



Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited

(NSX: AG1)

Formerly Ventus Aqua Ltd (NSX: VAQ)

ACN 632 790 660

2020 General Purpose Financial Report

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30 June 2020

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General information

The financial statements cover Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollar, which is Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd is a public listed company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

15 McCabe Street
North Fremantle, WA 6159

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the director's report.

The financial report was authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of director, on 28 October 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Director's Report

30 June 2020

The Directors of Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd (formerly Ventus Aqua Limited) ("the Company") present their report together with the financial statements of the Company for year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

• Mr Sok Kiang Teoh, Executive Director

Mr. Teoh graduated from Edith Cowan University in 1990 with a Bachelor of Business in accounting and finance and was admitted as a member of CPA Australia in 1994. He has over 20 years of senior management experience with roles as a chief financial officer and director of finance for various listed companies in Malaysia, the U.S.A., and Australia. Mr. Teoh is fluent in English, Malay and Mandarin and speaks a number of Chinese dialects. Mr. Teoh is an Australian citizen and a resident of Perth.

• Ms Seok San Tan, Executive Director

Ms. Tan has over 15 years' experience in roles in the insurance, risk management, financial planning, and real estate industries in Malaysia. Ms. Tan is actively involved in the not-for-profit sector in Malaysia, with roles as Government Social Worker under the Welfare Department focusing on regulatory reporting and corporate governance. Ms. Tan is fluent in English, Mandarin, Malay languages, Cantonese, and a number of Chinese dialects. Ms. Tan is a citizen of Malaysia but resides in Perth and has applied for permanent residency in Australia.

• Mr Michael Anthony Liew, Non-Executive Director (Appointed 01-06-2020)

Mr. Liew has a degree in Information Technology and an MBA from Curtin University. For over 15 years, he held senior management positions with major Australian resource companies such as BHP Billiton Limited, Chevron Australia, and Rio Tinto Limited. He was also a senior management consultant with PWC with a specific focus on mining operations. Between 1999 and 2013, he was a group finance manager and senior commercial manager with Telstra Corporation with particular responsibility for investment and acquisition activities. He has a strong grounding in corporate compliance issues and standards from his career with top-tier and ASX-listed entities. Mr. Liew is a citizen of Australia and currently resides in Melbourne.

• Mr Shengqiang (Sunny) Chi, Executive Director (Appointed 07-08-2020)

Mr. Chi is the founder and managing director of Sydney Sunny Glass, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. He graduated in 1988 in Electrical Engineering Technology and Automation from the Fujian Mechanical and Electrical Technical Institution in China and has over 25 years' experience in the glass products industry, holding roles as general manager of production, planning and quality control and finally as the regional manager of sales and marketing of a glass manufacturing business listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

• Mr Christopher Burton, Non-Executive Director (Resigned 21-02-2020)

Chris is a chartered accountant and registered company auditor with over 21 years of finance and compliance sector experience from roles in both public practice and the private sector. Chris is a former audit partner of accounting firm BDO where he was responsible as the lead auditor for a range of ASX listed companies, private organisations and not for profit clients in a wide cross section of industries. Chris is the principal of Omnia Corporate Pty Ltd which provides corporate, accounting and financial services to company boards which are listed on the ASX.

Company secretary

• Ms Natalie Teo

Ms Teo graduated with Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Marketing and Management and a Masters in Accounting from Curtin University in Western Australia. She also holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance with the Governance Institute of Australia. Ms Teo is a Chartered Secretary and an Associate of the Governance Institute of Australia. She is currently the secretary to several ASX-listed entities and is working with a firm which provides company secretarial and accounting services to both listed and unlisted entities.

