VGX Limited

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

1. Managing Director's Statement

On behalf of the board of directors of VGX Limited (the "Company"), I am pleased to present our second Annual Report for the financial year from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (the "Financial Year Under Review"), and the directors' review of operations for that period. The Annual Report incorporates the audited financial statements for the Financial Year Under Review (the "Financial Statements") for the Company and its subsidiary (the "Group"). A copy of the audited financial statements is attached to this Annual Report as Appendix A.

For the Financial Year Under Review, the Group's revenue increased by 17.8% to AUD 875,437 from AUD743,253 in the preceding financial period when its operating revenue increased by 27.4% to AUD867,975 from AUD681,156. The Group's loss before tax decreased to AUD130,105 from AUD244,688 in the preceding financial period.

Launch of new product

The Company launched a new product called MG PestGuard™ in March 2018 for agricultural pest control purposes. MG PestGuard™ is a microbial-based product for broad-spectrum pest control in an organic way by working biologically to increase the natural resistance of plants to pests. The formulation contains biological substances aiming to act as a deterrent to pests by blocking and repelling them from entering the control area. MG PestGuard™ can also control certain plant diseases as it contains a blend of compatible indigenous microbes that are highly effective in treating such diseases. The microbes have the capabilities in producing organic metabolites that act as a sterilizer to eliminate harmful microorganisms.

Adding MG PestGuard™ to its existing products including MG Plus™ for plant growth, MG BioGuard® for controlling basal stem rot disease in oil palm, MG BioGuard®2.0 for paddy diseases, MG BioGuard®3.0 for fruit and vegetable diseases and MG BioGuard®3.0 (Durian) for canker disease in durian makes the Company's range of products for *plant maintenance* more complete.

Creation of new product development platform

The Company has successfully created the MG BioFormula™ platform to facilitate generation of various multi-strain microbial inoculants for treating plant diseases by triggering plant's immune system.

The first product based on the MG BioFormula™ platform called MG BioFormula™ No.3 (Cankers) was launched in September 2018 which is designed to treat tree canker diseases. Plants have the ability to recognize the microbial activities induced by multi-strain microbial inoculants such as MG BioFormula™ No.3 (Cankers) and trigger an immune response. This phenomenon is called systemic acquired resistance or SAR. SAR helps plants resist diseases or recover from diseases such as cankers once infected.

The Company will make use of this new product development platform to generate more *plant treatment* products targeting the most destructive diseases causing severe economic losses to the major crops such as oil palm, paddy.

Sustainable Biotech Agriculture

"At VGX Group, we apply biotechnology in agriculture in a way that's good for farmers, consumers and nature."

Promoting and adopting *Sustainable Biotech Agriculture* is the Group's direction. We are clear when applying biotechnology in agriculture – our biotech approach needs to be more efficient than conventional agriculture and has to be compatible with organic agriculture. Instead of relying on genetic engineering or genetic modification to improve crop yield and nutrient value, to control diseases and pests, we make use of naturally occurring microbes to do these jobs. . This is because genetic engineering applied in agriculture is in its infant stage and the full picture of its adverse effects is still not known. Unknown risks to humans, animals and the environment may further surface in future. The biotech approach advocated by the Company is safe and environmentally responsible.

We research into naturally occurring microbes and isolate and identify the selected microbes using morphological and DNA sequencing methods, then develop cocktails of the selected microbes. We use the microbial cocktails developed to manufacture products for plant growth, disease and pest control and market the products to the agribusiness industry.

Our microbial products are classified into two categories, namely:

1. *Plant treatment* products – these are multi-strain microbial inoculants for treating plant diseases by triggering plant's immune system.
2. *Plant maintenance* products – this range of products mainly aims to increase and maintain the populations of beneficial microbes in the designated habitat for plant growth and disease control purposes.

Our range of products covers the entire spectrum of agriculture from plant growth to disease and pest control and makes *Sustainable Biotech Agriculture* possible.

2. Principal Activities of the Group

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company while the principal activities of its controlled entity and operating subsidiary is research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies.

3. Subsidiary

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Interest held	Principal activities
Virgin Greens X Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100%	The company carries on research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies. The company is a Malaysia *Bionexus Status* company. *Bionexus Status* is a special status awarded by the Malaysian government to qualified international and Malaysian biotechnology companies that participate and undertake value-added biotechnology activities.

4. Directors' Interests in Securities

As at 30 June 2018 (the end of the Financial Year Under Review) and 15 October 2018 (the latest practicable date before the 2018 Annual Report is issued), the interests of directors and officers of the Company in equity securities (shares and CDIs) of the Company are as follows:

	Directly Held		**Deemed interests**	
	As at 29.06.2016	**30.06.2018 and 15.10.2018**	**As at 29.06.2016**	**30.06.2018 and 15.10.2018**
CHONG Ying Choy	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Eric CHUNG Chi Kong	40,114,060	40,114,060	20,000,000	20,000,000
KONG Teck Chin	1	1	60,114,059	60,114,059
YAP Poh Yee	15,200,000	15,200,000	NIL	NIL

Save as disclosed above, no director or officer of the Company has a vested right to receive any distribution made on the securities or is entitled to exercise or direct the exercise of the voting rights attaching to the securities.

As of the end of the Financial Year Under Review:

a) the Company and its subsidiary do not have on issue any debt security; and
b) the Company has not granted any right to subscribe for any equity or debt security of the Company to any person, including a director or officer of the Company.

5. Forecast

The Company has not published any forecast in relation to the Financial Year Under Review.

6. Directors' Service Contract

During the Financial Period Under Review, the Company had 2 Directors' service contract in force with Eric CHUNG Chi Kong and YAP Poh Yee respectively and their remuneration packages have been disclosed accordingly in the Financial Statements.

