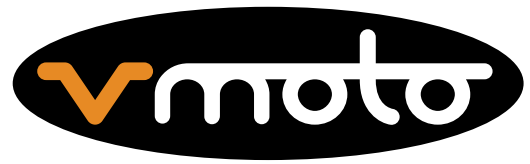


ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

VMOTO LIMITED ABN 36 098 455 460



CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Mr Charles Chen – Managing Director
Mr Ivan Teo – Finance Director
Mr Blair Sergeant – Non-Executive Director
Mr Kaijian Chen – Non-Executive Director
Ms Shannon Coates – Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms Shannon Coates

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Suite 5, 62 Ord Street
West Perth, Western Australia 6005, Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9226 3865
Facsimile: +61 8 9322 5230

SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Australian Securities Exchange
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia

WEBSITE AND EMAIL

Website:
www.vmoto.com

Email: info@vmoto.com

ASX Code: VMT

Vmoto Limited is a public company incorporated in Western Australia and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

AUDITOR

Bentleys Audit & Corporate (WA) Pty Ltd
Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia

BANKER

National Australia Bank
1238 Hay Street
West Perth, Western Australia 6005, Australia

SOLICITORS

Squire Patton Boggs
Level 21, 300 Murray Street
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia

Accuro Maxwell

Level 26, 56 Pitt Street
Sydney, New South Wales 2000, Australia

SHARE REGISTRY

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9323 2000
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CONTENTS

1	Corporate Directory
3	Managing Director's Letter
4	Operations Review
7	Directors' Report
15	Remuneration Report
25	Financial Statements
67	Directors' Declaration
69	Auditor's Independence Declaration
70	Independent Auditor's Report
75	Additional Shareholder Information



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Dear Shareholders,

I would firstly like to thank you for your unwavering support during what became a landmark year, filled with numerous challenges but ultimately resulting in the achievement of a number of significant commercial and operational milestones for Vmoto.

It goes without saying that 2020 offered a unique set of challenges for economies and businesses globally and I am delighted to be able to say that the experience and agility of the Vmoto Board and management team ensured we were able to react quickly in revising our global growth strategies to ensure as little disruption as possible. Ultimately we achieved total unit sales of 23,547, record revenues of \$61 million (an increase of 34% on the FY2019) and a net profit after tax of \$3.7 million, an increase of 174% on FY2019.

These exceptional results were driven heavily by our focus on capitalising on growth in the B2B markets, as well as the benefits realised via Vmoto Soco Manufacturing, our jointly owned manufacturing company with Super Soco that was established in Q1 2020.

Vmoto's B2B operations with its ride sharing, parcel and food delivery and distribution partners performed above expectations as the Company secured an additional 23 international distributors, a record 4,300-unit order from Go Sharing and commenced supplying to a number of new ride-sharing operators.

During the year, we undertook equity placements, including a share purchase plan to reward our valued shareholders for their ongoing support, raising a total of \$13.6 million and providing the Company with resources to ramp-up our growth strategies, ensuring continued commercial success and shareholder wealth creation.

Vmoto is also strategically focussed on a B2C growth strategy, and subsequent to the year end, launched three new B2C models, namely the new TS model, the new TC model and a CUmini model, into international markets. These models were unveiled at the recent 2021 Vmoto Soco World Première.

The Company is in an incredibly strong position going into the new financial year and we are confident we will continue on our current growth trajectory, especially with the increasing global focus on electric vehicles, net zero carbon targets and sustainability.

On behalf of the Vmoto Board and Management, I would like to thank all of our shareholders for their ongoing support and look forward to updating you on our upcoming achievements.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles Chen', is positioned above the printed name.

Charles Chen
Managing Director

OPERATIONS REVIEW

OVERVIEW - Highlights

Financial Overview for FY2020

- Statutory results
 - » Total revenue of \$61 million, up 34% on FY2019
 - » Net profit after tax (NPAT) of \$3.7 million, up 174% on FY2019
 - » Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) of \$5.8 million, up 102% on FY2019
 - » Strong positive cash flows from operating activities of \$4 million, up 139% on FY2019
- Strong cash position of \$15 million as at 31 December 2020, up 126% from \$6.6 million as at 31 December 2019
- No bank debt as at 31 December 2020, having paid out the operating facility in full
- Net tangible assets of \$32.7 million at 31 December 2020, up 103% on FY2019

