DYNASTY RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 80 110 385 709

Annual Financial Report
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Contents

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is available online at www.dynastyresources.com.au in the Corporate › Corporate Governance section.

Chairman's Letter

For year ended 30 June 2016

Dear Shareholder,

Your Company, Dynasty Resources, has regained momentum during the year ended 30 June 2016. In July 2015, the Board successfully completed a fully underwritten rights issue, raising more than $2 million. This was a turning point for the Company given that cash reserves had dwindled to under $300,000 in the previous quarter.

In September 2015, the Board entered an agreement to acquire 100% of the shares in a Hong Kong company (USA Nongbiao Purina Group Agricultural Holding Ltd, 'Nong Biao'), which owned 75% of a Shanghai based financial leasing company (Shanghai Chen Mao Financial Lease Co Ltd, 'Chen Mao'). The Board believes the transaction allowed Dynasty a low price entry to the Chinese financial leasing market as the purchase consideration was only A$10,000. According to the China Daily (21 July 2015), China's financial leasing market was expected to hit 5 trillion yuan (~A$1.1 trillion) during the first half of the 2016 calendar year to become the world's largest, surpassing that of the United States, with the sector expected to maintain an annual growth rate of 30% over the next five years.

The Board believes this transaction will provide short term cash flow, with the aim to generate positive income for the Company for the first time. This would then enable Dynasty to reposition itself in the business of mineral exploration.

The Board completed the acquisition of Nong Biao in December 2015, and then raised a further $1.225m via two tranches in January and February of 2016 through placements to sophisticated investors.

This improved cash position was reflected in the Company's strengthening share price, which appreciated from around 1 cent to more than 5 cents in March 2016. The Board then secured a further $1.2m via a share placement at this improved share price in June 2016.

After an extensive review program, the Company announced in June 2016 an intention to explore for lithium in the East Pilbara, Western Australia. With the growth of the renewable energy industry, particularly in China, lithium has been one of the hottest commodities in recent years with demand expected to remain as more and more electronic devices and electric cars rely on the power storage of batteries. Your Company's lithium project is well located in one of the most active exploration regions in Western Australia, only 3 kilometres along strike from the Pilgangoora resource and 20 kilometres east of the Wodgina resource. Other companies, including Altura Mining Ltd (ASX:AJM) and Pilbara Minerals Ltd (ASX:PLS), have made major lithium discoveries in the region which supports the Board's confidence in this strategy to achieve exploration success for shareholders.

Post year end the Company completed a partially underwritten 1-for-10 rights issue, combined with a placement to sophisticated investors, raising $2.3 million. Cash held is intended to be used to fund the lithium exploration program, provide capital support to expand Chen Mao's financial leasing business in Shanghai, and the evaluation of other business opportunities the Board is considering.

Over the year, the Company has successfully raised nearly $6.8 million, with no brokerage or commissions to third parties. This has been achieved during what has been a difficult period for most junior exploration companies.

The focus for the Board over coming months is to test the potential of the identified prospective lithium exploration target and undertake the planned drilling program. Also, the financial leasing business in Shanghai has been expanding with the establishment of the local management team.

We look forward to these initiatives achieving strong results in the 2016/2017 year.

The Board would like to thank all shareholders for their support of the last year.

Yours faithfully,

Lewis Tay
Executive Chairman

13 October 2016

Dynasty Resources Limited (Dynasty or Company) is focused on developing successful resource projects within Australia. The Company has undergone significant portfolio changes during the financial year to reflect the changing markets and to take advantage of opportunities within the exploration and financial sectors.

Our Strategy

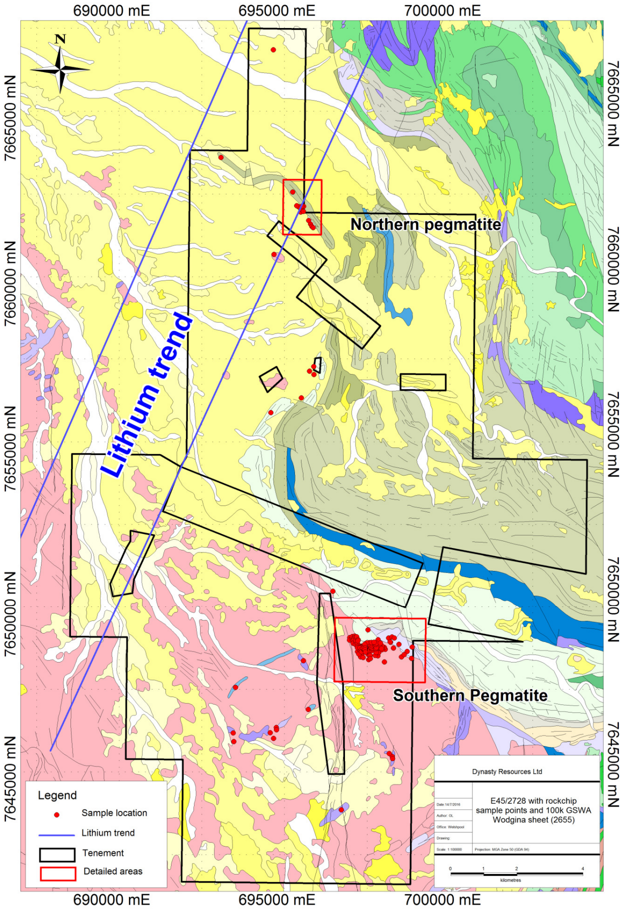
Due to ongoing difficult market conditions throughout the period, the Company continued the review of its tenement holdings and exploration activities and has preserved funds by consolidating the tenement holdings to two key tenements. Dynasty is presently advancing the lithium potential at the North Shaw project where there already exist iron ore resources with a free carried royalty held by Dynasty. In addition, Dynasty holds a tenement in the highly prospective Tropicana Belt.

North Shaw Project

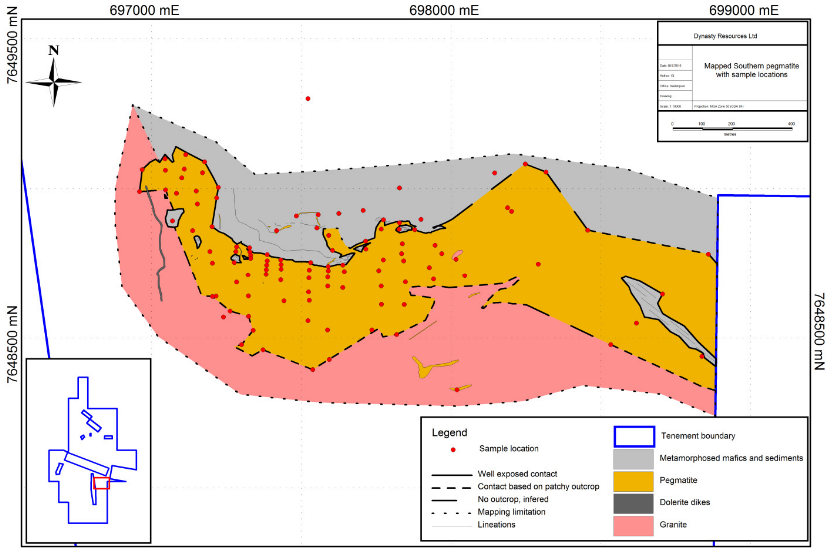
Dynasty owns tenement E 45/2728-I that sits adjacent to significant lithium resources in the Pilgangoora Area of the East Pilbara region in Western Australia. During the year Dynasty has completed an initial evaluation of the lithium potential of the tenement and considers the ground highly prospective with known pegmatites in the area, a continuation of the Pilgangoora mineralised corridor through the tenement and large areas of lithologies conducive to the intrusion of lithium pegmatites.

Ground work was commenced in June 2016 with reconnaissance mapping and sampling searching for outcropping pegmatites within the tenements. This work has identified two large pegmatite bodies, one in the southern part of the tenement and one in the northern section. Numerous other pegmatites were located throughout the tenement and 146 rock chip samples were collected for analysis. While no lithium minerals were observed, the emplacement of these large pegmatites indicates the potential of the area to host a lithium bearing pegmatite body. Preliminary work suggests the contact zone between the granite batholith and metamorphic units has been the focal point of pegmatite intrusion, with pegmatites intruding the metamorphic zone preferentially. The identification of pegmatites along the contact with the Pilgangoora greenstone belt and mafic enclaves within the batholith is highly encouraging. Reconnaissance mapping indicates that this contact zone continues under cover in the north of the tenement. This zone is within the Pilgangoora Lithium corridor and is considered the most prospective zone for a lithium resource.

Dynasty is planning to test for extensions to the Pilgangoora mineralisation within the northern portion of the tenement using bedrock drilling and geochemistry.

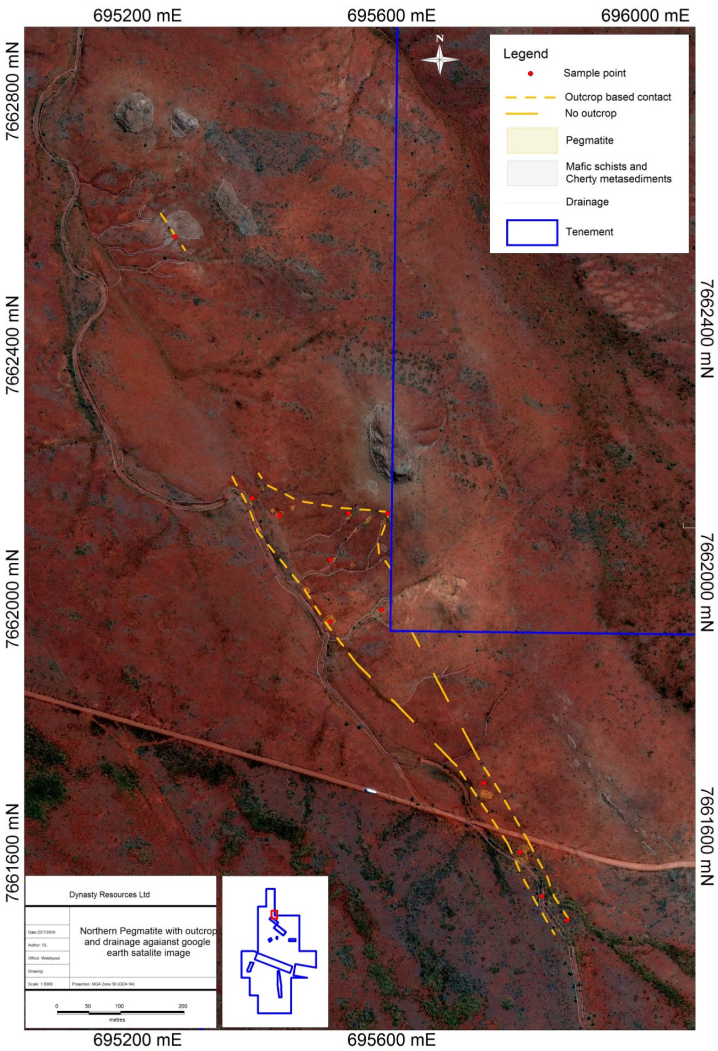


> Figure 1 Simplified Geology and regional mineralisation with location of large pegmatite body located by Dynasty resources -North Shaw Project