Director's Report

30 June 2020

Directors' Interests

The relevant interests of each director in the securities of the Company at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Shares	Options
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	1,500,000	-
Ms Seok San (Susan) Tan	12,000,000	-
Mr Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	-	-

Notes in relation to the above table:

1. Mr Liew was appointed on 1 June 2020.

Directors' Meetings

Director	Held while Director	Attended
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	2	2
Ms Seok San (Susan) Tan	2	2
Mr Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	1	1

Notes in relation to the above table:

1. Mr Liew was appointed on 1 June 2020.

Review of operations

The Company made an operating loss of \$26,350 (2019: \$11,487) after income tax for the year ended 30 June 2020. The Company's spending on one time IPO expenses for the year was \$122,782 in preparation for the IPO exercise. The Company also disposed of its prior year investments in the Mustera Property Fund and made a loan of \$2.4 million to Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd, which subsequent to year end became a subsidiary of the Company.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the financial year period ended 30 June 2020 was to carry out evaluation of investment opportunities within Australia.

Events arising since the end of the reporting period

The company acquired 100% of the share capital in Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd (the Acquiree) by issuing 36,139,920 ordinary shares of the Company to the Acquiree's shareholders, script for script on 24 July 2020. The Company also acquired glass processing equipments from Baumart Holdings Ltd (ASX: BMH) by issuing 11,666,667 ordinary shares @ \$0.30 per share. The company was then listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSX) on 28 July 2020 through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and raised a total amount of \$2,071,477 with the IPO. The company subsequently appointed Mr. Sunny Chi as the Managing Director of the group and changed its name to Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited. The Company also subsequently set up a new subsidiary in Victoria to manage its facade business.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided. The recent lock down and restriction of workforce at construction sites had delayed the Company's glass facade project in Boxhill, Vic by close to 2 months.

There is no other matters to note.

Future developments, prospects and business strategies

The Company will focus on pursue its main activity as a leading glass processing and manufacturing company after the acquisition of Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd.

Director's Report

30 June 2020

Environmental regulation

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Corporate Governance

The Company's 2020 Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website: www.asgg.com.au.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared during the year.

Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the Company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Indemnification and insurance of officers

The Company has agreed to indemnify the Directors of the Company and the Company Secretary against all liabilities to any other person (other than the Company) that may arise from their position as Directors and Officers of the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving lack of good faith.

The Company has paid premium during or after the financial year in respect of insuring the Directors and Officers of the Company for these indemnities.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

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

Director's Report

30 June 2020

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED

The remuneration report, which has been audited, outlines the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

For the purposes of this report, key management personnel of the Company are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Remuneration

(a) Remuneration policies and framework

(i) Principles of remuneration

The remuneration structures explained below are competitively set to attract, motivate and retain suitably qualified and experienced candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives and achieve the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders. The remuneration structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the key management personnel;
- the key management personnel's ability to control the achievement of strategic objectives; and
- the Company's performance including:
 - the growth in share price; and
 - the amount of incentives within each key management person's compensation.

Given the evaluation and developmental nature of the Company's principal activity, the overall level of compensation does not have regard to the earnings of the Company.

(b) Link between remuneration and performance

The Board of Directors determines the Company's remuneration policy and structure to ensure it aligns with the Company's needs and meet remuneration principles set out in section (c) of this Remuneration Report. Remuneration is not linked to performance using generally accepted measures such as profitability or total shareholder returns but linked to achievement of strategic objectives or service criteria aimed at advancing the goals set out to achieve project outcomes which the Board believes aligns with creation of positive shareholder value.

The key management personnel of the Company include the following Directors and executive officers:

- Sok Kiang Teoh
- Seok San (Susan) Tan
- Michael Liew
- Chris Burton (Resigned 21 February 2020)

Director's Report

30 June 2020

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (continued)

Details of the remuneration of the Directors of the Company and key management personnel are set out in the following tables.

Following is the table of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2020:

Name	Short-term benefits (salaries & fees)	Share-based payments (options)	Share-based payments (performance rights)	Total	Performance Related
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Directors					
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	40,000	-	-	40,000	-
Ms Seok San (Susan) Tan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Mr Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Chris Burton ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45,000	-	-	45,000	

Following is the table of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2019:

Name	Short-term benefits (salaries & fees)	Share-based payments (options)	Share-based payments (performance rights)	Total	Performance Related
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Directors					
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Seok San (Susan) Tan	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Chris Burton ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	

Notes in relation to the above table:

1. Mr Liew was appointed on 1 June 2020.

2. Mr Burton resigned on 21 Feb 2020

Bonuses

The payment of bonuses is at the discretion of the Board, having regard to the overall performance of the Company and the performance of the individual. At the end of the financial year no bonuses were paid.