7. Material Or Significant Contracts

Save as disclosed in the Company's Information Memorandum dated 30 September 2016 and in the Financial Statements:

(a) there is no other material contract the Company had entered into during the Financial Period Under Review; and

(b) there is no contract subsisting during or at the end of the Financial Period Under Review:

i) in which a director of the issuer is or was materially interested, either directly or indirectly; or

ii) between the Company, or one of its subsidiaries, and a controlling shareholder or any of its subsidiaries; or

iii) for the provision of services to the Group by a controlling shareholder or any of its subsidiaries.

8. Disclosable Arrangements with Directors and Shareholders

During the Finacial Period Under Review, there is no disclosable arrangements with directors and shareholders.

9. Directors' Review of Operations

Directors' review of operations is incorporated in the Managing Director's statement set out in paragraph 1.

10. Statement of Main Corporate Governance Practices

The Company's annual corporate governance statement for the Financial Year Under Review was disclosed on the NSX announcements portal on 16 October 2018.

11. Directors in Office

As of the end of the Financial Year Under Review, the board comprises the following:

Name	Particulars
CHONG Ying Choy	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Eric CHUNG Chi Kong	Managing Director
KONG Teck Chin	Non-Independent Non-Executive Director
YAP Poh Yee	Executive Director

At present, the board does not have a fixed number of meetings it will hold per annum. The board meets as frequently as may be required to deal with matters arising.

12. List of Top 20 Shareholders

The list of top-20 holders of the Company's CDI's was disclosed on NSX announcements portal on 16 October 2018.

On behalf of the board of directors,

Eric Chung Chi Kong
Managing Director
Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
16 October 2018

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

VGX LIMITED

(Incorporated in British Virgin Islands)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2018

Registered office in Australia
Themis Corporate
Level 1 Office F,
1139 Hay Street,
West Perth WA 6005

Corporate office
C-710 Kelana Square,
17, Jalan SS7/26,
Kelana Jaya,
47301 Petaling Jaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan,
Malaysia.

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Islands)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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Company No.: ARBN 612834572

HML & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AF 1325
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52100 Kuala Lumpur
Tel 603 – 6273 4543
Fax 603 – 6273 4542
Email audit@hml.com.my

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VGX LIMITED

(Incorporated in British Virgin Islands)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VGX LIMITED, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2018 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 47.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2018, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment assessment of intellectual property right

Refer to Note 3.4 and 3.5 (Significant Accounting Policies), Note 4.2 (Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions) and Note 6 (Intangible asset).

The carrying values of intellectual property right of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2018 is A$280,782 respectively.

The subsidiary recorded continued losses for two consecutive years, which is an impairment indicator. An impairment assessment was performed by management.

The recoverable amount of the intellectual property right is determined based on value-in-use calculation.

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

No impairment was required as the recoverable amount of the intellectual property right was in excess of its carrying amount.

We focused on this area as the impairment assessment performed by management requires significant judgement as the timing and quantum of the cash flows are dependent on sales volume growth rate, amd margin.

Our audit procedures performed in this area included, amongst others:

- Assessed the reliability of management's forecast through the review of past trends of actual financial performances against previous forecasted results;
- Checked the key assumptions used by management in the value-in-use calculation on sales volume growth rate and margin by product comparing to business plans, historical results and market data;
- Performed sensitivity analysis on sales volume growth rates and discount rate to evaluate impact on the impairment assessment; and
- Assessed the adequacy and reasonableness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements of the Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's or the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body and for no other purposes. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ho Mee Ling.

HML & CO.
AF: 1325
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur
6 September 2018

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Islands)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 6 to 47 are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 30 June 2018 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

ERIC CHUNG CHI KONG **Director**	YAP POH YEE **Director**

Kuala Lumpur
6 September 2018

Company No.: ARBN 612834572

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		Group		Company	
		2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	Note	**A$**	**A$**	**A$**	**A$**
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	5	41,111	52,767	-	-
Intangible asset	6	280,782	281,276	280,778	281,273
Investment in subsidiary	7	-	-	335,458	302,444
Goodwill	8	9,840	8,872	-	-
		331,733	342,915	616,236	583,717
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	9	28,082	32,920	-	-
Trade receivables		117,550	139,590	-	-
Other receivables, deposits and prepayment	10	319,021	196,119	-	-
Fixed deposits with licensed bank		63,737	6,049	-	-
Cash and bank balances		18,838	17,694	146	393
		547,228	392,372	146	393
TOTAL ASSETS		878,961	735,287	616,382	584,110
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	11	691,390	691,390	691,390	691,390
Accumulated losses		(374,793)	(244,688)	(344,667)	(231,343)
Foreign currency translation reserve		40,975	-	43,436	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		357,572	446,702	390,159	460,047
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income	12	80,795	66,147	-	-
Finance lease payables	13	25,809	33,261	-	-
		106,604	99,408	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	A$	A$	A$	A$
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade payables		106,689	85,532	-	-
Other payables and accruals	14	77,105	67,115	7,523	7,417
Amount owing to Directors	15	219,908	27,053	-	-
Amount owing to subsidiary	16	-	-	218,700	116,646
Finance lease payables	13	11,083	9,477	-	-
		414,785	189,177	226,223	124,063
TOTAL LIABILITIES		521,389	288,585	226,223	124,063
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		878,961	735,287	616,382	584,110