Operational Overview for FY2020

- Total sales of 23,547 units of electric two-wheel vehicles, up 18% on FY2019 and up 117% on FY2018.
- Total international sales of 21,416 units, up 24% on FY2019 and up 112% on FY2018.
- Order of 4,300 units secured from Vmoto's strategic ride-sharing customer, Go Sharing, part of Greenmo Group, all of which have been delivered. Additional order of 5,904 units secured from Greenmo Group post period end.
- 23 international distributorships established via ongoing expansion of Vmoto's international distribution network, together with continuing discussions and samples shared with a significant number of potential customers in new markets. Vmoto now has a total of 46 international distributors.
- Vmoto and its long-term partner, Super Soco, established a new 50%/50% joint venture manufacturing company to capitalise on more efficient production and cost synergies



FY2020 – A landmark year of operational and commercial growth for Vmoto

During the 2020 financial year, Vmoto delivered exceptionally strong sales and revenue growth to deliver a NPAT of circa \$3.7 million. This is testament to the Company's dedication to its well-honed international growth strategy, which still delivered amidst the COVID-19 outbreak, despite lockdowns, travel restrictions and other market challenges.

In spite of the aforementioned global economic challenges, the Company sold a total of 23,547 units of electric two-wheel vehicles representing an increase of 18% on the previous financial year, translating to total revenue of \$61 million.

International markets

Vmoto's B2C products have continued to generate increased interest and recognition among motorcycle enthusiasts and other consumers alike, whilst Vmoto's B2B products have received significant increased interest from food delivery, parcel delivery, rental companies and ride-sharing operators.

During the 2020 financial year, the Company signed and renewed distribution agreements with 23 international partners across Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, Peru, Russia, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia and Albania, Armenia, Japan, Costa Rica, Panama and Thailand, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines and New Caledonia, Argentina, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Romania and Ukraine, for the warehousing, distribution and marketing of its B2C range of electric two-wheel vehicles.

The Company maintains close relationships with its existing network of distributors to deliver exceptional products and customer service. This, in addition to its sales strategy, has proven successful.

The Company has seen a further increase in interest from business customers, including food delivery, parcel delivery and ride-sharing companies for the Company's B2B products and Vmoto is now supplying products to seven ride-sharing operators globally and is in advanced discussions with an additional fourteen ride-sharing operators. Further, the Company is supplying delivery products to twelve delivery customers globally and is in discussions with an additional thirteen potential new customers operating in this market segment.

Vmoto has also supplied samples to and/or is in discussions with a number of potential B2C and B2B distributors and customers in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Columbia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dubai, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, India, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and United States.

Vmoto and Super Soco established new manufacturing company

In FY2020, Vmoto entered into a joint investment agreement with its longstanding strategic partner, Super Soco Intelligent Technology (Shanghai) Co, Ltd, to establish a new jointly owned Chinese registered manufacturing company, Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co Ltd (Vmoto Soco Manufacturing).

The issued capital of Vmoto Soco Manufacturing is owned 50% by Vmoto and 50% Super Soco, and it is the sole and exclusive manufacturer for both Vmoto's and Super Soco's electric scooter and motorcycle products. Under the terms of the agreement, Vmoto was required to contribute RMB 30 million (~A\$5.9 million) in cash and/or assets by end of June 2020, which served as the initial working capital for Vmoto Soco Manufacturing. Vmoto has fulfilled this commitment. Super Soco will also contribute RMB 30 million (~A\$5.9 million) in cash and/or assets progressively by no later than June 2025, based on the commercial requirements of the joint venture company. This may include contributions of Super Soco's intangible assets, including patents and molds.

The key strategic objectives and rationale behind establishing Vmoto Soco Manufacturing are:

- To strengthen Vmoto's commercial relationship with Super Soco;
- Streamlining of supply chain processes, with Vmoto Soco Manufacturing the sole and exclusive manufacturer for both companies, and Vmoto retaining exclusive sales and marketing rights for Super Soco products globally, excluding China;

- To allow the establishment of solid credit and trading terms with suppliers through economies of scale, providing increased purchasing power and freeing up working capital to enable Vmoto to aggressively pursue its expansion plans; and
- Ongoing expansion of Vmoto Soco Manufacturing's research and development capabilities, including Vmoto's immediate access to Super Soco's research and development capability.

Corporate

In August 2020, Vmoto successfully raised \$9.6 million (before costs) in an equity capital raising which was supported by a broad range of strategic investors, institutions and sophisticated and professional investors. The raise was cornerstoned by Perennial Value Management.

Earlier in 2020, the Company also completed a heavily oversubscribed share purchase plan, raising a total of \$3.95 million from existing shareholders.