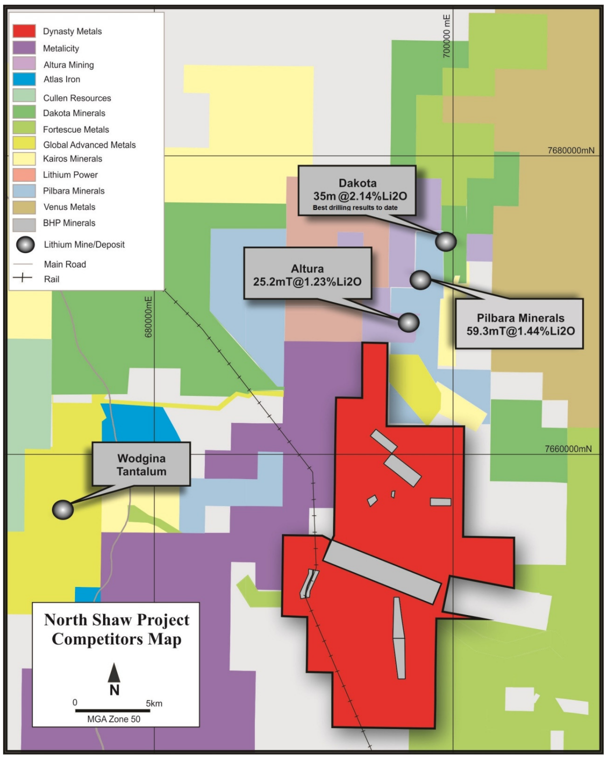


> Figure 2 Mapped southern Pegmatite zone with sample points

> Figure 3 Pegmatite outcrop example

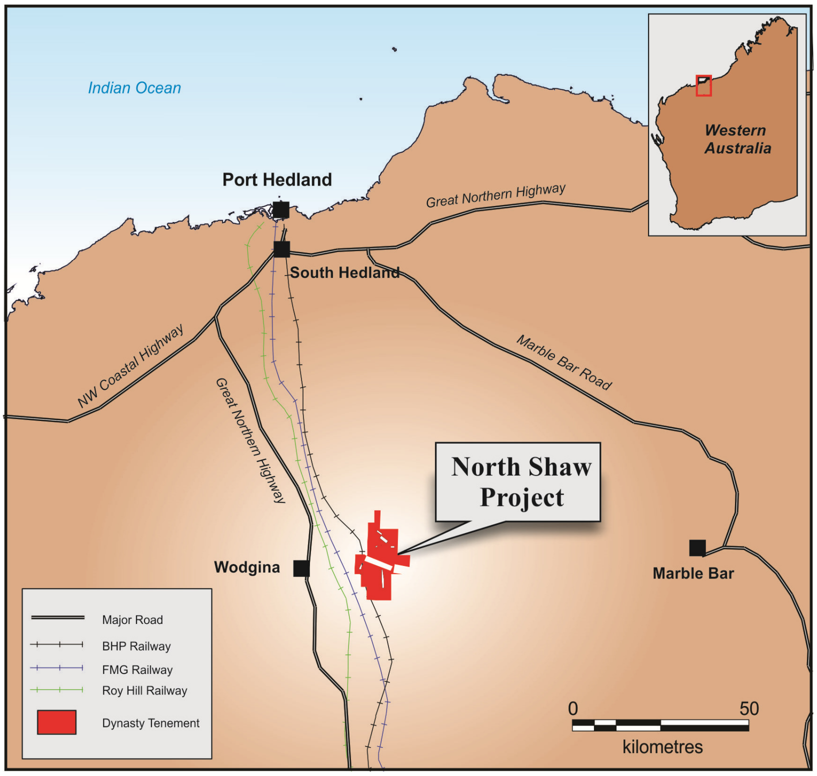


> Figure 4 Northern Pegmatite outcrop map



> Figure 5 North Shaw Project regional competitor map

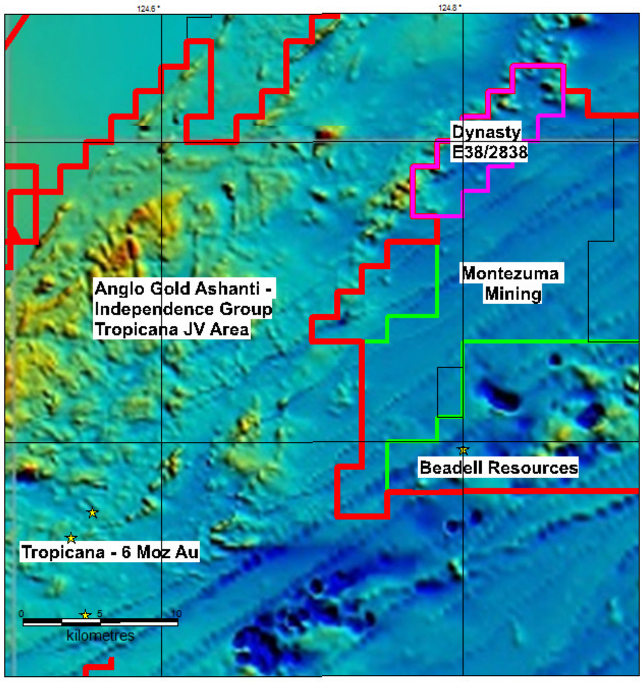
The tenement is surrounded by competitors actively searching for lithium. Figure 5 shows the location of the tenement with respect to the major lithium occurrences in the area, and the competitor activity.



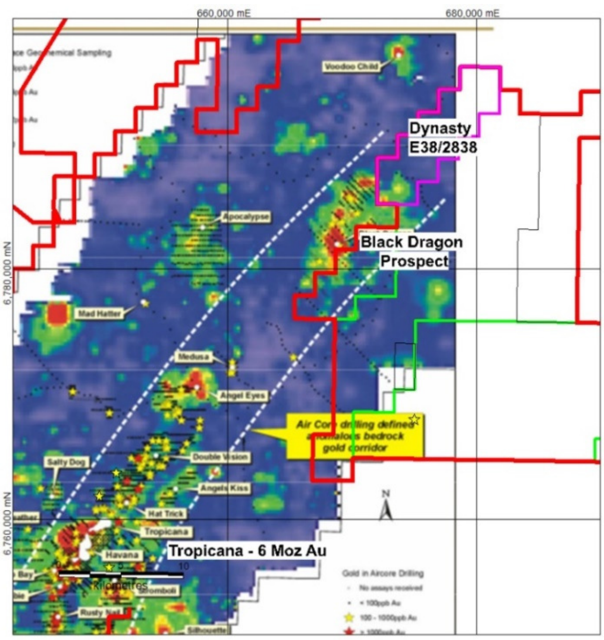
> Figure 6 North Shaw - Project location

Tropicana Tenement

This is a 48 km^2 tenement, positioned along strike from the world class Tropicana project which currently reports a resource of 6.41 Moz of gold. The tenement is adjacent to the “Black Dragon” prospect reporting an extensive geochemical anomaly with surface rock chips assayed at up to 537g/t. Analysis of the regional magnetic structures appear to enhance the prospect of the tenement.



> Figure 7 Tenement holdings in the Tropicana North vicinity overlain on the regional Magnetics



> Figure 8 Regional geochemical trend from IGO quarterly report Sept 2008

The obvious prime envelope of interest is depicted in Figure 3 above. This envelope encloses the Tropicana mine and several significant geochemical anomalies with the Black Dragon prospect immediately adjacent to the tenement. The project has excellent potential for significant mineralisation in an emerging province. The company is evaluating whether to explore this independently or look at a potential joint venture on the ground.

Aruma JV

Two tenements in the Bulloo Downs project area, E52/2024 and E52/2464 are the subject of an Option agreement with Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ). Under the arrangement the tenements are to be kept in good standing with all exploration and holding costs covered by Aruma, with Dynasty to benefit from any exploration success through cash payments and participation in the development of a resource.

Tenement Management

During the year the tenement portfolio was consolidated to the projects listed above to reduce ongoing costs of rent and management. This included the relinquishment of E52/1927 which contained the Spearhole resource. The medium to long term iron ore price forecasts indicate that this resource is likely to be subeconomic for the forseeable future and the costs of retaining the area were prohibitive. The tenements relinquished were E47/2200, E47/2396, E08/2495, E09/1753, E09/2066, EP484, EP485, E31/1061, E31/1062, E39/1764, E16/459, E24/192, E52/1927 and voluntary partial surrender of E52/2024 (13 blocks surrendered, 38 blocks remaining) and E69/2266 (51 blocks surrendered, 5 blocks remaining). The Company was granted the additional tenement E16/459.

Other Significant Investment Activities

In December 2015 the Company acquired all of the shares in U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited (Hong Kong) ('Nong Biao') for a cash consideration of $10,000. Nong Biao is the owner of 75% of the issued share capital in a Shanghai registered company, Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd ('Chen Mao'). Chen Mao holds a financial leasing licence granted by the relevant authorities in Shanghai, China. The Directors believe this investment will in the future generate revenue for the Company which will provide cashflow to support the Company's ongoing exploration activities.

Dynasty subsequently contributed funds totalling $2.2 million up to 30 June 2016 to Chen Mao (through Nong Biao) to support the ongoing development of its financial leasing business.

