		-	(5,134)
– bad debt		40	-
– net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3	(21)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:			
– trade and term receivables		(1,907)	3,564
– inventories		(1,866)	(953)
– other assets		220	(663)
– trade payables and accruals		647	513
– income taxes payable		-	(1,072)
– increase/(decrease) in provisions		(385)	(1,242)
– deferred tax assets		706	-
Cash flow provided by/ (used in) operating activities		(908)	2,191

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 26: Cash Flow Information (Cont.)

b. Acquisition of Entities

During the prior year, the consolidated group completed the acquisition of the business of Valmec Services Pty Ltd. The company provides field and workshop maintenance, spare parts, engineering and operations support to the power, oil and gas sectors. The consideration transferred for this acquisition was \$1.5 million in cash.

c. Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities

During the year the Group did not acquire any plant and equipment by means of finance leases (2015: \$130,877). These acquisitions are not reflected in the statement of cash flows.

Note 27: Share-based Payments

Share appreciation rights

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Employee benefit expense	38	29
Reversal of forfeited rights	(12)	-
	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>
Carrying amount of liabilities:		
At grant date	<u>55</u>	<u>29</u>
At 30 June	<u>55</u>	<u>29</u>

During the year, the board decided to reward the senior management for their contribution to the performance of the Group by granting 123,050 (2015:1,750,453) share appreciation rights (SARs). The right entitles the employees to cash payment after meeting the vesting conditions.

The amount of SARs that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

The SARs only vest and be capable of being exercised at the following rate:

2016:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3
30 June 2020	1/3

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

2015:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2017	1/3
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3

The fair value of SARs using the following inputs:

At grant date:

2016	SARs (TSR)* Granted 30 November 2015	SARs (EPS) Granted 28 November 2015
Expected volatility (%)	100	100
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.30	2.30
Weighted average expected life (years)	3.6	3.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	20	20
Share price at grant date (cents)	14	14
Fair value (cents)	9	10
Number of SARs	61,525	61,525
Expiry date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date

2015	SARs (TSR)* Granted 28 November 2014	SARs (EPS) Granted 28 November 2014
Expected volatility (%)	70	70
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.40	2.40
Weighted average expected life (years)	4.6	4.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	20	20
Share price at grant date (cents)	19	19
Fair value (cents)	8.96	10.65
Number of SARs	875,226	875,226
Expiry date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

At 30 June 2016:

	SARs (TSR)* 30 June 2016	SARs (EPS) 30 June 2016	SARs (TSR)* 30 June 2016	SARs (EPS) 30 June 2016
Grant date	28/11/14	28/11/14	30/11/15	30/11/15
Expected volatility (%)	100	100	100	100
Risk free interest rate (%)	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Weighted average expected life (years)	4	4	3.25	3.25
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	20	20	20	20
Share price at reporting date (cents)	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Fair value (cents)	4.9	5.12	4.27	4.6
Number of SARs	875,226	875,226	61,525	61,525
Expiry date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

At 30 June 2015:

	SARs (TSR)* 30 June 2015	SARs (EPS) 30 June 2015
Expected volatility (%)	70	70
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.3	2.3
Weighted average expected life (years)	4	4
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	20	20
Share price at reporting date (cents)	20	20
Fair value (cents)	8.26	10.76
Number of SARs	875,226	875,226
Expiry date	5 years from grant date	5 years from grant date

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

Performance rights

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Employee benefit expense	29	17
Reversal of forfeited rights	(3)	-
	26	17

The establishment of the Valmec Limited Employee Option Plan was approved by shareholders at the 2014 annual general meeting. The Employee Option Plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for senior management and above (including executive directors) to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which only vest if certain performance standards are met. Participation in the plan is at the board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The amount of performance rights that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

Performance rights are granted under the plan for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights.

The performance rights only vested and be capable of being exercised at the following rate:

2016:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3
30 June 2020	1/3

2015:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2017	1/3
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3

Below are summaries of performance rights granted under the plan.