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Group		Company	
		1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017
	Note	A$	A$	A$	A$
Revenue	17	867,975	681,156	-	-
Cost of sales		(297,883)	(250,399)	-	-
Gross profit		570,093	430,757	-	-
Other operating income		7,462	62,097	-	-
Distribution expenses		(276,416)	(193,282)	-	-
Research and development expenses		(40,767)	(36,928)	-	-
Administration expenses		(342,041)	(462,413)	(83,888)	(231,343)
Other operating expenses		(46,412)	(43,066)	(29,436)	-
Loss from operations		(128,082)	(242,835)	(113,324)	(231,343)
Finance costs		(2,023)	(1,853)	-	-
Loss before tax	18	(130,105)	(244,688)	(113,324)	(231,343)
Income tax expense	19	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		(130,105)	(244,688)	(113,324)	(231,343)
Other comprehensive income Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Foreign currency translation reserve		40,975	-	43,436	-
Total comprehensive expense attributable to owners of the Company		(89,130)	(244,688)	(69,888)	(231,343)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Group		Company	
		1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017**	**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018**	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017**
	Note	**A$**	**A$**	**A$**	**A$**
Basic and diluted loss per ordinary share (cents)	20	(0.12)	(0.23)	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	← Attributable to owners of the Company →			
	← Non-distributable →		Distributable	
	Share capital A$	**Foreign currency translation reserve A$**	**Accumulated losses A$**	**Total A$**
GROUP				
As at 13 June 2016 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	-	(244,688)	(244,688)
Transaction with owners of the Company:				
Issue of ordinary shares	691,390	-	-	691,390
As at 30 June 2017/ 1 July 2017	691,390	-	(244,688)	446,702
Currency translation	-	40,975	-	40,975
Loss for the year	-	-	(130,105)	(130,105)
As at 30 June 2018	691,390	40,975	(374,793)	357,572
COMPANY				
As at 13 June 2016 (date of incorporation)	-	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	-	(231,343)	(231,343)
Transaction with owners of the Company:				
Issue of ordinary shares	691,390	-	-	691,390
As at 30 June 2017/ 1 July 2017	691,390	-	(231,343)	460,047
Currency translation	-	43,436	-	43,436
Loss for the year	-	-	(113,324)	(113,324)
As at 30 June 2018	691,390	43,436	(344,667)	390,159

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017
	A$	A$	A$	A$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss before tax	(130,105)	(244,688)	(113,324)	(231,343)
Adjustment for:				
Amortisation of intangible asset	29,436	29,488	29,436	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17,991	13,579	-	-
Gain on disposal of intellectual property rights	-	(252)	-	-
Government grant recognised	(7,427)	(45,525)	-	-
Interest expenses	2,023	1,853	-	-
Interest income	(93)	(1,213)	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(88,175)	(246,758)	(83,888)	(231,343)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	4,838	(15,109)	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	22,040	(30,367)	-	-
Increase in other receivables, deposits and prepayment	(122,902)	(101,760)	-	-
Increase in trade payables	21,157	8,918	-	-
Increase in other payables and accruals	9,990	491	106	7,417
Increase/(Decrease) in amount owing to Directors	192,855	(64,708)	-	-
Increase in amount owing to subsidiary	-	-	102,054	116,646
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	39,803	(449,293)	18,272	(107,280)
Interest paid	(2,023)	(1,853)	-	-
Interest received	93	1,213	-	-
Government grant received	14,855	91,049	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	52,728	(358,884)	18,272	(107,280)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in British Virgin Island)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Group		Company	
		1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017**	**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018**	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017**
		A$	**A$**	**A$**	**A$**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		-	281,273	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	21	(576)	(6,242)	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(281,276)	-	(281,273)
Investment in a subsidiary	7	-	-	-	(302,444)
Cash used in acquisition of subsidiary	7	-	(294,824)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(576)	(301,069)	-	(583,717)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY					
Proceeds from issuance of shares		-	691,390	-	691,390
Repayment of finance lease payables		(5,846)	(7,694)	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activity		(5,846)	683,696	-	691,390
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		46,306	23,743	18,272	393
Currency translation		12,526	-	(18,519)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/date of incorporation		23,743	-	393	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		82,575	23,743	146	393
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Fixed deposits with licensed bank		63,737	6,049	-	-
Cash and bank balances		18,838	17,694	146	393
		82,575	23,743	146	393

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1 GENERAL CORPORATE INFORMATION AND NATURE OF OPERATION

VGX Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in British Virgin Islands and listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia, with its registered office in Australia located at Level 1, Office F, 1139 Hay Street, West Perth WA 6005, Australia.

The Company is an investment holding company and it holds 100% of the issued share capital of Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd., a Malaysia *BioNexus Status* company which carries on business of research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies. *BioNexus Status* is a special status awarded by the Malaysian government to qualified international and Malaysian biotechnology companies that participate in and undertake value-added biotechnology activities.

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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT, FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis other than as disclosed in Note 3 and are presented in Australian Dollars ("A$"). All financial information is presented in Australian Dollars. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary are Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

2.2 COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS

During the year, the Group and the Company have adopted all the amendments to IFRS that are mandatory for the current year. The adoption of the amendments to IFRS did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company except for the adoption of *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7) which require additional disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in Note 13.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Company did not adopt an earlier application of the following new and revised IFRSs which have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for current year ended 30 June 2018.

IFRSs, IFRIC and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018:

(a) Amendments to IFRS 2, Classification and Measurement of Share-based payment Transactions.