The funds raised have enabled the Company to accelerate its growth and further capitalise on the opportunities in the growing international market, in particular the B2B markets, where the Company has been able to offer flexible payment terms, facilitating and supporting that growth. A portion of the funds has also been applied towards working capital as the Company fast tracks its expansion into other international electric two-wheel vehicle markets.

The Company has actively increased the promotion and marketing of the Company's products worldwide, including the recent online World Premiere event, in addition to supporting influencers on various social media platforms.



OUTLOOK

As the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve around the world, the Board and Management remain in continuous discussion and preparedness, should the implementation of a revised strategy be required. However, having ended the 2020 financial year in such a strong operational and financial position post numerous commercial achievements, the Company is confident in the strength of its global growth strategy and therefore, in the absence of unforeseen events, expects similar levels of growth to be delivered for the 2021 financial year.

Vmoto continues to execute on its strategy of selling high performance and high value electric two-wheel vehicles into international markets and continues to build both its B2B and B2C distribution network worldwide.

Subsequent to year end, Vmoto secured a major order valued at ~\$13 million with its strategic B2B customer, Greenmo Group. In addition, the Company is looking to penetrate various new markets including the world's largest two-wheel vehicle market; India, where subsequent to year end, it signed an MOU with one of India's largest travel technology companies, Bird Group.

Vmoto is also focused on expanding its product range to supply broader markets of electric vehicle users, with 3 new B2C models launched in February 2021 and plans to launch a new B2B electric delivery two-wheel vehicle in the coming months. In addition, Vmoto is evaluating and developing a new electric delivery three-wheel vehicle in consultation with its existing and new B2B customers and the Company is also in discussions with a top European industrial design company to develop new electric two-wheel vehicle models, further enhancing the Company's product range.

The global focus on mitigating the impacts of climate change and the transition towards electric vehicles provide Vmoto a strong platform from which to accelerate its growth. As a result, the Company has broadened its commercialisation strategy and is confident it will be able to deliver strong sales and revenue growth in the coming year and beyond.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of Vmoto Limited ("Vmoto" or the "Company") and its controlled entities (the "Group") for the financial period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are set out below. Directors were in office for the entire year unless otherwise stated:

Executive Directors

Charles Chen
Managing Director

Experience and responsibilities:

Mr Chen has been an Executive Director of the Company since 5 January 2007 and Managing Director since 1 September 2011.

Mr Chen is an entrepreneur in motorcycle industry and has previously founded Freedomotor Corporation Limited in 2004, which were subsequently acquired by Vmoto through a management buyout of key assets. Mr Chen holds a Bachelor of Automobile Engineering from Wuhan University of Automobile Technology (China) and a postgraduate Diploma of Business Administration from South Wales University (UK).

Mr Chens began his career with Hainan Sundiro Motorcycle Co, Ltd, the largest publicly listed industrial company in Hainan Province, which was acquired by Honda Japan in 2001. Mr Chen has held senior executive roles with Hainan Sundiro from 1993 to 2002, and professionally trained in broad aspect of the motorcycle manufacturing and distribution operations including international sales and marketing, research and development, procurement and production.

Mr Chen resides in China, and oversees all of the Company's operations and activities

Ivan Teo
Finance Director

Experience and responsibilities:

Mr Teo joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer in 17 June 2009 and has been a Finance Director of the Company since 29 January 2013. Mr Teo is an experienced finance executive with significant experience in international business.

Mr Teo is a qualified Chartered Accountant and has over 18 years of finance and accounting experience with private and public companies in a diverse range of industries including automobile, manufacturing, mining and retail.

Mr Teo graduated from University of Adelaide, South Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce and currently resides in China.

Non-Executive Directors

Kaijian Chen
*Independent
Non-Executive Director*

Experience and responsibilities:

Mr Chen has been a Non-Executive Director of the Company since 1 September 2011.

Mr Chen has extensive experience in the motorcycle manufacturing industry in China. He was formerly vice president of Hainan Sundiro Motorcycle Co, Ltd, which was the second largest motorcycle manufacturer in China at the time, and which was subsequently acquired by Honda in 2001.

Mr Chen also served as vice president for Xinri E-Vehicle Co. Ltd, which is one of the largest electric two-wheel vehicle manufacturers in China at present and the first electric two-wheel vehicle enterprise in China that listed on securities exchange. Currently, Mr Chen is vice president of Changzhou Supaiqi E-Vehicle Co, Ltd, which is one of the most renowned electric vehicle manufacturers in China at present.

Mr Chen holds a degree from the Beijing Institute of Technology and resides in China.