	2016		2015	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number
At beginning of year	-	595,607	-	-
Granted during the year	Nil	244,237	Nil	595,607
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	(101,250)	-	-
At end of year	Nil	738,594	Nil	595,607
Vested and exercisable	-	-	-	-

Performance rights outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Performance rights 30 June 2016	Performance rights 30 June 2015
28 November 2014	30 June 2019	Nil	-	595,607
30 November 2015	30 June 2020	Nil	244,237	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The following table sets out the assumptions made in determining the fair value of the options granted during the financial year:

2016	Performance rights (TSR)* Granted 30 November 2015	Performance rights (EPS) Granted 30 November 2015
Expected volatility (%)	100	100
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.30	2.30
Weighted average expected life (years)	3.6	3.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	-	-
Share price at grant date (cents)	14	14
Fair value (cents)	11	15
Number of performance rights	122,119	122,119
Expiry date	30 June 2019	30 June 2019

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

2015	Performance rights (TSR)* Granted 28 November 2014	Performance rights (EPS) Granted 28 November 2014
Expected volatility (%)	70	70
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.40	2.40
Weighted average expected life (years)	4.6	4.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Exercise price (cents)	-	-
Share price at grant date (cents)	19	19
Fair value (cents)	14	19
Number of performance rights	297,804	297,804
Expiry date	30 June 2019	30 June 2019

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

Employee Option Plan- performance based

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Employee benefit expense	42	22
Reversal of forfeited option	(4)	-
	38	22

The establishment of the Valmec Limited Employee Option Plan was approved by shareholders at the 2013 annual general meeting. The Employee Option Plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for senior management and above (including executive directors) to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which only vest if certain performance standards are met. Participation in the plan is at the board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The amount of options that will vest depends on:

- Valmec Limited's relative total return to shareholders (RTSR) measured against S&P small ordinaries index for the relevant performance period. 50% shall vest at the 50th percentile and 100% shall vest at or above the 85th percentile.
- earning per share (EPS) measured by absolute EPS compounded growth of 10% or greater per annum.

Options are granted under the plan for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights.

The option only vested and be capable of being exercised at the following rate:

2016:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3
30 June 2020	1/3

2015:

Date of vesting	Rate of vesting
30 June 2017	1/3
30 June 2018	1/3
30 June 2019	1/3

Below are summaries of option granted under the plan.

	2016		2015	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number
At beginning of year	\$0.30	1,698,917	-	-
Granted during the year	\$0.30	661,723	\$0.30	1,698,917
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	\$0.30	(288,750)	-	-
At end of year	\$0.30	2,071,890	\$0.30	1,698,917
Vested and exercisable	-	-	-	-

Share option outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Share options 30 June 2016	Share options 30 June 2015
28 November 2014	30 September 2019	\$0.30	-	1,698,917
30 November 2015	30 November 2020	\$0.30	661,723	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The following table sets out the assumptions made in determining the fair value of the options granted during the financial year:

2016	Options (TSR)* Granted 30 November 2015	Options (EPS) Granted 30 November 2015
Expected volatility (%)	100	100
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.30	2.30
Weighted average expected life of options (years)	3.6	3.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Option exercise price (cents)	30	30
Share price at grant date (cents)	14	14
Fair value of option (cents)	8	9.24
Number of options	330,862	330,862
Expiry date	30 November 2020	30 November 2020

2015	Options (TSR)* Granted 28 November 2014	Options (EPS) Granted 28 November 2014
Expected volatility (%)	70	70
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.40	2.40
Weighted average expected life of options (years)	4.6	4.6
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Option exercise price (cents)	30	30
Share price at grant date (cents)	19	19
Fair value of option (cents)	6.8	8.89
Number of options	849,458	849,458
Expiry date	30 June 2019	30 June 2019

*The fair value includes Valmec Limited's RTSR.

Employee Option Plan- non-performance based

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Employee benefit expense	43	20

30 June 2016:

On 13 July 2015, 1,000,000 share options were granted to an employee under the Valmec Limited employee option plan to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$0.25 each. The options are exercisable on or before 31 December 2018.

30 June 2015:

On 19 June 2015, 250,000 share options were granted to an employee under the Valmec Limited employee option plan to take up ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$0.25 each. The options are exercisable on or before 31 December 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The options hold no voting or dividend rights and are not transferable. The company established the Valmec Limited Employee Option Plan on 3 October 2013 as an employee incentive scheme. The options are issued for no consideration and carry no entitlements to voting rights or dividends of the Group. The number available to be granted is determined by the Board.

A summary of the movements of all company employee options issues is as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at 1 July 2014	500,000	0.25
Granted	250,000	0.25
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2015	250,000	0.25
Options outstanding as at 1 July 2015	250,000	0.25
Granted	1,000,000	0.25
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Options exercisable as at 30 June 2016	1,750,000	0.25
Options exercisable as at 30 June 2015	750,000	0.25

The following table sets out the assumptions made in determining the fair value of the options granted during the financial year:

	Options Granted 13 July 2015	Options Granted 19 June 2015
Expected volatility (%)	70	70
Risk free interest rate (%)	1.88	1.88
Weighted average expected life of options (years)	3.5	3.5
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Option exercise price (cents)	25	25
Share price at grant date (cents)	17.5	18.5
Fair value of option (cents)	4.27	7.9
Number of options	1,000,000	250,000
Expiry date	31 December 2018	31 December 2018
Vesting date	13 July 2015	19 June 2015

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year-end was 2.5 (2015:3) years. The exercise price of outstanding shares at the end of the reporting period was \$0.25.