(b) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(c) Classifications to IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(d) IFRS 9, Financial instruments

(e) IFRIC 22, Foreign Currency Transaction and Advance Consideration

(f) Amendments to IFRS 4, Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

(g) Amendments to IAS 40, Transfers of Investment Property

(h) Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle: Amendments to IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

(i) Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle: Amendments to IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IFRSs, IFRIC and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

(a) IFRS 16, Leases

(b) IFRIC 23, Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

(c) Amendments to IAS 28, Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

(d) Amendments to IFRS 9, Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

(e) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle

(f) Amendments to IAS 19, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

IFRSs, IFRIC and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021:

- IFRS 17, Insurance contracts

IFRSs, IFRIC and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture

The Company will adopt the above IFRSs in the respective financial years when they become effective. The initial application of the above-mentioned IFRSs are not expected to have any significant impacts on the financial statements of the Group and the Company except as mentioned below.

(i) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 replaces the guidance in IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15, Agreements for Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The core principle in IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services.

A new five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:-

• Identify contracts with customers

• Identify the separate performance obligations

• Determine the transaction price of the contract

• Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and

• Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied

The Group and the Company are currently performing an assessment on the financial and disclosure impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 15.

(ii) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and on hedge accounting.

IFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss model on impairment that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. The expected credit loss model is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The Group and the Company are currently performing an assessment on the financial and disclosure impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 9.

(iii) IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 replaces the guidance in IAS 17, Leases, IFRIC 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15, Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard which continues to be classified as finance or operating lease.

The Group and the Company are currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 16.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed in profit or loss as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end to the reporting period in which the combinations occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instruments and within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated only if there is no indication of impairment. Where necessary, accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts are recognised in profit or loss. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The policy of recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.4.

(i) Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(ii) Disposal of subsidiaries

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, including any goodwill, and non-controlling interests are derecognised at their carrying value on the date that control is lost. Any remaining investment in the entity is recognised at fair value. The difference between the fair value of consideration received and the amounts derecognised and the remaining fair value of the investment is recognised as a gain or loss on disposal in profit or loss. Any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(iii) Goodwill on consolidation

The excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired (ie. a bargain purchase), the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Following the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised but instead, it is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequent when there is objective evidence that the carrying amount may be impaired. The policy of recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 3.4.

3.2 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

(a) Foreign currency transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded in the functional currency of the respective Group entities using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial instrument designated as a hedge of currency risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

In the consolidated financial statements, when settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("FCTR") in equity.

(b) Foreign operation

The results and financial position of operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency ("A$") ("Foreign Operation") are translated into A$ as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate prevailing at the reporting date;
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transactions or an average rate that approximates those rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are taken to the FCTR within other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and are recorded in the functional currency of the foreign operations, translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.

If the operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the FCTR related that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

3.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating tangible assets that are used for more than one accounting period in the production and supply of goods and services, for administrative purpose or for rental to others, are recognised as property, plant and equipment when the Group and the Company obtains control of the assets. The assets, including major spares and stand-by equipment, are classified into appropriate classes based on their nature. Any subsequent replacement of a significant component in an existing assets is capitalised as a new component in the asset and the old component is derecognised.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. For a purchased asset, cost comprises purchase price plus all directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the asset to its present location and condition for management's intended use. For a self-constructed asset, cost comprises all direct and indirect costs of construction but excludes internal profits. For an exchange of non-monetary assets that has a commercial substance, cost is measured by reference to their fair value of the asset received.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the cost of the assets net of the estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Rate
Computer	33%
Lab equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	20%

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.4 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (except for inventories) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units. Subject to operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs of disposal. 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 or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which such impairment loss is recognised directly against any revaluation surplus for the asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Group and the Company, the cost or value of the assets can be measured reliably and the assets do not result from expenditure incurred internally on an intangible item.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost initially. Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intellectual property rights are amortised on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 10 years. The amortisation period and method are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change in factors affecting the residual value, useful life or asset consumption pattern since the last annual reporting date.

3.6 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and overheads, where applicable, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the first-in first-out method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.7 SHARE CAPITAL, OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Group and the Company classifies and presents an issued financial instrument (or its component parts), on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

(a) Share Capital

Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference shares issued that carry no mandatory contractual obligation: (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset; or (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company, are classified as equity instruments.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued in a public offering or in a rights issue to existing shareholders, they are recorded at the issue price.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued as consideration transferred in a business combination or as settlement of an existing financial liability, they are measured at fair value at the date of the exchange transaction.

Transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

(b) Compound Financial Instruments

The Group and the Company evaluates the terms of an issued financial instrument to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. The proceeds of a convertible bond or other compound instruments are allocated to the liability component measured at fair value, using the discounted cash flow method, and balance to the equity component. Transaction costs are allocated pro rata based on the relative carrying amounts. Any tax effect arising from temporary differences of the liability component is charged or credited to the equity component.

(c) Distributions

Liability is recognised for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Distributions to holders of an equity instrument is recognised directly in equity.

3.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Group recognises a financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) in the statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity in the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

If a contract, whether financial or non-financial, contains an embedded derivative, the Group assesses whether the embedded derivative shall be separated from the host contract on the basis of the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative and the host contract at the date when the Group becomes a party to the contract. If the embedded derivative is not closely related to the host contract, it is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a stand-alone derivative. The Group does not make a subsequent reassessment of the contract unless there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the expected cash flows or when there is a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities (including government loans at below market interest rates) are measured at fair value plus transaction costs if the financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

(b) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Group first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirely as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

A financial asset, whether as a single item or as a part, is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Group transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset, including circumstances when the Group acts only as a collecting agent of the transferee, and retains no significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or no continuing involvement in the control of the financial asset transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. For this purpose, the Group considers a modification as substantial if the present value of the revised cash flows of the modified terms discounted at the original effective interest rate is different by 10% or more when compared with the carrying amount of the original liability.