The Company's consolidated results for the year include the financial results of Nong Biao.

Competent Persons Qualifying Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineral resource calculations has been compiled by Mr David Jenkins, a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants engaged by Dynasty. Mr Jenkins is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results ("JORC Code"). Mr Jenkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The directors of Dynasty Resources Limited (the 'Company' or 'parent entity') present their report together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'Group') consisting of the Company and the entities it controlled for the year ended 30 June 2016 ('the reporting period') and the auditor's report thereon.

The Company is a company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year were:

Name	Appointment Date
Lewis Tay (Chairman and Managing Director)	21 January 2008
Bin Wang (Non-executive Director)	19 September 2011
Bo Xin Dong (Alternate Director for Bin Wang)	7 December 2011
Qingzhou Yuan (Non-executive Director)	22 July 2015
Thomas Pickett (Independent Chairman until resignation)	19 September 2011 (resigned 24 September 2015)

Nature of operations and principal activities

During the year the principal activity of the Company continued to be the exploration and evaluation of mineral licences. Exploration activity is being evaluated whilst the Company focuses on reviewing opportunities to fund future exploration.

The Company also has a 75% interest in a financial leasing company which operates in mainland China. The financial results of this entity form part of the Group.

The Operations Review provides more detail in relation to the Company's operations throughout the financial year.

Results of operations and financial position

The results of the Company's operations and the financial position are summarised below:

	Year ended 30 Jun 16 $	Year ended 30 Jun 15 $
Loss after tax	(556,043)	(803,727)
Basic and diluted loss per share (in cents)	0.14	0.64
Total assets	7,507,569	730,640
Total liabilities	2,612,858	98,225
Net current assets	5,157,670	533,848
Net assets	4,894,711	632,415

A review of the Company's exploration activities is set out in the Operations Review commencing on page 4.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared by the Company during or since the year ended 30 June 2016.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court for leave under section 237 *Corporations Act 2001* 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.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court.

Significant changes in state of affairs

On 11 December 2015, Dynasty Resources Limited acquired 100% of the shares in U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited (Hong Kong) ('Nong Biao') for a cash consideration of AUD$10,000. The Company's Managing Director, Lewis Tay, was appointed as a director of Nong Biao.

Nong Biao is the owner of 75% of the issued share capital in a Shanghai registered company, Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd ('Chen Mao'). Chen Mao holds a financial leasing licence granted by the relevant authorities in Shanghai, China.

Nong Biao and Chen Mao form part of the Group for the reporting period.

Capital raisings

The Company undertook the following placements of securities during the period:

- January 2016 - the Company issued 24,790,840 ordinary shares at $0.025 per share raising $619,771;
- February 2016 - the Company issued 24,209,160 ordinary shares at $0.025 per share raising $605,229; and
- June 2016 - the Company issued 25,000,000 ordinary shares at $0.05 per share raising $1.25 million.

Following the placement in June 2016, the Company announced a partially underwritten pro-rata non-renounceable Entitlement Issue to subscribe for 1 new share for every 10 existing ordinary shares held at an offer price of $0.05 per share. Applications from existing shareholders for 14,438,189 new shares were received ($721,909), with the new shares issued on 22 July 2016. The Underwriter's nominees subscribed for the underwritten shortfall of 8,576,645 shares ($428,832), with the shares being issued on 10 August 2016. The Underwriter received additional interest for the Company's shares beyond their underwriting commitment and therefore the Company issued a further 23,014,834 ordinary shares at $0.05 per share in August 2016 via a placement.

Other than discussed above, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Significant events after reporting date

As set out above, the Company completed the partially underwritten pro-rata Entitlement Issue with the issue of 14,438,189 shares to existing shareholders on 22 July 2016, raising $721,909 and 8,576,645 shares to nominees of the Underwriter, Cyberstore Technology Ltd, on 10 August 2016, raising $428,832.

The Company also undertook a placement of 23,014,834 ordinary shares on 10 August 2016, raising $1,150,742.

Other than the items mentioned above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Future developments

Other than as referred to in this report, further information as to likely future developments in the operations of the Company and expected results of those operations would, in the opinion of the Directors, be speculative only.

Environmental regulation and performance

In the course of exploration, the Company carries out sampling and drilling operations that have environmental implications both by way of in situ activities and also gaining access to sites. In such cases, rehabilitation of land and the elimination of any dangerous earthworks are a normal requirement. Apart from this, the Company is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation.

Information on directors

Lewis Tay BAppSc GradDipAF
Executive Chairman and Managing Director

Experience and expertise
Lewis holds a Bachelor of Applied Science and a Graduate Diploma of Applied Finance.

Lewis has been actively involved in mining investment, corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions over the last 20 years across Australia, China and South East Asia, with a particular focus on Australian resource companies.

Special responsibilities
Executive Chairman, Managing Director and Chair of Audit and Risk Committee.

Bin Wang MFin
Independent Non-executive Director

Experience and expertise
Bin holds a Master of International Finance & Business Management, and is resident of China.

Bin has held directorships and other governance roles with a number of companies listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Bin's previous roles include CEO of Shanghai Hywood Capital Co Ltd and General Partner of Shanghai Gosun Venture Capital Fund.

Bin brings a wealth of experience in finance, acquisition and derivative investment in China, as well as extensive experience in capital raising and resource management across both private sector and public companies.

Special responsibilities
Member of Audit and Risk Committee

Bo Xin Dong MBus (Bkg&Fin)
Alternate Director for Bin Wang

Experience and expertise

Bo Xin holds a Masters in Business (Banking and Finance) from Monash University. He was a member of CFA Society (Hong Kong) until 2008 and is currently a part-time lecturer in finance and economics at Shanghai University.

Bo Xin is a professional venture capital investor with a specialist focus on the mining industry, and is current president of Shanghai Hywood Capital. Between 2005 and 2011 he was Capital Structure Department manager for Huawei Technology, the largest telecommunication equipment provider in the world. And prior to that he was finance manager for China Southern Airlines.

Qingzhou Yuan BBusCom
Non-executive Director

Experience and expertise
Qingzhou Yuan was appointed Non-Executive Director on 23 July 2015, having been nominated by the Company's major shareholder Cyberstore Technology Limited. Mr. Yuan holds a Bachelor of Business and Commerce (Economics) from Monash University, Melbourne. In 2014, Mr. Yuan was invited to join the Australian and New Zealand division of Tencent Holdings Ltd (SEHK 00700), which owns Wechat, the world's largest social network platform and community. Mr.Yuan is also a director of Youpan Capital (Shanghai, China), which primarily invests in technology companies in China.

Special responsibilities
Member of Audit and Risk Committee

Company secretary

Louise Edwards LLB MBA FCIS
Louise was appointed Company Secretary in February 2012. Louise previously worked as a corporate lawyer and has over twelve years experience in corporate roles for listed finance and investment companies in Australia and the UK. Louise holds a Bachelor of Laws, a Masters in Business Administration (AGSM), and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1998. Louise is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia.

Directors Shareholdings

The relevant interests of each Director in the shares, issued by the Company as notified by the Directors to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance with section 5205G(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares
Lewis Tay	3,959,302
Bin Wang^	2,000,000
Bo Xin Dong^	15,026,996
Qingzhou Yuan	1,062,347

^Both Mr Wang and Mr Dong hold a relevant interest in the same parcel of 2,000,000 units.

Directors meetings

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2016, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Board Meetings		**Audit and Risk Committee Meetings**	
	Held	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
Lewis Tay	6	6	2	2
Bin Wang	6	-	2	-
Bo Xin Dong (Alternate for B Wang)	6	4	2	1
Qingzhou Yuan^	4	4	2	2
Thomas Pickett*	2	2	1	1

^ appointed 22 July 2015
** resigned 24 September 2015*

Under the Company's Constitution, documents containing written resolutions assented to by directors are to be taken as a minute of a meeting of Directors or of a Committee (as the case may be). There were eighteen written resolutions assented to by the Board this financial year, in addition to those meetings referred to above.

Unissued shares under option

As at the date of this report there are no unissued shares of the Company under option.

Shares issued during or since the end of the year as a result of exercise

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has not issued any shares as a result of the exercise of options.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Company has paid premiums to insure the Directors and Officers of the Company. The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil proceedings that may be brought against the Officers in their capacity as Officers of Dynasty, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the Officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the Officers or the improper use by the Officers of their position. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities. Conditions of the policy also preclude disclosure to third parties of the amounts paid for the policy. 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 any of its controlled entities against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The Directors of the Company present the Remuneration Report prepared in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Key Management personnel

The remuneration is subject to a non-binding shareholders vote at the Company's annual general meeting.

The directors and other key management personnel of the Company during or since the end of the financial year were:

Name	Position
Mr Lewis Tay	Executive Chairman and Managing Director
Mr Bin Wang	Non-executive Director
Mr Bo Xin Dong	Alternate Director for Bin Wang
Mr Qingzhou Yuan	Non-executive Director - appointed 22 July 2015
Mr Thomas Pickett	Non-executive Chairman - resigned 24 September 2015

Remuneration policy and key terms of employment contracts

The Company's Board comprises an Executive Chairman and Managing Director, two non-executive Directors and an alternate Director. The Company does not have any employees. Therefore, remuneration disclosures in this report relate to the remuneration of the directors. The disclosures below relate only to those directors who held office during the year.

The Company engages David Jenkins of Terra Search Pty Ltd to provide consultant geological services, Hetherington Exploration and Mining Title Services Pty Ltd to provide tenement management services, H & G Wilkinson to provide financial and accounting services and Louise Edwards to provide company secretarial services.

The Company's Constitution provides that Directors may be paid such remuneration as is determined from time to time in a General Meeting. The Board Charter discloses the main corporate governance practices of the Board including a detailed definition of independence, a framework for the identification of candidates for appointment to the Board, requirements regarding conflicts of interest, and the role and responsibility of the board. The cap on remuneration for non-executive directors is $200,000 in aggregate per annum, as approved by shareholders at the General Meeting on 24 July 2007. Superannuation contributions and insurance premiums are also paid by the Company in accordance with the law and the Company's Constitution. Each director has entered into a Deed of Access, Indemnity and Insurance with the Company and is covered by the Company's Directors and Officers Liability Insurance.