These shares were issued as compensation to key management personnel and employee of the Group. Further details are provided in the directors' report.

Note 28: Events after the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any other significant events since the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 29: Related Party Transactions

Related Parties

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 Valmec 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) *Entities subject to significant influence by the Group:*

An entity that has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over those policies, is an entity which holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement.

For the years ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015, there are no entities which are subject to significant influence by the Group.

(iv) *Other related parties:*

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 29: Related Party Transactions (Cont.)

	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
(ii) Transactions with related parties:		
<i>Other related parties:</i>		
Contract income – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	555	2,852
Interest expense – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	39	148
Interest expense – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	26	60
Interest expense – Core Equities Pty Ltd ^[2]	22	72
Interest expense – Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd ^[4]	26	72
Interest expense – Cortina Holdings Pty Ltd ^[5]	9	24
Borrowing costs – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	-	60
Borrowing costs – Core Equities Pty Ltd ^[2]	-	50
Borrowing costs – Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd ^[4]	-	60
Consulting fees – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1]	-	10
Consulting Fees- Chronos Advisory Pty Ltd ^[6]	27	-
Rent and outgoings – Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd & Tag Pty Ltd ^[1]	973	230
Other fees - Capital and Corporate Advisors Pty Ltd ^[3]	18	22
(iii) Amounts payable to related parties:		
<i>Loans due to other related parties:</i>		
Trade creditors ^[3]	11	-
Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] – Unsecured loan	-	1,200
Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] - Interest accruals	-	12
Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] - Convertible notes	-	500
Core Equities Pty Ltd ^[2] - Convertible notes	-	600
Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd ^[4] - Convertible notes	-	600
Cortina Holdings Pty Ltd ^[5] - Convertible notes	-	200
(iv) Amount due from other related parties:		
Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] - Retention	83	160
Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd ^[1] - Trade receivable	-	586

^[1] Stephen Zurhaar is a director and a shareholder of Z Corp Holdings Pty Ltd, Tag Pty Ltd and Z Corp Property Group Pty Ltd.

^[2] Stephen Zurhaar is a Sole director and shareholder of Core Equities Pty Ltd.

^[3] Ranko Matic is a director and shareholder of Capital and Corporate Advisors Pty Ltd.

^[4] Vincent Goss is the director and beneficiary of Mecon (WA) Pty Ltd

^[5] Steve Dropulich is the director and beneficiary of Cortina Holdings Pty Ltd

^[6] Peter Iancov is the director and shareholder of Chronos Advisory Pty Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 30: Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, bills, leases, preference shares and derivatives.

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:

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	611	2,909
Loans and receivables	11	13,258	11,391
Total financial assets		13,869	14,300
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– trade and other payables	18	10,466	9,904
– borrowings	19	6,889	6,878
Total financial liabilities		17,355	16,782

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the bases of measurement, and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instruments are disclosed in Note 1.

Financial risk management objectives

The Board of Directors has responsibility for, amongst other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the Group. The Board monitors the Group's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to currency risk, financing risk and interest rate risk.

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 30: Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge their obligations resulting in the Group incurring a financial loss. This usually occurs when debtors or counterparties to derivative contracts fail to settle their obligations owing to the Group.

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to current and non-current receivables as the Group has a number of large customers which are Australian listed as well as internationally dispersed. Group policy is that sales are only made to customers that are credit worthy. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Board in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's 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.