(c) Use of remuneration consultants

The Company did not engage the services of a remuneration consultant during the year.

Employment agreement

Executive Directors

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with its Executive Director, Mr Sok Kiang Teoh, effective from 1 March 2020 (**Employment Agreement**). The Employment Agreement outlines the components of remuneration paid to Mr Teoh and will be reviewed on an annual basis. The Employment Agreement specifies the duties and obligations to be fulfilled by Mr Teoh in the role of Executive Director. The Company currently pays to Mr Teoh \$120,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation) for his services.

In addition, the company has another Executive Director, Ms Seok San (Susan) Tan, effective from 1 June 2020 (**Agreement**). The Agreement outlines that remuneration paid to Ms Tan will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Furthermore, the Agreement states that the duties and obligations to be fulfilled by Ms Tan is in the role of Executive Director. The Company currently pays to Ms Tan an annual salary of \$60,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation) for her services.

Director's Report

30 June 2020

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (continued)

Either Executive Director or Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd (ASGG) may terminate the agreement at any time by giving three months' written notice to the Company. Executive Directors have no entitlement to termination payment should they terminate the agreement by written notice. ASGG may, by giving written notice to either Executive Directors, immediately terminate the agreement should a number of specified occurrences happen, including a serious breach of the agreement or serious misconduct. Executive Directors have no entitlement to termination payment in the event of removal for misconduct.

Termination benefits are within the limits set by the *Corporations Act 2001* such that they do not require shareholder approval.

Shareholdings

Following is the table of shareholdings for the period ended 30 June 2020:

30 June 2020	Balance 1 July 2019	Net Change Other	Balance 30 June 2020
Director Interest			
Directors			
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	-	-	-
Ms Seok San Tan	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
Mr. Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Mr Chris Burton ⁽²⁾	-	-	-
	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
Indirect Interest			
Directors			
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Ms Seok San Tan	-	-	-
Mr. Michael Liew ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Mr Chris Burton ⁽²⁾	500,000	-	500,000
	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total	14,000,000	-	14,000,000

Notes in relation to the above table:

1. Mr Liew was appointed on 1 June 2020.

Following is the table of shareholdings for the period ended 30 June 2019:

30 June 2019	Balance 1 July 2018	Net Change Other	Balance 30 June 2019
Director Interest			
Directors			
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	-	-	-
Ms Seok San Tan	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
Indirect Interest			
Directors			
Mr Sok Kiang Teoh	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ms Seok San Tan	-	-	-
Mr Chris Burton	-	500,000	500,000
	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	-	14,000,000	14,000,000

Director's Report

30 June 2020

Other Transaction with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel and related parties during the year other than reported below.

Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the year (2019: nil).

This concludes the Remuneration Report, which has been audited

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Auditor

BDO continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Director:



Sok Kiang Teoh

Director

28 October 2020

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY GLYN O'BRIEN TO THE DIRECTORS OF AUSTRALIA SUNNY GLASS GROUP LIMITED

As lead auditor of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.



Glyn O'Brien

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 28 October 2020

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Notes	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	296,486	715,504
Trade receivables	7	46,402	28,682
Other receivables	8	208,206	255,193
Financial Assets at Fair Value	9	-	1,900,000
Financial Assets at Amortised cost	10	2,400,000	-
Total current assets		2,951,094	2,899,379
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	9,072	-
Total non-current assets		9,072	-
Total assets		2,960,166	2,899,379
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	84,097	671
Current Lease Liability		3,710	-
Current Income tax Liability		15,310	-
Total current liabilities		103,117	671
Non-current Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		103,117	671
Net assets (liabilities)		2,857,049	2,898,708
Equity			
Issued capital	13	2,910,196	2,910,196
Retained profits/ (Accumulated Losses)	14	(53,147)	(11,487)
Total Equity		2,857,049	2,898,708