In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, Directors' remuneration is fixed. The Board undertakes an annual review of compensation arrangements for executive and non-executive directors to ensure compensation arrangements are market competitive and adequately reflect the skills, expertise and time demands on directors.

Director's remuneration is not linked to the financial performance of the Company.

For the period the Board reduced the fees paid to directors and approved annual fees of $60,000 for a non-executive Chairman and $27,000 for non-executive directors. Following the resignation of the non-executive Chairman in September 2015, the Managing Director was also appointed Chairman of the Board however no additional fees were paid to the Managing Director whose fees were $126,000 per annum (plus GST).

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Remuneration of Key management personnel

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of remuneration of each director of the Company (as defined in section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001)* are set out in the following tables:

	Short term benefits		**Post-employment**	
	Salary & fees	Other	Superannuation	**Total**
Year ended 30 June 2016	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Thomas Pickett [(1)]	15,000	-	-	15,000
Lewis Tay	126,000	-	-	126,000
Bin Wang	27,000	-	-	27,000
Bo Xin Dong [(2)]	-	-	-	-
Qingzhou Yuan [(3)]	27,000			27,000
	195,000	**-**	**-**	**195,000**
Year ended 30 June 2015				
Thomas Pickett	60,000	-	-	60,000
Lewis Tay	144,000	-	-	144,000
Bin Wang	36,000	-	-	36,000
Bo Xin Dong [(2)]	-	-	-	-
	240,000	**-**	**-**	**240,000**

[(1)] *Resigned 24 September 2015.*
[(2)] *Bo Xin Dong is an alternate Director for Bin Wang. No directors fees are payable to alternate directors.*
[(3)] *Appointed 22 July 2015.*

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Short term benefits	195,000	240,000
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-
	195,000	**240,000**

Share based compensation

Options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation

During the past two years, or since the end of this reporting period, no options were issued to Directors as compensation.

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the year and prior year, as part of the employee benefit expense was $nil (2015: $nil).

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Directors' interest in shares and options

The numbers of ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director the Company, including their personally related entities, are set out in the table below.

	Opening	Direct Holdings		Indirect Holdings		Closing
Year ended 30 June 2016	**Balance**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Balance**
Thomas Pickett [(1)]	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Tay	3,859,302	100,000	-	-	-	3,959,302
Bin Wang	2,000,000^	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Bo Xin Dong	15,026,996	-	-	-	-	15,026,996
Qingzhou Yuan	-	1,062,347	-	-	-	1,062,347
Year ended 30 June 2015						
Thomas Pickett [(1)]	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Lewis Tay	3,809,302	50,000	-	-	-	3,859,302
Bin Wang	2,000,000^	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Bo Xin Dong*	8,526,996	6,500,000	-	-	-	15,026,996

[(1)] *Resigned 24 September 2015.*
* *Updated shareholding*
^ *Relevant interest held jointly by B Wang and B Dong. Previously only reported for B Dong.*

Loans from Key management personnel and their related parties

During the year ended 30 June 2016 the Company did not enter into loans with key management personnel or their related parties.

Transactions with related parties

There are no other related party transactions or balances during the year.

Balances due to directors for fees and charges at 30 June 2016 was $nil (2015: nil)

Relationship between the remuneration and company performance

Summary of Company's performance and movements in Dynasty Resources Limited's share price over the last five years:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenue / Other income	220,915	24,110	195,490	941,555	1,488,680
Net loss before tax	(556,043)	(867,597)	(1,501,036)	(1,930,908)	(1,490,448)
Net loss after tax	(556,043)	(803,727)	(1,388,365)	(1,479,128)	(1,128,009)
Closing share price at reporting dates	0.0550	0.0080	0.0200	0.0400	0.0860
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.0014)	(0.0064)	(0.0119)	(0.0139)	(0.0107)
Dividends per share	-	-	-	-	-

End of audited Remuneration Report.

Non-audit services

During the year, BDO, the Company's auditor, has not performed any other services in addition to their statutory duties.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and is noted on page 18.

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

Lewis Tay
Managing Director

Sydney
13 October 2016

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Sydney NSW 2000

Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY GARETH FEW TO THE DIRECTORS OF DYNASTY RESOURCES LIMITED

As lead auditor of Dynasty Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Dynasty Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

Gareth Few

Gareth Few
Partner

BDO East Coast Partnership

Sydney, 13 October 2016

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue			
Revenue	4	122,410	-
Cost of Sales		(75,988)	-
Gross Profit		46,422	-
Other income	4	78,505	(58,924)
Profit / (loss) on disposal of tenements		20,000	20,000
		144,927	**(38,924)**
Expenses			
Exploration expenses		(81,686)	(59,729)
Occupancy		(20,449)	(88,009)
Administration	4	(598,835)	(680,935)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax		**(556,043)**	**(867,597)**
Income tax expense	6	-	63,870
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the period		**(556,043)**	**(803,727)**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of income tax			
Items that maybe reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(112,418)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(668,461)**	**(803,727)**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**(563,726)**	**(803,727)**
Non-controlling interests		7,683	-
		(556,043)	**(803,727)**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**(676,144)**	**(803,727)**
Non-controlling interests		7,683	-
		(668,461)	**(803,727)**
Earnings per share			
From continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	5	(0.14)	(0.64)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,288,866	617,851
Trade and other receivables	9	3,927,546	14,222
Prepayments		2,898	-
Total Current Assets		**6,219,310**	**632,073**
Non Current Assets			
Investments in associates using the equity method	20	1	1
Other financial assets	10	15,277	46,514
Property, plant and equipment	11	46,637	52,052
Long term receivables	9	1,226,344	-
Total Non Current Assets		**1,288,259**	**98,567**
Total Assets		**7,507,569**	**730,640**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	66,806	98,225
Factoring liability	15	202,953	-
Current tax liabilities		23,433	-
Unearned revenue		140,745	-
Deposits received	14	619,883	-
Accruals		7,820	-
Total Current Liabilities		**1,061,640**	**98,225**
Non Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	1,347,137	-
Deposits received	14	204,081	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		**1,551,218**	**-**
Total Liabilities		**2,612,858**	**98,225**
Net Assets		**4,894,711**	**632,415**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	12	23,346,177	18,861,430
Share application monies		-	270,000
Reserves	13	(118,536)	79,987
Accumulated losses / Retained earnings		(19,035,545)	(18,579,002)
		4,192,096	**632,415**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		4,192,096	632,415
Non-controlling interest		702,615	-
Total equity		**4,894,711**	**632,415**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net leasing inflow / (outflow)		(4,143,849)	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(732,383)	(628,519)
Interest received - bank		30,849	4,110
Tax refund		27,090	63,870
GST refund		56,193	-
Receipt from sale of tenements		20,000	20,000
Finance costs		(5,081)	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	8	**(4,747,181)**	**(540,539)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(19,127)	-
Proceeds on sale of investment securities	10	63,263	17,817
Acquisition of listed shares	10	(63,045)	-
Acquisitions of subsidiaries net of cash acquired	17	135	-
Cash from non controlling interest		695,071	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		**676,297**	**17,817**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	12	4,258,109	734,643
Payment for share issue costs	12	(43,362)	(52,930)
Cash received from lease factoring	15	202,953	-
Loan from non controlling interest		1,347,137	-
Cash withdraw by directors	21c	(8,393)	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		**5,756,444**	**681,713**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,685,560	158,991
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		617,851	458,860
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash		(14,545)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	7	**2,288,866**	**617,851**

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For year ended 30 June 2016

Consolidated	Ordinary Shares $	Share application monies $	Exchange Reserves $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2014	**18,459,716**	**-**	**-**	**79,987**	**(18,376,736)**	**-**	**162,967**
Total loss attributed to members of the Company	-	-	-	-	(212,266)	-	(212,266)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(212,266)	-	(212,266)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, and other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	464,644	-	-	-	-	-	464,644
Share application monies	-	270,000	-	-	-	-	270,000
Capital raising costs	(52,930)	-	-	-	-	-	(52,930)
Adjustments	(10,000)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	**18,861,430**	**270,000**	**-**	**79,987**	**(18,579,002)**	**-**	**632,415**
Balance at 1 July 2015	**18,861,430**	**270,000**	**-**	**79,987**	**(18,579,002)**	**-**	**632,415**
Total loss attributed to members of the Company	-	-	-	-	(563,726)	7,683	(556,043)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(112,418)	-	-	-	(112,418)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(112,418)**	**-**	**(563,726)**	**7,683**	**(668,461)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners							
Recognition of non-controlling interest upon acquisition of NB and other transfers	-	-	-	-	-	695,071	695,071
Issue of shares	4,528,109	(270,000)	-	-	-	-	4,258,109
Capital raising costs	(43,362)	-	-	-	-	-	(43,362)
Option Reserve	-	-	-	(79,987)	79,987	-	-
Acquisition Reserve	-	-	-	(137)	137	-	-
Adjustment*	-	-	-	(2,495)	27,059	-	24,564
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	(3,486)	-	-	(139)	(3,625)
Balance at 30 June 2016	**23,346,177**	**-**	**(115,904)**	**(2,632)**	**(19,035,545)**	**702,615**	**4,894,711**

** Adjustment to investment impairment relates to the financial year ended 30 June 2015.*

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

1. Corporate Information

The financial report of Dynasty Resources Limited (the 'Company' or 'parent entity') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the year ended 30 June 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 12 October 2016.

Dynasty Resources Limited is the Group's ultimate parent company, and is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The principal activities of the Company during the year were exploration and evaluation of mineral licences in Australia; and financial leasing in China.

The Registered Office of the Company is at 83 Brisbane Street, Perth, WA, 6000.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company 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.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent entity and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are all those entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has:

(i) power to direct the relevant activities
(ii) exposure to significant variable returns, and
(iii) the ability to utilise power to affect the Company's own returns.

The determination of control is based on current facts and circumstances and is continuously assessed.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Company from the date on which control is obtained by the Company. 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 Company.