(c) Subsequent Measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Group classifies trade and other receivables, deposits, advances to related parties, and cash and cash equivalents in the category of loans and receivables. The Group has no other categories of financial assets.

After initial recognition, the Group measures: (i) financial assets in the loans and receivables category as at amortised cost using the effective interest method; and (ii) financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and advances from related parties. After initial recognition, the Group measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Recognition of Gains and Losses

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

(e) Impairment and Uncollectibility of Financial Assets

The Group applies the incurred loss model to recognise impairment losses of financial assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Group examines whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Evidence of trigger loss events include: (i) significant difficulty of the issuer or obligor; (ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment; (iii) granting exceptional concession to a customer, (iv) it is probable that a customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, (v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or (vi) any observable market data indicating that there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets.

For a non-current loan and receivable carried at amortised cost, the revised estimated cash flows are discounted at its original effective interest rate. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and a corresponding amount is recorded in an allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of impairment loss of the financial asset is reversed in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the allowance account, subject to the limit that the reversal should not result in the revised carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised previously.

For short-term trade and other receivables, where the effect of discounting is immaterial, impairment loss is tested for each individually significant receivable wherever there is any indication of impairment. Individually significant receivables for which no impairment loss is recognised are grouped together with all other receivables by classes based on credit risk characteristics and aged according to their past due periods. A collective allowance is estimated for a class group based on the Group's experience of loss ratio in each class, taking into consideration current market conditions.

3.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short-term deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.10 PROVISIONS

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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

3.11 LEASES

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group and the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the lease asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rent, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group and the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregated benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

3.12 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME RECOGNITION

Revenue and other income are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the Company and the revenue and other income can be reliably measured. Revenue and other income are measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue and other income are recognised:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised net of returns and allowances, trade discount and volume rebates. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accruals basis using the effective interest method.

(iii) Rental income

Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

3.13 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(i) Short-Term Employment Benefits

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group and the Company.

Short-term accumulating compensated absences, such as paid annual leave, are recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans are recognised when the Group and the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when the Group and the Company has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to the statutory pension scheme are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

3.14 INCOME TAX

A current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognised as a current tax liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for initial recognition differences include items of property, plant and equipment that do not qualify for depreciation allowances for tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset 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, affect neither accounting profit nor tax taxable profit (or tax losses).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Current and deferred taxes are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred taxes reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed, and is reduced to the extend that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction will be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

A current or deferred tax is recognised as income or expense in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from items recognised outside profit or loss. For an income or expense item recognised in other comprehensive income, the current or deferred tax expense or tax income is recognised in other comprehensive income. For items recognised directly in equity, the related tax effect is also recognised directly in equity.

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

3.15 Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. Operating segments results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3.16 Contingent Liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

3.17 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for lease transactions, is determined as 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. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair value are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation technique as follows:

Level 1:	quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
Level 2:	inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3:	unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

3.18 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than those disclosed in the following notes:

4.1 IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

The Group and the Company recognises impairment losses for receivables using the incurred loss model. At the end of each reporting period, the Group and the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that loans and receivables is impaired. Individually significant loans and receivables are tested for impairment separately by estimating the cash flows expected to be recoverable. The actual eventual losses may be different from the allowance made and this may affect the Group and the Company's financial position and results.

4.2 IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSET

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of goodwill and intangible assets at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at any other time when such indicators exist. Intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that their carrying values may exceed the recoverable amounts. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgement and estimations. While the Group believes that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and may lead to future impairment losses. Further details of the key assumptions applied in the impairment assessment of goodwill are given in Note 8. The carrying amount of intangible asset is disclosed in Note 6.

4.3 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). NRV for finished goods is assessed with reference to existing prices at the reporting date less the estimated direct cost necessary to make the sale, which represent the Company's best estimation of the value recoverable through sale.

4.4 MEASUREMENT OF INCOME TAXES

Significant judgment is required in determining the Group and the Company's provision for current and deferred taxes. When the final outcome of the taxes payable is determined with the tax authorities, the amount might be different from the initial estimates of the taxes payable. Such differences may impact the current and deferred taxes in the period when such determination is made. The Group and the Company will adjust for the differences as over or under provision of current or deferred taxes in the current period in which those differences arise.

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

	As at 1 July 2017	Additions	Exchange difference	As at 30 June 2018
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Cost				
Computer	3,736	576	407	4,719
Lab equipment	9,978	-	1,089	11,067
Motor vehicles	64,022	-	6,988	71,010
Office equipment	1,299	-	142	1,441
	79,035	576	8,626	88,237

	As at 1 July 2017	Charges for the year	Exchange difference	As at 30 June 2018
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Accumulated Depreciation				
Computer	2,023	1,092	221	3,336
Lab equipment	2,556	2,213	279	5,048
Motor vehicles	21,035	14,398	2,296	37,729
Office equipment	654	288	71	1,013
	26,268	17,991	2,867	47,126

	2018
	A$
Carrying Amounts	
Computer	1,383
Lab equipment	6,019
Motor vehicles	33,281
Office equipment	428
	41,111

	As at 13 June 2016 A$	Acquisition of subsidiary A$	Additions A$	Disposals A$	As at 30 June 2017 A$
Cost					
Computer	-	2,532	1,203	-	3,736
Lab equipment	-	7,561	2,417	-	9,978
Motor vehicles	-	28,435	35,587	-	64,022
Office equipment	-	1,299	-	-	1,299
	-	39,827	39,208	-	79,035

	As at 13 June 2016 A$	Acquisition of subsidiary A$	Charges for the year A$	Disposals A$	As at 30 June 2017 A$
Accumulated Depreciation					
Computer	-	1,112	911	-	2,023
Lab equipment	-	756	1,800	-	2,556
Motor vehicles	-	10,426	10,609	-	21,035
Office equipment	-	394	260	-	654
	-	12,688	13,579	-	26,267