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Revenue	3	24,000	-
Gross profit		24,000	-
Other Income	4	168,367	29,167
Expenses	5		
Employment expenses		(56,177)	-
Occupancy costs		(1,467)	-
Depreciation Expense		(2,070)	-
General and Administration expenses		(158,953)	(40,654)
Profit/ (Loss) before income tax expense		(26,350)	(11,487)
Income tax expense	2	(15,310)	-
Profit/ (Loss) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd		(41,660)	(11,487)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (Loss) for the year attributable to the owners of Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd		(41,660)	(11,487)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Issued Capital \$	(Accumulated Losses) \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 8 April 2019	1	-	1
Allocate out total comprehensive income and transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders	-	(11,487)	(11,487)
Issue of shares (cash)	3,000,195	-	3,000,195
Cost of share issue	(90,000)	-	(90,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,910,195	(11,487)	2,898,708
Balance at 30 June 2019	2,910,196	(11,487)	2,898,709
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,910,196	(11,487)	2,898,709
Profit/ (Loss) after income tax expense for the year	-	(41,660)	(41,660)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (Loss) for the year	-	(41,660)	(41,660)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	2,910,196	(53,147)	2,857,049

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Cash Flow from operating activities			
Investment income (net of GST)		161,527	(28,682)
Receipts from customers (incl GST)		(15,864)	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(62,449)	(266,494)
Interest received		6,840	485
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash from operating activities		90,054	(294,692)
Cash Flow from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(9,072)	-
Proceeds from sale for investments		1,900,000	-
Payments for investments		-	(1,900,000)
Loan advanced to Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd		(2,400,000)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(509,072)	(1,900,000)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of shares		-	3,000,196
Payment for share issue costs		-	(90,000)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	2,910,196
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(419,018)	715,504
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		715,504	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	296,486	715,504

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Australia Sunny Glass Group Ltd is a for profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Company's comparative information used for FY2019 was not for full year's results because it was only established on 8 April 2019. The presentational and functional currency is Australian dollars.

Basis of measurement, historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Going concern

The company acquired 100% of the share capital in Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd (SSG) post year end 30 June 2020 and was listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSX) on 28 July 2020 through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and raised a total amount of \$2,071,477 with the IPO. SSG has a current design, supply and install contract for a project in Box Hill, Vic, and has already completed the design works for the project and installation has been delayed to November 2020 due to the current Covid-19 restrictions in the state of Victoria. Although the installations are expected to commence in November 2020, it is not anticipated to commence progress billings until end or after December 2020. With the payment term of 30 days, it is estimated that cash flow from this project will only be expected in February 2021. The company does not expect the delay to cause any issue with the going concern of the company with the current strength of working capital available. As the result of the above the directors believe that the entity is a going concern and the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Significant Accounting Policies

Except as noted below, the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been applied by the Company and are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the most recent annual financial report.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost less any expected credit losses recognised. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

Investments and other financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (OCI), or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit and loss. In this case all fair value gains and losses on equity investments are recognised in the profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are also recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Company. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 60 days. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Contributed equity

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

Revenue recognition

Interest and trust distributions

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or

When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the Company:

AASB 16 Leases

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

Impact of adoption

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated. The impact of adoption on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019 was nil as there was no leases for the Company before the current financial year.

When adopting AASB 16 from 1 July 2019, the company has applied the following practical expedients:

- applying a single discount rate to the portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- accounting for leases with a remaining lease term of 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases;
- excluding any initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets;
- using hindsight in determining the lease term when the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease; and
- not apply AASB 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease.