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

(c) New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are not yet effective

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

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 will replace AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. It will lead to changes in the accounting for financial instruments, primarily relating to:

Financial assets: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if it is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and the asset gives rise to cash flows on specified dates that are payments solely of principal and interest (on the principal amount outstanding). All other financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of debt instruments that:

(i) have cash flows solely of principal and interest, and

(ii) are held in a business model managed both to collect cash flows and for sale

are recognised in other comprehensive income until sold, when they are recycled to the income statement. Interest and impairment are recognised directly in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not part of a trading activity may be reported directly in other comprehensive income, but upon realisation, those accumulated changes are not recycled to the income statement. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss, unless they clearly represent a recovery of the cost of the investment. Changes in the fair value of all other financial assets carried at fair value are reported in the income statement. The combined effect of the application of the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics tests may result in some differences in the assets measured at amortised cost vs. fair value compared with AASB 139.

Financial liabilities: The component of change in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to an entity's own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. If a mismatch is created or enlarged, all changes in fair value (including the effects of credit risk) are presented in profit or loss. These requirements may be applied early without applying all other requirements of AASB 9.

Impairment: The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, an allowance is recognised for expected credit loss (ECL), resulting from possible defaults within the next 12 months. Subsequently, when there is a significant increase in credit risk, an allowance is required for ECL resulting from possible defaults over the expected life of the financial instrument. The assessment of credit risk, and the estimation of ECL, are to be unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information relevant to the assessment, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. As a result, the impairment allowance is intended to be more forward-looking and the resulting impairment charge will tend to be more volatile than under AASB 139.

AASB 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Group will first apply AASB 9 in the financial year beginning 1 July 2018.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements on the consolidated financial statements.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 specifies how and when revenue is recognised, based on the concept of recognising revenue for performance obligations as they are satisfied. This could affect the timing and amount recognised for asset management fees, and contracts with multiple services. AASB 15 also requires enhanced disclosures.

AASB 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Group will first apply AASB 15 in the financial year beginning 1 July 2018.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements on the consolidated financial statements.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 will replace AASB 117 Leases. Interest expense will be recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method, and the right of use asset will be depreciated. Lessor accounting would largely remain unchanged. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Group will first apply AASB 16 in the financial year beginning 1 July 2019. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Cost is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the acquisition date) of assets acquired, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity, and those arising on borrowings are capitalised and included in interest expense using the effective interest method.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values on the acquisition date. The Company can elect, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure NCI relating to ordinary shares either at fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities.

(e) Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports to management about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by management who have been identified as the chief operating decision makers, in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

Information reported to management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance is comprising two reportable segments as disclosed in Note 3. Information about geographical segments is based on the financial information used to produce the Company's financial statements.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of foreign operations are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the foreign operation operates (the functional currency). The Company's and Group's financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (the presentation currency), which is also the Company's functional currency.

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

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

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

The financial results and position of foreign operations, whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency, are translated as follows:

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

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations with functional currencies other than Australian dollars are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. The cumulative amount of these differences is reclassified into profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

(g) Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for each major revenue stream as follows:

Net interest income

Interest income is brought to account using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Fees and transaction costs associated with loans are capitalised and included in the effective interest rate and recognised in the income statement over the expected life of the instrument.

Interest income on finance leases is brought to account progressively over the life of the lease consistent with the outstanding investment balance.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income includes fees from brokerage, account servicing and is recognised as the related services are performed.

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

(h) Employee benefits expenditure

Employee benefits such as salary and wages are measured at the rate at which the entity expects to settle the liability; and recognised during the period over which the employee services are being rendered.

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(i) Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

(j) Impairment

Loan assets are subject to regular review and assessment for possible impairment. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment, and is calculated based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

Interests in associates and joint ventures

The Company performs an assessment at each balance date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that its interests in associates and joint ventures are impaired. The entire carrying amount of each investment in associate and joint venture is considered in the assessment.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount (which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use).

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(k) Borrowing

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. Borrowing costs can include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowing. 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 the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. Historical cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment does not include assets leased out under financing leases.

The useful life of the assets have been set at the following levels to determine the depreciation rates:

- Plant and equipment: 2.5 to 20 years

The carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed by the management to determine the adequacy of the depreciation charged at the end of each reporting period. Any excess or shortfall in depreciation charged is being adjusted in the income statement in the year in which such adjustments are being made as a reversal of the depreciation expense. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the Company operating result after income tax attributable to members by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figure used in the determination of basic earnings per share by taking into account amounts paid on ordinary shares and any reduction in earnings per share that will probably arise from the exercise of options outstanding during the financial year (refer to Note 5).

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(o) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original costs less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified

(p) Leases

Leases where the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. All other leases are operating leases.

Where finance leases are granted to third parties, the present value of the lease receipts is recognised as a receivable and included in loan assets held at amortised cost. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is unearned interest income. Lease receipts are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the effective interest method, which reflects a constant rate of return.

Leases entered into by the Company as lessee are primarily finance leases.

(q) Fair value measurement

Fair values may be used for financial asset and liability measurement and well as for sundry disclosures.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to, or by, the Company.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset at its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset at its highest and best use.

In measuring fair value, the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(s) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
- Held-To-Maturity investments; or
- Available-For-Sale financial assets

All financial assets except for those at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.
All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

(t) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment. After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as available for sale, are measured at fair value.

Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which point the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase the asset

(u) Goods and Service Tax (GST) and Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

(v) Contributed equity

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.

(w) Changes in ownership interests

When acquiring additional interests of a financial asset (such that it becomes an associate, joint venture or subsidiary) or an investment in an associate or joint venture (such that it becomes a subsidiary), previously held interests are revalued to their current fair value and any gain or loss is immediately recognised in profit or loss. When increasing or decreasing the ownership interests of a subsidiary that remains a subsidiary afterwards, the consideration exchanged is recognised directly in equity.

(x) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been restated to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

(y) Associates

Associates are entities over which the entity has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the entity's share of net assets of the associates. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the entity's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the entity does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(z) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Available for sale financial assets

The available for sale financial assets are measured at their fair value on each reporting date. The fair values are measured with reference to their closing market rates. The management has to apply judgement to determine if a decline in each investment's fair value below their costs is impairment. In making such judgement, the management considers the trend in movement of investment's fair value from the observable market data and the volatility in such movements over a period of time.

(aa) Exploration and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are expensed in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

(bb) Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The company has incurred a net loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2016 of $556,043 (2015: $803,727) and experienced net cash outflows from operating activities of $4,747,181 (2015: $540,539).

As at 30 June 2016, the company had cash assets of $2,288,866 (2015: $617,851).

The Company announced in June 2016 a partially underwritten pro-rata non-renounceable Entitlement Issue to subscribe for 1 new share for every 10 existing ordinary shares held at an offer price of $0.05 per share. After the end of the reporting period, applications from existing shareholders for 14,438,189 new shares were received ($721,909), these shares were issued on 22 July 2016. The Underwriter's nominees subscribed for the underwritten shortfall of 8,576,645 shares ($428,832) and those new shares were issued on 10 August 2016.

In August 2016 the Company undertook an additional placement of securities to sophisticated investors, raising $1,150,742 via the issue of 23,014,834 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.05 per share.

The successful completion of the Entitlement Issue and Placement has provided the Company with sufficient cash to meet commitments and working capital requirements for the 12 month period from the date of signing the financial report.

The financial report has therefore been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

3. Segment information

Identification of reportable geographical segments

Management has determined that the Company has two reportable geographical segments, being mineral exploration in Australia and financial leasing in China. As the Company is focused on exploration, the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) monitors the Company based on actual versus budgeted exploration expenditure incurred by area of interest.

This internal reporting framework is the most relevant to assist the Board with making decisions regarding the Company and its ongoing exploration activities, while also taking into consideration the results of exploration work that has been performed to date. Geographical segments are determined by distinguishable components whereby the risk and returns are different from the other segments.

In 2015, Management has determined that the Company had one reportable segment, being mineral exploration in Australia.

Types of products and services

Exploration / Australia	The Exploration segment comprising Dynasty Resources Limited (the Company) is involved in exploration and evaluation of mineral licences.
Financial Lease / China	The Financial Leasing segment comprising U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited as the 75% shareholder of Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd which is involved in providing financial leasing services in China (further refer to Note 24).

Intersegment transactions

Dynasty contributed funds totalling $2.2 million up to 30 June 2016 to Chen Mao (through Nong Biao) to support the ongoing development of its financial leasing business in China.

Intersegment receivables, payables and loans

At 30 June 2016, Chen Mao has loans payable of $1,347,137 (RMB 6,637,677) to Hengyao (Non Controlling Minority Shareholder. Refer to Note 25). There are no other intersegment receivables, payables or loans at the reporting date.

	Exploration $	Financial Lease $	Total $
Revenue			
Sales*	-	122,410	122,410
Cost of sales	-	(75,988)	(75,988)
Interest Income	30,105	743	30,848
Profit / loss from disposal of tenements	20,000	-	20,000
Others (refer to Note 4)	-	47,657	47,657
Total revenue	50,105	94,822	144,927
Administrative expenses	(128,161)	(15,555)	(143,716)
Occupancy	-	(20,449)	(20,449)
Exploration expenses	(81,686)	-	(81,686)
Employee benefits expenses	(195,000)	(29,588)	(224,588)
Finance costs	(8,311)	-	(8,311)
Professional fees	(184,572)	(4,525)	(189,097)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(19,893)	(4,476)	(24,369)
Impairment on fair value of available for sale financial assets	(8,754)	-	(8,754)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(576,272)	20,229	(556,043)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(576,272)	20,229	(556,043)
Assets			
Segment assets	2,150,261	5,357,308	7,507,569
Total assets	2,150,261	5,357,308	7,507,569
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	64,806	2,548,052	2,612,858
Total liabilities	64,806	2,548,052	2,612,858

** Key Customers: On 20 Apr 2016, a contract RMB 10 million for Shanghai Peixin Bus Services Co. Ltd for lease term of 36 months. At 30 June 2016, revenue of A$74,919 (RMB 369,146) was recognised.*

4. Revenue And Expenditure

	2016 $	2015 $
Included in profit/loss for the year are:		
Revenue:		
Revenue - leasing in China	122,410	-
Interest income (refer to Note 3)	30,848	4,110
VAT refund*	27,589	-
Gains on foreign currency exchange*	20,068	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of shares	-	(63,034)
Other income	**78,505**	**(58,924)**
Expenses:		
Administrative expenses	87,752	85,457
Registry fee	27,663	23,458
Insurance expenses	36,612	9,625
Employee benefits expenses	224,588	240,000
Professional fees	189,097	147,350
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24,369	20,752
Impairment on fair value of available for sale financial assets	8,754	214,022
	598,835	**740,664**
Auditors' remuneration		
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu**	9,704	56,006
Research & Development Tax concession	-	13,413
BDO East Coast Partnership***	47,515	-
	57,219	**69,419**

* Chen Mao VAT refund (RMB 131,157), Chen Mao gains on foreign currency exchange (RMB 95,430), (refer to Note 3 as Others $47,657)

** For the year ended 30 June 2015, included in professional fees.

*** For the year ended 30 June 2016, included in professional fees.

5. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of dilutive options and dilutive partly paid contributing shares).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the total operations basic and dilutive earnings per share computations:

	2016 $	2015 $
Net loss attributable to equity holders from continuing operations	(556,043)	(803,727)
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders for diluted earnings per share	(556,043)	(803,727)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	394,947,974	126,556,301
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	394,947,974	126,556,301
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in cents)	(0.14)	(0.64)

Refer to Note 28 for shares issued subsequent to the year-end which would have a dilutive effect.