	Note	2016 \$000	2015 \$000
Cash and cash equivalents:			
– AA rated	10	611	2,909
		<u>611</u>	<u>2,909</u>

b. Liquidity risk

A 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 liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, investing surplus cash with major financial institutions and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since the Group has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Note 30: Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Consolidated Group	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Convertible note loans	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Redeemable preference shares	2,700						2,700	-
Business loans	518	833	518	750	-	-	1,036	1,583
Others	39	54	-	-	-	-	39	54
Trade and other payables	10,466	9,904	-	-	-	-	10,466	9,904
Amounts payable to related parties	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Finance lease liabilities	507	796	490	745	-	-	997	1,541
Total contractual outflows	14,230	15,287	1,008	1,495	-	-	15,238	16,782
Add bank overdrafts	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	-
Total expected outflows	16,347	15,287	1,008	1,495	-	-	17,355	16,782
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	611	2,909	-	-	-	-	611	2,909
Trade, term and loan receivables								
– contractual inflows	13,258	11,391	-	-	-	-	13,258	11,391
Total anticipated inflows	13,869	14,300	-	-	-	-	13,869	14,300
Net (outflow)/ inflow on financial instruments	(2,478)	(987)	(1,008)	(1,495)	-	-	(3,486)	(2,482)

c. Market risk

Market risk arises from the use of interest bearing, tradeable and foreign currency financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk), foreign exchange rates (currency risk) or other market factors (other price risk).

d. Interest rate risk

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

The net effective variable interest rate borrowings (i.e. Unhedged debt) exposes the Group to interest rate risk which will impact future cash flows and interest charges and is indicated by the following floating interest rate financial liabilities.

Note 30: Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The Group monitors its interest rate exposure continuously.

Interest rate risk Analysis

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2016					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2.5%	611	-	-	611
Non-interest bearing - trade and other receivables	-	13,258	-	-	13,258
		13,869	-	-	13,869
Financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing - trade and other payables	-	8,620	-	-	8,620
Interest bearing - trade and other payables	3.96%	1,846			1,846
Borrowings	8.7%	5,881	1,008	-	6,889
		16,347	1,008	-	17,355
30 June 2015					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2.5%	2,909	-	-	2,909
Non-interest bearing - trade and other receivables	-	11,395	-	-	11,395
		14,304	-	-	14,304
Financial liabilities					
Non-interest bearing - trade and other payables	-	9,907	-	-	9,907
Borrowings	8.7%	5,383	1,495	-	6,878
		15,290	1,495	-	16,785

The interest rate sensitivity

The effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rates on net financial assets is immaterial.

Fair Values

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are equal to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	2016	2015
	\$000	\$000
Note 31: Equity- Reserve		
Reserve	226	118

Reserve:

The reserve is used to accumulate amounts received on the issue of options/performance rights and records items recognised as expenses on valuation of incentive based share options/performance rights.

Note 32: Equity- Retained earnings

Balance at beginning of the year	9,386	4,045
Profit after income tax for the year	186	5,751
Dividends	(409)	(410)
Balance at end of the year	9,163	9,386

Note 33: Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

17 Ballantyne Road
Kewdale WA 6105

The principal place of business is:

17 Ballantyne Road
Kewdale WA 6105

Directors' Declaration

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

1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in 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 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 s295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The company and wholly owned subsidiaries, Valmec Australia Pty Ltd, Valmec Services Pty Ltd and Core Plant and Equipment Pty Ltd, have entered into a deed of cross guarantee under which the company and its subsidiary guarantee the debts of each other.

At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the companies which are party to this deed of cross guarantee will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject to by virtue of the deed.



Director

Steve Dropulich

Dated this 31 day of August 2016

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

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Valmec Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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.

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RSM Australia Partners ABN 36 965 185 036

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Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Valmec Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Valmec 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

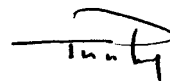
We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Valmec Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

A stylized, handwritten-style signature of the letters 'RSM'.

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tutu Phong'.

TUTU PHONG
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 31 August 2016

Additional Information for Listed Public Companies

The following information is current as at 31 August 2016:

1. Shareholding

a. Distribution of Shareholders	Number
Category (size of holding):	Ordinary
1 – 1,000	96,146
1,001 – 5,000	280,234
5,001 – 10,000	518,514
10,001 – 100,000	8,585,511
100,001 and over	72,353,612
	<u>81,834,017</u>

b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 622.

c. The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register are:

Shareholder:	Number
	Ordinary
1. Steve Dropulich & associated entities	5,534,389
2. Stephen Zurhaar & associated entities	13,833,933
3. Vincent Goss & associated entities	13,521,539
4. Stephen Lazarakis & associated entities	13,036,251
5. Core Equities Pty Ltd	10,259,375

d. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are governed by the Constitution of the Company. On a show of hands every person present who is a Member or representative of a Member shall have one vote on a poll, every Member present in person or by proxy or by attorney or duly authorised representative shall have one vote for each share held. None of the options have any voting rights.