Note 2. Taxation

	2020	2019
Income tax expense		
- Current income expense	15,310	-
- Deferred income expense	-	-
	<u>15,310</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax:		
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	(26,350)	(101,487)
At the statutory income tax rate of 30%	<u>(7,905)</u>	<u>(30,446)</u>
- Temporary differences not recognised	23,215	30,446
Income tax reported in statement of comprehensive income	<u>15,310</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax relates to the following:		
Net deferred income tax assets		
- Tax losses	-	7,811
- Investment	-	(8,605)
- Other	53,661	31,240
Net deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>(53,661)</u>	<u>(30,446)</u>
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
3. Revenue		
Consulting Fees	24,000	-
Total	<u>24,000</u>	<u>-</u>
4. Other income		
Interest Received	6,840	485
Trust Distributions Received	161,527	28,682
Total	<u>168,367</u>	<u>29,167</u>
5. Expenses	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Profit/(Loss) before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employment Expenses		
Employee amenities	332	-
Wages & Salaries	51,000	-
Superannuation	4,845	-
Total	<u>56,177</u>	<u>-</u>
Occupancy Costs		
Rent	1,467	-
Total	<u>1,467</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation Expenses		
Depreciation - office furniture	840	-
Total	<u>840</u>	<u>-</u>
Administration Expenses		
Subscriptions	4,127	-
Audit Fees	9,318	-
IPO Expenses	122,782	40,000
Consultancy fees	7,540	166
Fees and permits	57	488
Telephone Expenses	50	-
IT Services	3,246	-
Stamp duty	21	-
Office Supplies	976	-
Tax/ Accountancy fees	10,300	-
Public Liability Insurance	191	-
Workers compensation	345	-
Total	<u>158,953</u>	<u>40,654</u>
6. Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalent	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Cash at bank	296,486	215,309
Cash on hand	-	196
Term deposits	-	500,000
Total	<u>296,486</u>	<u>715,504</u>

7. Current Assets - Trade Receivables

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Trade receivables	46,402	28,682
Total	46,402	28,682

Note: The carrying value of trade receivables reflect their Fair Value due to their short term nature.

8. Current Assets - Other Receivables

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Withholding Tax Credit	146	146
Prepayments ¹	196,868	242,000
GST Paid/Received	11,191	13,047
Total	208,206	255,193

1. Prepayment made to IPO lead manager for IPO related expenses

9. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Australian unlisted equity securities – property sector	-	1,900,000
Total	-	1,900,000

Reconciliation of movements in the balance

Opening balance	1,900,000	-
Additional purchases	-	1,900,000
Disposals	1,900,000	-
Fair value movement (a)	-	-
Closing balance at end of the year	-	1,900,000

(a) The fair value of the investment has been determined based on the last market price sale of the securities (observable market data).

Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures and discloses its assets and liabilities at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The investment has been measured using level 2 inputs.

Estimates and judgement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For the above financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, the Company has estimated its fair value based on recent market transactions.

The directors have assessed that they do not have significant influence over a unit trust even though the Company holds more than 20% of the total issued units of this trust. In making this judgement the directors have considered how the unit trust is controlled and managed by the trustee company and that the unit holders have no power to remove or change the trustee under the trust deed nor to participate in the financial or operating policy decisions of the trust.

10. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Loan to Sydney Sunny Glass (Note)	2,400,000	-
Total	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: This is a short term interest free, unsecured loan provided to Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd which becomes a fully owned subsidiary of the company post year end.

Significant estimates and judgements

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

11. Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Office Furniture & Equipment	6,223	-
Less: Accum Dep Furniture & Equipment	(840)	-
	-	-
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>5,383</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>5,383</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Trade and other payables

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
PAYG Withholding Payable	9,603	-
Superannuation Payable	3,753	-
Trade creditors	70,742	671
Total	<u>84,097</u>	<u>671</u>

Note: The carrying value of trade payables reflect their Fair Value due to their short term nature.

13. Issued Capital

	Jun-20 Number	Jun-20 \$
Balance at beginning of the year	31,583,333	3,000,196
Issue of shares		
Share Issue Costs	-	(90,000)
Total	31,583,333	2,910,196

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. There was no movement of ordinary shares for the year.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

14. Retained Profits/(Accumulated Losses)

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(11,487)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax expense for the year	(41,660)	(11,487)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(53,147)	(11,487)

15. Earnings per share

	Jun-20	Jun-19
Net profit / (loss) for the year	(41,660)	(11,487)
Number of shares issued	31,583,333	31,583,333
EPS (cents per share)	(0.13)	(0.04)

16. Risks Management

General

As at the reporting date, the Company is in its early stages of development and does not have formal risk management policies. The board of the Company is responsible for managing the risk associated with its investment decisions and takes into account the credit risk and return on the funds invested.