6. Income Tax Expense

	2016	2015
	$	$
The components of income tax benefit / (expense) comprise of:		
Recognised in income statement:		
Current tax	-	(63,870)
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	**(63,870)**
Reconciliation of income tax expense to statutory income tax:		
Profit (Loss) before tax from continuing operation in Australia	(576,271)	(803,727)
Profit before tax from continuing operation in China	20,228	-
	(556,043)	(803,727)
Prima facie tax on profit (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax at Australian tax rate 30% (2015: 30%)	(172,881)	(241,118)
Prima facie tax on profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax at Chinese tax rate 25% (2015: 25%)	5,057	-
Non-deductible expenses	2,626	88,462
Prior year R&D Tax Concession	-	(63,870)
Deferred tax assets not recognised as recoverability is not probable	165,198	152,656
Income tax expense	**-**	**(63,870)**
Deferred tax asset recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability at reporting date	4,880,352	4,715,154
Deferred tax liabilities		
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	4,880,352	4,715,154
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	4,880,352	4,715,154

No deferred tax amounts were credited directly to other comprehensive income during the year ended 30 June 2015 or 30 June 2016.

The Company is subject to the income tax law of Australia and its subsidiaries, U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited and Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd are subject to the income tax law of Hong Kong (16.5%) and People's Republic of China (25%) respectively.

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law. There has been no change in the corporate tax rate when compared with the previous reporting period.

As at 30 June 2016, Dynasty Resources Limited (parent entity) had an estimated available tax loss at approximately $4.88m (2015 $4.7m). Tax losses in the parent entity are available to be utilised in future.
Tax losses in subsidiary, U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited are not presented as they are unlikely to be realised due to the nature of the entity being a holding company.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2016	2015
	$	$
For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Cash at bank	2,288,866	617,851
	2,288,866	617,851

8. Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flows from operating activities

	2,016	2,015
	$	$
Loss for the year	(556,043)	(803,727)
Adjustments for:		
Loss on disposal of available for sale financial assets	-	63,034
Impairment on fair value of available for sale financial assets	8,754	214,022
Depreciation and amortisation	24,369	20,752
Movement in working capital items:		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(4,985,373)	7,227
Increase / (decrease) in payables	761,112	(41,847)
Net cash from operating activities	**(4,747,181)**	**(540,539)**

Non-cash transactions

During the current year, the Company did not enter into any non-cash investing and financing activities which are not reflected in the statement of cash flows.

9. Trade and Other Receivables

	2016	2015
Current	$	$
Lease receivable	4,157,373	-
Interest receivable	(229,827)	-
GST receivable	-	14,222
Trade and other receivables	3,927,546	14,222
Non Current		
Lease receivable	1,344,232	-
Interest receivable	(97,828)	-
Provision for bad debts	(20,060)	-
Long term receivables	1,226,344	-
Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired		
Recoverable within 3 months	-	14,222
Recoverable more than 3 months	-	-
	-	14,222

10. Other Financial Assets

	2016	2015
	$	$
Term deposits with financial institutions	-	22,483
Available for sale financial assets*	15,277	24,031
	15,277	**46,514**

Term deposits are restricted cash balances held by financial institutions as security against the guarantees issued to State Governments for the Company's exploration tenements.

Available for sale financial assets are the Company's investment in equity of listed entities. These are measured at their fair value applying the closing market rate on the reporting dates. Investments at reporting date represent 2,546,099 ordinary equity shares in Argonaut Resources NL (2015: 2,546,099) and 2,721,200 ordinary equity shares in Tiaro Coal Limited (2015: 2,721,200).

During the year ended 30 June 2016, DMA sold 2,546,099 ARE shares for $63,263 and bought back 2,546,099 shares for $63,045, net gain $218.

Reconciliation of the fair values of Available for sale financial assets at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Opening fair value	24,031	318,904
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	(80,851)
Impairment write-off	(8,754)	(214,022)
Closing fair value	**15,277**	**24,031**

11. Property, Plant And Equipment

	2016	2015
	$	$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	167,920	177,640
Accumulated depreciation	(121,283)	(125,588)
	46,637	**52,052**
Movement in net carrying amount		
Balance at the beginning of the year	52,052	72,804
Additions	19,127	-
Foreign exchange difference	(173)	-
Depreciation for the year	(24,369)	(20,752)
Balance at the end of the year	**46,637**	**52,052**

12. Contributed Equity

	2016		2015	
	Nos.	$	Nos.	$
Movement of ordinary shares on issue:				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares	164,985,783	18,861,430	118,518,669	18,459,716
Rights issue				
Transfer upon exercise of option from option	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	295,310,890	4,528,109	46,467,114	464,671
Adjustment*	-	-	-	(10,000)
Equity issue costs	-	(43,362)	-	(52,957)
Balance at the end of the year	**460,296,673**	**23,346,177**	**164,985,783**	**18,861,430**

** Adjustment relates to an incorrect allocation for shares issued in the year ended 30 June 2015.*

12. Contributed Equity (continued)

Movement in options outstanding:

	5 cent options expiring 18 Sept 2015 **Nos.**
Year ended 30 June 2016	
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,000,000
Issued during the year	-
Exercised during the year	-
Lapsed during the year	8,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	**-**

The options were not exercised and expired on 18 September 2015. There were nil options on issue as at 30 June 2016.

Capital Raising Event	**Ordinary shares**			**Unlisted Options**	
	No. of shares issued	**Balance**	**Amount raised $**	**No. of options issued**	**Balance**
Balance at 1 July 2014		118,518,669			-
September 2013 Placement and Options	8,000,000 @ $0.05 per share		400,000	8,000,000 @ $0.01 each	8,000,000
January 2015 Placement	15,000,000 @ $0.01 per share		150,000		
May 2015 Placement	14,600,000 @ $0.01 per share		146,000		
May 2015 Rights issue	16,867,114 @ $0.01 per share		168,671		
Balance at 30 June 2015		**164,985,783**			**8,000,000**
Balance at 1 July 2015		**164,985,783**			**8,000,000**
July 2015 Rights issue	205,310,890 @ $0.01 per share	386,296,673	2,053,109		
	16,000 @ $0.00 per share				
September 2015 Options expired unexercised		411,087,513		(8,000,000)	-
January 2016 Placement	24,790,840 @ $0.025 per share	435,296,673	619,771		
February 2016 Placement	24,209,160 @ $0.025 per share	460,296,673	605,229		
June 2016 Placement	25,000,000 @ $0.05 per share	**460,296,673**	1,250,000		
Balance at 30 June 2016		**460,296,673**	**4,528,109**		**-**

Capital Management Policy

The Company's policy is to effectively manage its capital structure so that it would continue to operate as a going concern. The Company manages its contributed equity and reserves as part of its capital. The Company has no debt obligations and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

As is similar with many other exploration companies, the operational requirements of the Company are funded through equity raised in various trenches. The overall capital management policy of the Company remains unchanged and is consistent with prior years.

13. Reserves

	2016 $
Reserves	**118,536**
Reconciliation reserves:	
Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations net of tax	115,904
Balance at the end of the financial year	**115,904**
Option reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	79,987
Option issued / lapsed	(79,987)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**-**
Share Application Reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-
Share Application Reserve	137
Balance at the end of the financial year	**137**
Acquisition Reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-
Share Application Reserve	2,495
Balance at the end of the financial year	**2,495**

(1) The foreign currency translation reverse represents exchange differences arising from translation of the parent entity's wholly owned subsidiaries functional currencies (HKD & RMB) into the presentation currency of the Group (AUD).

14. Trade and Other Payables

	2016 $	2015 $
Current		
Rental deposit	1,180	-
Other payable	65,626	98,225
Trade and other payables	**66,806**	**98,225**
Current		
Security bond	619,883	-
Non current		
Security bond	204,081	-
Deposits received	**823,964**	**-**

15. Factoring Liability

	2016 $	2015 $
Current		
Factoring finance*	202,953	-
Factoring liability	**202,953**	**-**

** Factoring finance balance RMB 1m at 30 June 2016. Nil balance on 24 July 2016.*

16. Borrowings

	2016	2015
	$	$
Non current		
Borrowings*	1,347,137	-
Borrowings	**1,347,137**	**-**

** At 30 June 2016, Chen Mao's borrowing balance from Hengyao (Chen Mao's NCI Shareholder) which is currently interest free. The amount has not been discounted (refer to Note 21d).*

17. Acquisition of Nong Biao

On 11 December 2015, Dynasty Resources Limited acquired all of the shares in U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited (Hong Kong) ('Nong Biao') for cash consideration of $10,000. The Company's Chairman and Managing Director, Lewis Tay, was appointed as a director of Nong Biao.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

Consideration	$
Cash paid	(10,000)
Current Assets	
Cash	9,865
Other assets	889
	10,754
Current Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	(13,249)
Net liabilities acquired	(2,495)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries net of cash acquired	135

Nong Biao is the owner of 75% of the issued share capital in a Shanghai registered company, Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd ('Chen Mao').