	2017 A$
Carrying Amounts	
Computer	1,712
Lab equipment	7,422
Motor vehicles	42,987
Office equipment	645
	52,767

The carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment under finance lease of the Group is as follows:

	Group 2018 A$	Group 2017 A$
Motor vehicles	33,281	42,987

6 INTANGIBLE ASSET

GROUP	Intellectual property rights A$	Total A$
Cost		
At beginning of the year	281,276	281,276
Exchange difference	28,942	28,942
At end of the year	310,218	310,218
Accumulated amortisation		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortisation charges for the year	29,436	29,436
Disposals	-	-
At end of the year	29,436	29,436
Carrying amounts		
As at 30 June 2018	280,782	280,782

COMPANY	Intellectual property rights A$	Total A$
Cost		
At beginning of the year	281,273	281,273
Exchange difference	28,941	28,941
At end of the year	310,214	310,214
Accumulated amortisation		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortisation charges for the year	29,436	29,436
Disposals	-	-
At end of the year	29,436	29,436
Carrying amounts		
As at 30 June 2018	280,778	280,778

GROUP	Intellectual property rights A$	Total A$
Cost		
Additions	281,276	281,276
Disposals	-	-
At end of the period	281,276	281,276
Accumulated amortisation		
At incorporation	-	-
Amortisation charges for the period	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At end of the period	-	-
Carrying amounts		
As at 30 June 2017	281,276	281,276

COMPANY	Intellectual property rights A$	Total A$
Cost		
Additions	281,273	281,273
Disposals	-	-
At end of the period	281,273	281,273
Accumulated amortisation		
At incorporation	-	-
Amortisation charges for the period	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At end of the period	-	-
Carrying amounts		
As at 30 June 2017	281,273	281,273

7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	Company	
	2018	**2017**
	A$	**A$**
Unquoted shares – At cost		
At beginning of the year/at date of incorporation	302,444	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	302,444
Exchange difference	33,014	-
At end of the year	335,458	302,444

The subsidiary is Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd., a Company incorporated in Malaysia. Its principal activities are engaged in research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies with its business activities covering microbial product and biological process development, manufacturing and marketing of its proprietary solutions designed for the food and agriculture sector. There have been no significant changes in the nature of the activities during the year. The Company's effective ownership interest and voting interest in the subsidiary is 100% (2017: 100%).

On 27 June 2016, the Company acquired 100% of the ordinary shares of Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd., an unlisted company based in Malaysia and carries on business of research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd. is equal to the carrying value of net assets as at the date of acquisition.

	A$
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	27,139
Intangible asset	310,509
Inventories	17,811
Trade receivables	109,223
Other receivables	94,359
Cash and bank balances	5,514
	564,555
Liabilities	
Trade payables	(76,615)
Other payables and accruals	(66,624)
Amount due to Directors	(91,760)
Hire purchase payable	(17,467)
Deferred income	(20,623)
	(273,089)
Total identifiable net assets at carrying value (Assets – Liabilities)	291,466
Consideration	(300,338)
	(8,872)

	At acquisition date A$
Consideration	300,338
Net assets at fair value in Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd. at acquisition date	(291,466)
Goodwill	8,872

Net cash flows from the acquisition of the Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd.:

	A$
The total consideration of investment in Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd.	300,338
The cash and bank balances from acquisition of Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd.	(5,514)
	294,824

8 GOODWILL

	Group	
	2018 A$	2017 A$
At beginning of the period/at date of incorporation	8,872	-
Addition through business combination	-	8,872
Exchange difference	968	-
At end of the year/period	9,840	8,872

The carrying amount of goodwill arising from the acquisition of Virgin Greens X Sdn. Bhd (i.e. Cash Generating Units ("CGU")) was tested for impairment using the value in use ("VIU") method.

Based on the impairment assessment performed by the Group, no impairment is required for the goodwill.

The recoverable amount of the CGU in respect of the goodwill was determined based on VIU calculations. Cash flow projections used in these calculations were based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a three (3) year period (financial years 2019 to 2021).

Key assumptions used in the VIU calculations for the goodwill impairment assessment is as follows:

	2018	2017
Gross margin	63%	60 %
Discount rate (pre-tax)	7 %	7 %

9 INVENTORIES

	Group 2018 A$	Group 2017 A$
At cost:		
Biotech products (finished goods)	16,655	16,310
Packaging material	11,427	16,610
	28,082	32,920

Inventories recognised as cost of sales in profit or loss during the year is A$315,709 (FPE 2017: A$250,399).

10 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENT

	Group 2018 A$	Group 2017 A$
Other receivables	315,574	192,877
Deposits	1,493	1,346
Prepayment	1,954	1,896
	319,021	196,119

Other receivable of A$314,913 (2017: A$192,877) is owing by a company controlled by two Directors of the Company.

11 CAPITAL AND RESERVE

11.1 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group		Company	
	2018 A$	2017 A$	2018 A$	2017 A$
Issued and Paid-up:				
Number of ordinary shares (units)	106,823,000	106,823,000	106,823,000	106,823,000
(A$)				
At beginning of the period/at date of incorporation	691,390	-	691,390	-
Issue shares	-	691,390	-	691,390
At beginning/end of the year/period	691,390	691,390	691,390	691,390

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company.

11.2 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

Foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of the Company and foreign operations with different functional currencies from that of the Group's presentation currency.