Capital management

The capital of the Company consists of issued capital (shares). The directors aim to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity at the time when funds are obtained. The directors will assess the options available to the company to issue more shares while taking into account the effect on current shareholder ownership percentages (dilution) or alternatively other forms of funding.

The Company has the following financial instruments:

	Jun-20	Jun-19
Cash at bank and in hand	296,486	715,504
Trade and other receivables	46,402	28,682
Investments	-	1,900,000
Loan to Sydney Sunny Glass	2,400,000	-
	2,742,888	2,644,187
Trade and other payables	84,097	671

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The company obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The company does not hold any collateral.

The company has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the company based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

There is a credit risk relating to the cash and cash equivalents that the Company holds in deposits and loan receivable. The Company does not presently have customers and consequently does not have credit exposure to trade receivables

Exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Cash at bank	296,486	715,504
Other receivables from once-off transactions with third parties	2,654,608	2,183,875
Total	2,951,094	2,899,379

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Counterparties with external credit rating ⁽¹⁾ AA-(S&P)	Other third parties without external credit rating No Default	Total
Credit quality of financial assets			
At 30 June 2020			
Cash at bank	296,486	-	296,486
Other receivables from once-off transactions with third parties ⁽²⁾	-	2,654,608	2,654,608
	296,486	2,654,608	2,951,094
At 30 June 2019			
Cash at bank	715,504	-	715,504
Other receivables from once-off transactions with third parties ⁽²⁾	-	2,183,875	2,183,875
	715,504	2,183,875	2,899,379

(1) The equivalent s&P rating of the financial assets represents that rating of the counterparty with whom the financial asset is held rather than the rating of the financial asset itself.

(2) Other receivables represent sundry debtors and loan to other entities.

Allowance for expected credit loss

From 1 July 2019, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Company's individual assessment of an ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

For loans and other receivables, the Company assesses the contractual requirements of the loan and assesses the counter party's performance under the instrument terms. Where there is significant variation between the contractual cash flows and actual cash flows, the Company will assess the counterparties ability to repay the debts by requesting financial information and performing an assessment of the credit worthiness of the Counterparty. Where objective evidence shows that the counterparty may be unable to repay part or all of the debt, the Company will record an expected credit loss up to the level of the expected loss taking into account the Company's ability to recover its debts through the operation of guarantees and or security.

No expected credit loss was recognised by the Company for the financial year (2019: \$Nil).

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

17. Remuneration of the auditor

The following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO, the auditor of the company, it's network firms and unrelated firms

	Jun-20	Jun-19
	\$	\$
BDO (WA) Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	10,000	6,000
Tax and other consulting works	39,000	-
	<u>49,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>

18. Events arising since the end of the reporting period

The company acquired 100% shares in Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd (the Acquiree) by issuing 36,139,920 ordinary shares of the Company to the Acquiree's shareholders, script for script on 24 July 2020. The Company also acquired glass processing equipments from Baumart Holdings Ltd (ASX: BMH) by issuing 11,666,667 ordinary shares @ \$0.30 per share. The company was then listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSX) on 28 July 2020 through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and raised a total amount of \$2,071,477.12 with the IPO. The company subsequently appointed Mr. Sunny Chi as the Managing Director of the group and changed its name to Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited. The Company also subsequently set up a new subsidiary in Victoria to manage its facade business.

19. Contingent liabilities

The was no contingent liabilities as at end of the financial year.

20. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

Australian Sunny Glass Group Limited's principal activity is to carry out evaluation investment opportunities within Australia.

Given the nature of the entity, its size and current operations, management does not treat any part of the entity as a separate operating segment. Internal financial information used by the Company's decision makers is presented on a "whole of entity" manner without dissemination to any separately identifiable segments.

The entity's management operates the business as a whole without any special responsibilities for any separately identifiable segments of the business.

21. Commitments

The Company does not have any commitments as at the date of the report.

22. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel compensation

The following were key management personnel of the Company at any time during the year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the year:

Mr Sok Kiang Teoh (Executive Director)

Ms Seok San Tan (Executive Director)

Mr Michael Liew (Non-executive Director - appointed 1 June 2020)

Mr Chris Burton (Non-executive Director - Resigned 21 February 2020)

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of Key Management Personnel of the Company during the year is set out below:

	Jun-20 \$	Jun-19 \$
Short-term employee benefits	45,000	-
Total	45,000	-

Directors' declaration

30 June 2020

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Corporations Regulation;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Sok Kiang Teoh

Director

28 October 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited, is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

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

Recoverability of loan receivable

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As disclosed in the financial report the company has a loan receivable valued at \$2,400,000 in respect of funds advanced to Sydney Sunny Glass Pty Ltd which at the date of this report is now a subsidiary of the Company.</p> <p>Refer to note 10 of the financial report for a description of the accounting policy and significant estimates and judgements applied to the asset. This is considered to be a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of the loan to the financial statements and the judgement involved in assessing the recoverability.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the terms and conditions of the arrangements of the receivables; • Obtaining third party confirmation of the outstanding balance at 30 June 2020; • Holding discussions with management as to the credit risk of the counterparty, and whether this information is consistent with managements impairment assessment position; • Assessed the cash flow forecast of the company and noted as a result of the contracted project the group will have sufficient operating cash flows for the next 12 months. • Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 10 of the financial report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

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



In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 6 to 9 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Australia Sunny Glass Group Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2020, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glyn O'Brien', is written over the printed name. Above the signature, the letters 'BDO' are handwritten in a light, cursive style.

Glyn O'Brien

Director

Perth, 28 October 2020

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Top holders

The 20 largest registered holders of each class of quoted equity security as at 23 October 2020 were:

Fully paid ordinary shares – quoted

	Name	No. of Shares	%
1.	Shengqiang Chi	15,201,532	17.62
2.	Seok San Tan	12,000,000	13.91
3.	Baumart Holdings Limited	11,666,667	13.52
4.	Liwei Chi	11,200,000	12.98
5.	Xianjin Yan	8,400,000	9.73
6.	Puri Synergy Holdings Pty Ltd	3,750,000	4.35
7.	Serng Yee Liew	3,500,000	4.06
8.	Shi Long Chen	3,400,000	3.94
9.	Kingsfield Pty Ltd	2,500,000	2.90
10.	Xian Jun Yan	2,266,667	2.63
11.	Kaw Hon Lim	1,666,667	1.93
12.	Sok Kiang Teoh <T&Q Family Trust>	1,500,000	1.74
13.	Goodrich Capital Pty Ltd	1,491,766	1.73
14.	Kreatif Investments Pty Ltd	1,423,300	1.65
15.	Mutual Street Pty Ltd	1,338,388	1.55
16.	Luniarty Kartosudiro	1,000,000	1.16
17.	Catechin Enterprise Pty Ltd <Tan Poh Hong Family A/C>	1,000,000	1.16
18.	Marnov Pty Ltd	500,000	0.58
19.	Wicah Investments Pty Ltd	500,000	0.58
20.	Sheryl Hogg	200,000	0.23
		84,504,987	97.95

Distribution schedules

A distribution schedule of each class of equity security as at 23 October 2020:

Ordinary fully paid shares

	Range	Holders	Units	%
1	- 1,000	0	0	0.00
1,001	- 5,000	1	4,000	0.01
5,001	- 10,000	34	279,676	0.32
10,001	- 100,000	24	855,340	0.99
100,001	- Over	24	85,155,820	98.68
Total		83	86,294,836	100.00

Substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders in the Company as at 23 October 2020, and the number of shares to which each substantial shareholder and their associates have a relevant interest, as disclosed in substantial shareholding notices given to the Company, are set out below:

Substantial shareholder	Number of Shares
Shengqiang Chi	15,201,532
Seok San Tan	12,000,000
Baumart Holdings Limited	11,666,667
Liwei Chi	11,200,000
Xianjin Yan	8,400,000

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Restricted securities or securities subject to escrow

As at 23 October 2020, the Company has 69,389,921 restricted securities on issue.

Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares are:

On a show of hands, every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote, and upon a poll, each share shall have one vote.

Options do not carry any voting rights.

On-Market Buy Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.