Chen Mao has been granted a financial leasing licence by the relevant authorities in Shanghai.

On 6 January 2016, the Company contributed $1 million to Chen Mao via its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao and on 3 May 2016, the Company contributed further $1.2 million via its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao to support Chen Mao in the development of its financial leasing business. The Company's strategic objective for Chen Mao is that it will be cashflow positive and will in the medium term provide financial support for the Company's exploration activities.

Dynasty contributed funds totalling $2.2 million up to 30 June 2016 to Chen Mao (through Nong Biao) to support the ongoing development of its financial leasing business.

On 11 August 2016, the Company invested AUD$1.2 million (HKS$8,930,485) in its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao. On the same day, Nong Biao subsequently invested HKD$8,800,000 to Chen Mao.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Tenement commitments

In order to maintain an interest in the mining and exploration tenements in which the Company seeks to retain and does not intend to relinquish within the next 12 months, the Company is committed to meet the conditions under which the tenements were granted. The timing and amount of exploration expenditure commitments and obligations of the Company are subject to the minimum expenditure commitments required as per the Mining Act, as amended, and may vary significantly from the forecast based upon the results of the work performed which will determine the prospectivity of the relevant area of interest. These obligations are not provided for in the financial report.

Outstanding exploration commitments for those tenements the Company does not intend to relinquish are as follows (no estimate has been given of expenditure commitments beyond 12 months as this is dependent on the directors' ongoing assessment of operations and, in certain circumstances, Native Title negotiations):

	2016	2015
	$	$
Payable within one year	224,000	306,000

Capital commitments

Leasing licence in China

A condition of the business licence held by Chen Mao (refer Note 17) is that capital of US$5 million be contributed within 10 years of the grant date, namely by 5 September 2024 (licence granted on 5 September 2014). As at 23 September 2016, total capital contributions to Chen Mao (including from the 25% minority shareholder) are approximately US$3.57 million.

At 30 June 2016, the Company had no other capital commitments (2015: Nil).

Contingencies

At 30 June 2016, the Company had no contingencies (2015: Nil).

19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial instruments of the Company comprise of (i) cash and cash equivalents; (ii) trade and other receivables; (iii) other financial assets; and (iv) trade and other payables.

Risk management is carried out under the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board identifies and evaluates the risk and takes appropriate measures to minimise the risk.

The financial instruments expose the Company to certain risks. The nature and extent of such risks, and the management's risk management strategy are noted below.

	2016	2015
	$	$
Fair value of financial instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,288,866	617,851
Trade and other receivables (i)	5,153,890	14,222
Term deposits with financial institutions (ii)	-	22,483
Available for sale financial assets	15,277	24,031
Trade and other payables	(1,624,716)	(98,225)
	5,833,317	**580,362**

I. The fair values are a close approximation of the carrying amounts on account of the short maturity cycle.
II. The fair values are close approximation of the carrying amounts as these deposits are interest bearing and are rolled over at short maturity.

Risk management strategies

Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group's leasing operation has a strict code of credit, including agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The Company's financial assets classified as lease receivables described as "trade and other receivables" is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group. Those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 9.

On a geographical basis, the Controlled entity ("Chen Mao") is exposed to credit risk through its normal operating activities primarily through finance leasing activities in China. The Group's exposure to credit risk for receivables at the end of the reporting period in China is as follows:

Financial assets classified as lease receivables in China

	2016	2015
	$	$
Trade and other receivables		
Total current	3,927,546	-
Total non-current	1,226,344	-
Total financial assets classified as lease receivables	**5,153,890**	**-**

Credit risk also exists in relation to the probable default of the financial institutions in honouring the cash and term deposit balances at maturity. However, this is considered to be low as the Company transacts with several highly reputed financial institutions both in Australia and in China which are subject to strict prudential norms by legislation / regulations.

19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk:

The Company's liquidity risks arise from potential inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due, generally due to shortage of cleared funds.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk on account of trade and other payables.

The Company manages its liquidity risk through continuously monitoring the cleared funds position; and by utilising short term cash budgets.

The contractual maturity analysis of Company's financial instruments are noted below:

	Weighted Avg Interest Rate	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-3 years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$
2016					
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	(64,806)	-	-	(64,806)
Factoring liability	9.60	(215,293)	-	-	(215,293)
Borrowings	4.13	-	-	(1,481,851)	(1,481,851)
		(280,099)	-	(1,481,851)	(1,761,950)
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.11	2,288,866	-	-	2,288,866
Trade and other receivables	6.24	2,772,084	1,385,289	-	4,157,373
Available for sale financial assets	-	15,277	-	-	15,277
Long term receivables	6.24	-	-	1,344,232	1,344,232
		5,076,227	**1,385,289**	**1,344,232**	**7,805,748**

	Weighted Avg Interest Rate	< 3 months	> 3 months	Total
	%	$	$	$
2015				
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	(98,225)	-	(98,225)
		(98,225)	-	**(98,225)**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0.76	617,851	-	617,851
Trade and other receivables	-	14,222	-	14,222
Term deposit with financial institutions	0.97	-	22,483	22,483
Available for sale financial assets	-	24,031	-	24,031
		656,104	**22,483**	**678,587**

Interest rate risk:

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

The Company's cash and term deposits with financial institutions are impacted by interest rate risks. Other receivables and payables have short maturities and are non-interest bearing. Management believes that the risk of interest rate movement would not have a material impact of the Company's operations.

The Company in Australia is in the business of exploration of mineral resources. Earning interest income is not the primary objective of the business in Australia. The Company does not have any debt obligations. Hence the management does not closely monitor the movements in market interest rates as these do not have material impact on Company's business activities. The cash balances and term deposits are placed at the prevailing short term market interest rates with credit worthy financial institutions.

19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

The Company, through its subsidiary Chen Mao, has the principal operation of financial leasing in China with the primary objective of earning interest income. Finance lease receivables are not subject to interest rate risk as they are fixed interest rate.

A sensitivity of 0.5% increase and decrease in interest rates is considered reasonably possible given current economic indicators:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Interest bearing cash and term deposits	2,288,866	617,851
Impact on profit and equity - +0.5% movement	11,444	6,179
Impact on profit and equity - -0.5% movement	(11,444)	(6,179)

Foreign currency risk:

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and are exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities dominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency and net investments in foreign operations. The Group is mainly exposed to fluctuations in Chinese Yuan and Hong Kong Dollar through its operations (both overseas and in Australia). The Group's foreign exchange risk is managed to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet both Australia and Chinese financial commitments in a timely and cost effective manner.

A movement in the Chinese Yuan and Hong Kong Dollar of 10% is considered reasonably possible given recent movements and the current economic forecasts.

	2016 - impact on profit / equity		2015 - impact on profit / equity	
	-10%	10%	-10%	10%
Accounts receivable				
Hong Kong Dollar	392,755	(392,755)	-	-
Chinese Yuan	392,755	(392,755)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents				
Hong Kong Dollar	18,604	(18,604)	-	-
Chinese Yuan	18,604	(18,604)	-	-

Commodity price risk:

The Company is not currently exposed to the movement in market commodity prices as the Company continues to be an explorer.

Equity price risk:

Equity price risk is the risk that movement in fair value of Company's financial instruments will be affected by changes in market prices of equity instruments. The Company is exposed to this risk on account of its available-for-sale financial assets.

The Company's objective is to invest surplus cash in time deposits in order to remain highly liquid in preparation for future activities on its core tenements.

The sensitivity of the available for sale financial assets to a 10% change in market prices are noted below:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Interest bearing cash and term deposits	2,288,866	617,851
Impact on profit and equity - +1% movement	22,889	6,179
Available for sale financial assets	15,277	24,031
Impact on profit and equity - +10% movement	1,528	2,403
Impact on profit and equity - -10% movement	(1,528)	(2,403)

19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments:

The following tables detail the entity's fair values of financial instruments categorised by the following levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

2016	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Assets				
Available for sale assets	15,277	-	-	15,277
Total assets	15,277	-	-	15,277

2015	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Assets				
Available for sale assets	24,031	-	-	24,031
Total assets	24,031	-	-	24,031

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

20. Investment accounted for using the equity method

Investment in associate

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Investment in associate (Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd)	1	1

Interest in associate is accounted for using the fair value method of accounting. Information relating to associate is set out below:

	Percentage interest	Percentage interest
	2016	**2015**
Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd	17.7%	17.7%

Company's ownership interest in an associate

The Company has accounted for its interest in Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd as another financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

21. Related Party Transactions

a. Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2016	2015
	$	$
	195,000	240,000
Short-term employee benefits	**195,000**	**240,000**

b. Loans from Key management personnel and their related parties

During the year ended 30 June 2016 the Company did not enter into loans with key management personnel or their related parties.

c. Transactions with related parties

In November 2015 the Company acquired all of the shares in Nong Biao (refer Note 24c for further detail). The vendors of the shares acquired were: (i) Richard Chan who is a director of the Company's substantial shareholder Cyberstore Limited and also holds a beneficial interest in Cyberstore Limited; and (ii) Mr and Mrs H Yuan who are the parents of the Company's non-executive director Mr Q Yuan. Mr Yuan was also nominated to the Board by Cyberstore. The shares in Nong Biao were acquired by the Company for cash consideration of AUD$10,000.

The following also comprises transactions with related parties:

	2016	2015
Consolidated Group	$	$
Repayment amount due to the directors (Nong Biao)*	8,393	-

*payment of amount due to directors from Nong Biao (HKD 48,298)

There are no other related party transactions or balances during the year.

Balances due to directors for fees and charges at 30 June 2016 was $nil (2015:$nil).

d. Loan and borrowings with related parties

At 30 June 2016, Chen Mao has unsecured loan payable amounted to $1,347,137 (RMB 6,637,677) owing to Hengyao (Chen Mao's Non-Controlling Minority Shareholder) which is currently interest free (12 months from December 2016 to December 2017). Upon DMA (through Nong Biao) further equity investment, the loan will be converted to matching equity (25/%). Balance on borrowing interest payable after interest-free period is at 5% p.a.