12 DEFERRED INCOME

	Group	
	2018	**2017**
	A$	**A$**
At beginning of the year/at date of incorporation	66,147	-
Exchange difference	7,220	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	20,623
Government grant received during the year	14,855	91,049
Amount recognised for the year	(7,427)	(45,525)
Balance at end of the year	80,795	66,147

Deferred income represents cradle fund received by the subsidiary from the Malaysian Government to assist the subsidiary in commercialising its product and services.

50% of the grants received during the financial year is recognised as income immediately whereas the other 50% of the grant is treated as a deferred income pending the subsidiary achieving certain set of financial targets or conditions within a period of 4 years from the date of Cradle Fund Agreement dated 8 December 2015.

13 FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES

	Group	
	2018	**2017**
	A$	**A$**
Finance lease payables	41,106	48,470
Less: Interest in suspense	(4,214)	(5,732)
	36,892	42,738
Total principal sums payable		
- within 1 year	11,083	9,477
- more than 1 year but not later than 5 years	25,809	33,261
	36,892	42,738

The Group obtains finance lease facilities to finance certain of its motor vehicles. The average remaining lease term is 4 years as at 30 June 2018. Implicit interest rates of the finance lease range 2.64%-2.66% (2017: 2.64%-2.66%) are fixed at the date of the agreements, and the amount of lease payments are fixed throughout the lease period. The Group has the option to purchase the assets at the end of the agreement with minimum purchase considerations. There is no significant restriction clauses imposed on the hire purchase arrangements.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	At 1 July 2017 A$	Net changes from financing cash flows A$	At 30 June 2018 A$
Group			
Finance lease payables	42,738	(5,846)	36,892

14 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Group		Company	
	2018 A$	2017 A$	2018 A$	2017 A$
Other payables	74,421	65,724	6,517	7,417
Accruals	2,684	1,391	1,006	-
	77,105	67,115	7,523	7,417

15 AMOUNT OWING TO DIRECTORS

This amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

16 AMOUNT OWING TO SUBSIDIARY

This is non-trade amount which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

17 REVENUE

Revenue of the Group represents sale of goods.

18 LOSS BEFORE TAX

18.1 DISCLOSURE ITEMS

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$
This is arrived at after charging:				
Auditors' remuneration				
- current year/period	2,532	1,512	950	-
- under provision in prior period	1,962	-	1,962	-
Amortisation of intangible asset	29,436	29,488	29,436	-

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17,991	13,579	-	-
Directors' remuneration				
- Fees	6,172	3,478	6,172	3,478
- Salaries	101,069	57,977	36,682	34,711
- Defined contribution plan	5,308	2,962	1,979	1,852
Finance lease interest	2,023	1,853	-	-
Loss on foreign exchange	1,147	1,235	811	1,235
Preliminary expenses	-	3,129	-	3,129
Rental of premises	26,101	25,045	-	-
and crediting:				
Gain on disposal of intellectual property rights	-	(252)	-	-
Gain on foreign exchange (realised)	-	(12,044)	-	-
Government grant recognised	(7,427)	(45,525)	-	-
Interest income	(93)	(1,213)	-	-
Rental income	(361)	(3,065)		

18.2 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017
	A$	A$	A$	A$
Salaries, wages and bonus	216,677	160,751	42,854	38,189
Defined contribution plan	21,041	16,673	1,979	1,852
Others	1,782	1,606	-	-
	239,500	179,030	44,833	40,041

The number of employees of the Group and the Company at 30 June 2018 is 13 and 2 respectively including Directors of the Company.

19 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision has been made for tax of the Company as it is registered in the British Virgin Islands and is exempt from tax. Income tax for the Group's Malaysia operations has been provided at the rate of 18% on the estimated assessable profit derived from Malaysia up A$158,258 (2017: A$151,222) and tax rate of 20% to 24% on subsequent estimated assessable profit based on the percentage increase in the chargeable income of a company compared to the chargeable income for the immediate preceding year.

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$**	**1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$**	**13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$**
Loss before tax	(130,105)	(244,688)	(113,324)	(231,343)
At Malaysian tax rate 18%	(23,419)	(44,044)	(20,398)	(41,642)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,165	25,920	4,868	25,687
Tax exempted loss	15,530	15,955	15,530	15,955
Deferred tax asset not recognised during the year	2,724	2,169	-	-
Tax charge	-	-	-	-

The Group disclosed the corporate income tax rate applicable in the jurisdiction in which the principal subsidiary domiciled which is in Malaysia.

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	2018 A$	**2017 A$**	**2018 A$**	**2017 A$**
Unabsorbed capital allowance	2,276	1,241	-	-
Unutilised tax losses	81,968	80,279	-	-
Tax charge	84,244	81,520	-	-

The subsidiary of the Company has been awarded the BioNexus Status and 100% tax exemption of the statutory income for a period of 5 years effective from 30 March 2015.

20 LOSS PER ORDINARY SHARE

Basic loss per ordinary share

The basic loss per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the Group's loss attributable to owners of the Company of A$130,105 (2017: A$244,688) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 106,823,000 (2017: 106,823,000).

Diluted loss per ordinary share

The diluted loss per ordinary share is the same as the basic loss per ordinary share of the Group, as the Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the current and prior financial years.

21 OPERATING SEGMENT

Segmental reporting is not presented as the Group is principally engaged in engaged in research, development and commercialisation of food and agriculture related technologies, which are substantially within a single business segment and this is consistent with the current practice of internal reporting. The Group operates primarily in Malaysia.

22 PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Group	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	576	39,208
Less: Purchase made directly by finance lease	-	(32,966)
Net cash flow	576	6,242

23 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Identifying related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group or the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group or the Company and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel comprise the Directors of the Company.