e. 20 Largest Shareholders – Ordinary Shares

	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1 Z CORP PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD <CPA INVESTMENT A/C>	13,380,631	16.35
2 MECON (WA) PTY LTD VAG	13,168,131	16.09
3 STELDAN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD STELDAN INVESTMENT	13,036,251	15.93
4 CORE EQUITIES PTY LTD CORE INVESTMENT	10,259,375	12.54
5 CORTINA HOLDINGS PTY LTD <S&D INVESTMENT A/C>	4,443,130	5.43
6 JASFORCE PTY LTD	2,637,010	3.22
7 ROCKET SCIENCE PTY LTD <THE TROJAN CAPITAL FUND A/C>	1,600,000	1.96
8 JH NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD <HARRY FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	1,350,000	1.65
9 MS KYLIE ANNE BALDACCHINO	1,314,271	1.61
10 B F A PTY LTD	1,000,053	1.22

11	JANT NOMINEES PTY LTD <GLEN IRIS SUPER FUND A/C>	666,259	0.81
12	SPINITE PTY LTD	568,476	0.69
13	JASPER HILL RESOURCES PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION A/C>	484,508	0.59
14	CORE EQUITIES PTY LTD	437,500	0.53
15	MR EDWARD SHANN <SHANN SUPER FUND A/C>	400,000	0.49
16	CATAALNA PTY LTD MATIC SUPER FUND	325,000	0.40
17	SHIELDWORTH PTY LTD <SHIELDWORTH SUPER FUND A/C>	320,000	0.39
18	MR LARRY KEITH FOURACRES & MRS TRUDY LEE FOURACRES <PIMELIA SUPER FUND>	317,500	0.39
19	T T NICHOLLS PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT>	307,254	0.38
20	MR KELVIN GEOFFREY ANDRIJICH	303,730	0.37
		66,319,079	81.04

20 Largest Shareholders – Listed Options

		Number of Listed Options Held	% Held Of Listed Options
1	ROCKET SCIENCE PTY LTD <THE TROJAN CAPITAL FUND A/C>	8,666,667	17.08
2	RUBI HOLDINGS PTY LTD <JOHN RUBINO SUPER FUND A/C>	6,666,666	13.14
3	MECON (WA) PTY LTD VAG	3,000,000	5.91
3	STELDAN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD STELDAN INVESTMENT	3,000,000	5.91
3	Z CORP PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD <CPA INVESTMENT A/C>	3,000,000	5.91
4	CORE EQUITIES PTY LTD CORE INVESTMENT	2,500,000	4.93
5	JASFORCE PTY LTD	2,383,423	4.70
6	KENSINGTON CAPITAL PARTNERS PTY LTD	1,666,667	3.28
6	GIADINA PTY LTD RUBINO FAMILY	1,666,667	3.28
7	KLIP PTY LTD <THE BEIRNE SUPER FUND A/C>	1,333,334	2.63
8	JH NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD <HARRY FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	1,316,067	2.59
9	CORTINA HOLDINGS PTY LTD <S&D INVESTMENT A/C>	1,000,000	1.97
10	CLAPSY PTY LIMITED <SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	999,787	1.97
11	CLAPSY PTY LTD <BARON SUPER FUND A/C>	810,000	1.60
12	MR SIMON ROBERT EVANS	530,000	1.04
13	JASPER HILL RESOURCES PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION A/C>	484,508	0.95
14	MR PETER JAMES MITCHELL LOVE <OVERLAY CAPITAL FUND A/C>	350,000	0.69
15	CLAPSY PTY LTD <BARON SUPER FUND A/C>	300,000	0.59
16	MR IAN THOMPSON & MR PETER RANDAL THOMPSON <THOMPSON FAMILY S/F A/C>	267,902	0.53
17	T T NICHOLLS PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT>	257,254	0.51
18	MR MICHAEL FRANK MANFORD ATLO SUPER FUND	250,000	0.49
18	MR NASER KERIMI & MRS DEBORAH LYNN KERIMI <KERIMI SUPER FUND A/C>	250,000	0.49
18	KERIMI INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	250,000	0.49
19	BEIRNE TRADING PTY LTD	245,000	0.48
20	WALLCLIFFE COTTAGES PTY LTD	207,254	0.41
20	MRS SARAH KAY DALY	207,254	0.41
20	FUTURE SUPER PTY LTD <JWS SUPER FUND A/C>	207,254	0.41
20	SOMNUS PTY LTD <SOMNUS SUPERANNUATION A/C>	207,254	0.41
20	SAM GOULOPOULOS PTY LTD <S GOULOPOULOS F/SUPER A/C>	207,254	0.41
		42,230,212	83.23