22. Factoring Arrangement

Due to the nature of Chen Mao's business, Chen Mao has engaged in short – term factoring financing to fund the working capital. In April 2016, in order to successfully provide Shanghai Peixin Bus Transportation Co Ltd with RMB10m leasing facility, Chen Mao used its own cash of RMB5m, the balancing RMB5m through short –term factoring arrangement. Since Chen Mao's leasing revenue has an estimated IRR 18%, Chen Mao's factoring arrangement with the interest rate at 0.8% per month is within the company's risk tolerance level. There is no restriction on Chen Mao's repayment of the principal. The carrying value of factoring payables were considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value since the amounts are short – term.

Chen Mao's factoring arrangement is a "with recourse" facility and the loan balance at 30 June 2016 was down to A$ 202,953 (RMB 1,000,000) and is included within Trade and Other Payables in Note 14. The loan has been subsequently paid off in full o 24 July 2016.

23. Parent Information

Information relating to Dynasty Resources Limited (the 'Company' or 'parent entity')

	2016	2015
	$	$
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	2,102,825	632,073
Total assets	4,360,261	730,640
Current liabilities	64,806	98,225
Total liabilities	64,806	98,225
Net assets	4,295,455	632,415
Issued capital	23,346,177	18,861,430
Accumulated losses / Retained earnings	(19,048,090)	(18,579,002)
Share application monies / Options Reserve	-	349,987
Reserves	(2,632)	-
Total equity	4,295,455	632,415
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(576,272)	(426,662)
Other comprehensive income	3,486	63,870
Total comprehensive income	(572,786)	(362,792)

The parent entity has commitments of $224,000 relating to minimum exploration expenditure on tenements. Refer Note 18 for further details.

The parent entity has not entered into a deed of cross guarantee nor are there any contingent liabilities at year-end.

24. Interests in Subsidiaries

a. Information about 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 Entity	Principal place of business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group	
		2016	2015
		%	%
U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited ('Nong Biao')	Hong Kong	100%	-
Shanghai Chen Mao Finance Lease Co., Ltd ('Chen Mao')	Shanghai, China	75%	-

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.

Financial information in relation to Chen Mao (the Controlled Entity) is identical to the information disclosed in the financing leasing segment in China (refer to Note 3).

b. Significant Restrictions

There are no significant restrictions over the Group's ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the Group.

24. Interests in Subsidiaries (continued)

c. Acquisition of Controlled Entities

On 11 December 2015, the Company acquired all of the shares in U.S.A. Nongbiao Puruina Group Agricultural Holding Limited (Hong Kong) ('Nong Biao'). Further details are set out in Note 17.

Investment in subsidiaries

On 6 January 2016, the Company contributed $1 million to Chen Mao via its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao to support Chen and on 3 May 2016, the Company contributed $1.2 million to Chen Mao via its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao to support Chen Mao in the development of its financial leasing business.

Dynasty subsequently contributed funds totalling $2.2 million up to 30 June 2016 to Chen Mao (through Nong Biao).

On 11 August 2016, the Company contributed $1.2 million (HKS$8,930,485) in its wholly owned subsidiary Nong Biao. On the same day, Nong Biao subsequently invested HKD$8,800,000 to Chen Mao to support ongoing leasing business.

The Company's strategic objective for Chen Mao is that it will be cashflow positive and will in the medium term provide financial support for the Company's exploration activities.

No significant restriction on the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group.

25. Non-controlling Interest

Information about Chen Mao's material Non-Controlling Interest Shareholder:

Name of Shareholder	Principal Place of Business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group		Proportion of Non-controlling interests	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		%	%	%	%
Shanghai Hengyao Optical Technologies Ltd. Co. No.: 310226001082090 (Hengyao)	Shanghai, China	75	-	25	-

No dividends were paid to the NCI during the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Transactions with Shanghai Hengyao Optical Technologies Ltd (Hengyao):

Date	Events
10/12/15	Hengyao advanced RMB $10 million to Chen Mao, as unsecured interest-free loan for 6 months
05/01/16	Company contributed AUD$1 million to Chen Mao via Nong Biao
05/01/16	Chen Mao converted Hengyao's loan amount of HKD$1,67 million into investment
26/04/16	Company contributed AUD$1.2 million to Chen Mao via Nong Biao
26/04/16	Chen Mao converted Hengyao's loan amount of HKD$2.33 million into investment
01/05/16	Hengyao extended interest free period for further 6 months
11/08/16	Company contributed AUD$1.2 million to Chen Mao via Nong Biao
11/08/16	Chen Mao converted Hengyao's loan amount of HKD$2.33 million into investment

26. Cross Guarantee

There is no deed of cross guarantee as at 30 June 2016.

27. Finance Leases: Lessor Policy

Initial recognition

Leases where the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases.

The lease payment receivable is treated by the lessor as repayment of principal and finance income to reimburse and reward the lessor for its investment and services.

The Group's China subsidiary, Shanghai Chen Mao Financial Lease Co Ltd 'Chen Mao', is in the business of providing finance leases in China. Chen Mao recognises assets held under a finance lease in the statements of financial position and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Initial direct costs are incurred by Chen Mao include amounts such as commissions and internal costs that are incremental and directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease. They exclude general overheads such as those incurred by a sales and marketing team. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in such a way that the initial direct costs are included automatically in the finance lease receivable; there is no need to add them separately.

Subsequent measurement

A lessor aims to allocate finance income over the lease term on a systematic and rational basis. This income allocation is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. Lease payments relating to the period, excluding costs for services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

An asset under a finance lease that is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* shall be accounted for in accordance with that Standard.

28. Events After Reporting Date

The Company announced in June 2016 a partially underwritten pro-rata non-renounceable Entitlement Issue to subscribe for 1 new share for every 10 existing ordinary shares held at an offer price of $0.05 per share. After the end of the reporting period, applications from existing shareholders for 14,438,189 new shares were received ($721,909), these shares were issued on 22 July 2016. The Underwriter's nominees subscribed for the underwritten shortfall of 8,576,645 shares ($428,832) and those new shares were issued on 10 August 2016.

In August 2016 the Company undertook an additional placement of securities to sophisticated investors, raising $1,150,742 via the issue of 23,014,834 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.05 per share.

Other than the above, there are no events subsequent to 30 June 2016 that have a material impact on the financial statements as presented.

Directors' Declaration

30 June 2016

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

On behalf of the directors

Lewis Tay
Managing Director

13 October 2016

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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Dynasty Resources Limited

Report on the Financial Report

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

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Dynasty Resources 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 Dynasty Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in 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 Dynasty Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

BDO East Coast Partnership

BDO

Gareth Few

Gareth Few
Partner

Sydney, 13 October 2016

Tenement Schedule

As at 30 June 2016

Project	Lease	Commodity	Holder (if not D)	Locality
Prairie Downs[3]	E52/2024	Iron - Fe		WA
Prairie Downs[3]	E52/2464	Iron - Fe		WA
Tropicana North	E38/2838	Gold - Au		WA
Atlas Iron JV [1]	E45/2728	Iron - Fe		WA
Stanley [2]	E69/2266	Uranium - U	Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd	WA
Hyden[2]	E77/2040	Gold – Au	Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd	WA

(1) *The Company has entered into an agreement with Atlas Iron in relation to the iron ore rights, and the Company will receive a 2% royalty from production*

(2) *The Company holds a 17.7% interest in Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd*

(3) *The Company has entered into a free carriage option agreement*

Additional Securities Exchange Information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited listing rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below as at 23 September 2016:

Substantial Shareholders

The number of shares held by Substantial Shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Substantial shareholders	No. shares held	% of issued shares
Cyberstore Technology Ltd	203,899,300	40.27%

Distribution of shareholders

No. of shares held	No. of holders within category
1 – 1000	45
1,001 – 5,000	63
5,001 – 10,000	101
10,001 – 100,000	293
100,001 and over	163
Total	665

At 23 September 2016, there were 154 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Classes of shares and voting rights

There is only one class of shares on issue and all shares carry equal voting rights.

Twenty largest shareholders

The twenty largest registered shareholders of the Company as at 23 September 2016 were:

	No. of shares held	Percentage of Issued shares
CITICORP NOM PL	223,836,847	44.21%
DONG BO XIN	15,026,996	2.97%
HEBEI XINGHUA IRON & STEE	11,652,197	2.30%
WU CHUNG CHIANG	10,000,000	1.98%
PERSHING AUST NOM PL < PHILLIP SEC HK A/C>	9,600,000	1.90%
ZHANG ZHIFANG	9,121,736	1.80%
GU HUIMIN	8,854,834	1.75%
CUI XINGBAI <AN LIAN GRP A/C>	8,450,400	1.67%
WANG CHENYI	8,024,000	1.58%
CHEN YAOMIN	8,000,000	1.58%
XIE LIAN	8,000,000	1.58%
YUAN HAIRONG	7,434,907	1.47%
SU CHUNG JYE	7,400,000	1.46%
ABN AMRO CLRG SYD NOM PL <CUST A/C>	7,342,231	1.45%
XUE XIAOHUI	7,000,000	1.38%
ZHU JIANHUI	5,750,000	1.14%
HSBC CUSTODY NOM AUST LTD	5,500,000	1.09%
J P MORGAN NOM AUST LTD	5,106,664	1.01%
WU TSAN HIS	5,000,000	0.99%
FU JEN YU	5,000,000	0.99%
Top 20 Total	376,100,812	74.30%
Balance of Register	130,225,529	25.70%
Grand Total	506,326,341	100.00%

Corporate Directory

Company Particulars	Dynasty Resources Limited ACN 110 385 709 The Company is an exploration company with its securities listed only on the Australian Securities Exchange.
Registered Office	83 Brisbane Street Perth WA 6000 Telephone: +61 8 6316 4414 Facsimile: +61 8 6316 4404 Email: admin@dynastyresources.com.au Website: www.dynastyresources.com.au
Directors	Lewis Tay (Chairman and Managing Director) Bin Wang (Non-executive Director) Bo Xin Dong (Alternate director for Bin Wang) Qingzhou Yuan (Non-executive Director)
Company Secretary	Louise Edwards
Auditor	BDO Level 11, 1 Margaret St Sydney NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA Telephone: +61 2 9251 4100 Facsimile: +61 2 9240 9821
Share Registrar	Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd Suite 1, Alexandria House 770 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153 Telephone: +61 8 9315 2333 Facsimile: +61 8 9315 2233