(b) Significant related party transaction

Related party transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business under negotiated terms. In addition to the related party balances disclosed in Notes 10, 15 and 16, the significant related party transactions of the Group and of the Company are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 A$	13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017 A$
Net advances from Directors	192,859	27,053	-	-
Net advances to a company controlled by two Directors of the Company	122,036	192,877	-	-
Net advances from subsidiary	-	-	102,054	116,646

(c) Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel is Directors' remuneration which is disclosed in Note 18.

24 FINANCIAL INTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

a) Loans and receivables ("LR"); and

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("OL")

	Carrying Amount A$	LR/(OL) A$
Group		
2018		
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	117,550	117,550
Other receivables and deposits	317,067	317,067
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	63,737	63,737
Cash and bank balances	18,838	18,838
	517,192	517,192
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	(106,689)	(106,689)
Other payables and accruals	(77,105)	(77,105)
Amount owing to Directors	(219,908)	(219,908)
Finance lease payables	(36,892)	(36,892)
	(440,594)	(440,594)
2017		
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	139,590	139,590
Other receivables and deposits	194,223	194,223
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	6,049	6,049
Cash and bank balances	17,694	17,694
	357,556	357,556
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	(85,532)	(85,532)
Other payables and accruals	(67,115)	(67,115)
Amount owing to Directors	(27,053)	(27,053)
Finance lease payables	(42,738)	(42,738)
	(222,438)	(222,438)
Company		
2018		
Financial Assets		
Cash and bank balances	146	146
Financial Liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	(7,523)	(7,523)
Amount owing to subsidiary	(218,700)	(218,700)
	(226,223)	(226,223)
2017		
Financial Assets		
Cash and bank balances	393	393
Financial Liabilities		
Other payables	(7,417)	(7,417)
Amount owing to subsidiary	(116,646)	(116,646)
	(124,063)	(124,063)

25 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

25.1 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises principally from its receivables from customers, advances to related parties and deposits with licensed bank.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Management has a credit policy in place to control credit risk by dealing with creditworthy counterparties and deposit with banks with good credit rating. The exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and action will be taken for long outstanding debts.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position at the reporting date represent the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk as its exposure spread over a large number of customers.

The Group maintains an ageing analysis in respect of trade receivables only. The ageing of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period was:

	2018	2017
	A$	A$
Not past due	65,930	27,875
Past due 30 – 60 days	13,615	60,080
Past due 61 – 120 days	5,324	25,083
Past due more than 120 days	32,681	26,552
	117,550	139,590

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy receivables with good payment records with the Company.

As at 30 June 2018, trade receivables of A$32,681 (2017: A$26,552) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers from whom there is no recent history of default

25.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its various payables and finance lease payables.

The Group's funding requirements and liquidity risk are managed with the objective of meeting business obligations on a timely basis. The Group monitors its cash flows and ensures that sufficient funding is in place to meet the obligations as and when they fall due.

The Group's and the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period either mature within a year or are repayable on demand except for finance lease payables in the following table which analyses the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

	On demand/ Within a year A$	**1 – 2 year A$**	**2 – 5 years A$**	**Contractual cash flows A$**	**Carrying amount A$**
2018					
Finance lease payables	12,656	14,006	14,444	41,106	36,892
2017					
Finance lease payables	11,411	22,821	14,238	48,470	42,738

25.3 INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's fixed rate deposits placed with licensed banks and borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group manages the interest rate risk of its deposits with licensed banks by placing them at the most competitive interest rates obtainable, which yield better returns than cash at bank and maintaining a prudent mix of short and long term deposits.

The Group manages its interest rate risk exposure from interest bearing borrowings by obtaining financing with the most favourable interest rates in the market. The Group constantly monitors its interest rate risk by reviewing its debts portfolio to ensure favourable rates are obtained. The Group does not utilise interest swap contracts or other derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

	Group	
	2018 A$	**2017** A$
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial asset		
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	63,737	6,049
Financial liability		
Finance lease payables	(36,892)	(42,738)
	26,845	(36,689)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in market interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

26 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents and financial lease payables approximate their fair value due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments and insignificant impact of discounting.

27 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

The Group monitors capital using a debt-to-equity ratio. The Group's policy is to maintain a prudent level of debt-to-equity ratio. The debt-to-equity ratio at end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2018	**2017**
	A$	**A$**
Total loans and borrowings	36,892	42,738
Less: Fixed deposits, cash and bank balances (Note 19 and 20)	(82,575)	(23,743)
Net (cash)/debt	(45,683)	18,995
Total equity	357,572	446,702
Debt-to-equity ratio	NA	0.04

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the financial year.

28 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The figures for financial statements of previous financial period were for the financial period from 13 June 2016 to 30 June 2017. As they reflect the results for more than 12 months, there were not comparable to the current financial year results.

29 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 September 2018.

Company No.: ARBN 612834572-

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 A$	2017 A$
REVENUE	-	-
COST OF SALES	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	-
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES	(113,324)	(231,343)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	(113,324)	(231,343)

This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.

VGX LIMITED
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 A$	2017 A$
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Advertisement	7,913	22,141
Audit fee		
- current year	950	-
- under provision in prior period	1,962	-
Bank charges	105	50
Business development services	-	14,306
Consultant fees	5,881	5,729
Directors' fees	6,172	3,478
Directors' remuneration	38,661	36,563
License and registration fees	7,079	5,204
Listing fees	14,082	134,375
Loss on foreign exchange	811	1,235
Preliminary expenses	-	3,129
Printing and stationery	114	-
Service tax	118	-
Telephone charges	10	-
Travelling expenses	30	5,133
	83,888	231,343
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Amortisation of intangible assets	29,436	-
	113,324	231,343