Shannon Coates

Independent

Non-Executive Director

Ms Coates has been a Non-Executive Director of the Company since 23 May 2014.

Experience and responsibilities:

Ms Coates has been a Non-Executive Director of the Company since 23 May 2014.

Ms Coates completed a Bachelor of Laws through Murdoch University and has since gained over 20 years' in-house experience in corporate law and compliance for public companies. She is a Chartered Secretary and an Associate Member of both the Institute of Chartered Secretaries & Administrators and Governance Institute Australia. She is also a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Ms Coates is a director of Evolution Corporate Services Pty Ltd, a company providing corporate advisory services and is also company secretary to a number of listed companies.

Blair Sergeant

Independent

Non-Executive Director

Experience and responsibilities:

Mr Sergeant has been a Non-Executive Director of the Company since 4 November 2020.

Mr Sergeant is an experienced public company executive, having been the former Founding Managing Director of Lemur Resources Limited, as well as the former Finance Director of Coal of Africa Limited, which the company grew from a sub-\$2m market capitalisation to over \$1.5b at its peak. Mr Sergeant was also responsible for the acquisition of Vmoto in mid-2006, resulting in reverse takeover of Optima Corporation Limited. Furthermore, Mr Sergeant was responsible for the acquisition of Freedomotor Ltd by Vmoto Limited in early 2007.

During his career, Mr Sergeant has held the position of Managing Director, Non- Executive Director and/ or Company Secretary for numerous listed entities across a broad spectrum of industry.

Mr Sergeant graduated from Curtin University, Western Australia with a Bachelor of Business and subsequently, a Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Administration. He is a Chartered Secretary, member of the Governance Institute of Australia, member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and an Associate of the Australian Certified Practising Accountants.

Phillip Campbell

Independent

Non-Executive Chairman

Resigned 4 November 2020

Experience and responsibilities:

Mr Campbell was appointed as Non-Executive Chairman on 31 May 2017.

Mr Campbell's career spans 35 years and includes national and international postings across a range of industries including resources, construction, manufacturing, food, and engineering services. Phillip has previously been a chairman of ASX listed Fleetwood Corporation Limited, FMCG business, Farm Pride Foods Limited and has previously been a director of mining services company Pearl-Street Limited; energy and technical services business, HRL Limited; agricultural company, Fodder King Limited. He is currently also a director and advisor to a number of unlisted public and private organisations across Australia.

Directorships in other listed entities

Directorships in other listed entities held by Directors of the Company during the last 3 years immediately before 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Director	2019	Period of directorship	
		To	From
Mr Charles Chen	-	-	-
Mr Ivan Teo	-	-	-
Mr Kaijian Chen	-	-	-
Ms Shannon Coates	Bellevue Gold Ltd	2020	Current
	Flinders Mines Limited	2018	2019
	Kopore Metals Limited	2015	2020
Mr Blair Sergeant	Bowen Coking Coal Limited	2018	Current
	Rincon Resources Limited	2020	Current
	Ikwezi Mining Limited	2020	Current
	Celsius Resources Limited	2021	Current

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2020 are:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Held while Director	Attended
Mr Phillip Campbell ¹	6	6
Mr Charles Chen	7	7
Mr Ivan Teo	7	7
Mr Kaijian Chen	7	5
Ms Shannon Coates	7	7
Mr Blair Sergeant ²	1	1

1. Mr Campbell resigned on 4 November 2020

2. Mr Sergeant was appointed on 4 November 2020

There is presently no separate Audit, Nomination or Remuneration Committee, with all committee functions being addressed by the full Board.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020 was the development and manufacture, marketing and distribution of electric two-wheel vehicle (electric mopeds and electric motorcycles).

Operating and Financial Review

Review of Operations

Vmoto Limited is a global electric two-wheel vehicle (EV) manufacturing and distribution group. The Company specialises in high quality electric two-wheel vehicles manufactured from its own manufacturing facilities in Nanjing, China. Vmoto combines comprehensive and well-established Chinese manufacturing capabilities and supply chain with international design. The Group operates through two primary brands:

- E-Max, its own proprietary brand, targeting international B2B markets, with high performance products; and
- Super Soco, a B2C brand for which Vmoto holds international marketing rights outside of China.

Total consolidated sales of \$61 million were recorded for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 (FY2019: \$45.7 million). The revenue of the Group has increased 34% compared to the year ended 31 December 2019, largely due to increased international sales into the electric two-wheel vehicle market as the Company capitalised on new government policies and regulation in Europe supporting sustainable personal electric mobility and the growth of businesses using electric vehicles in their delivery and ride-sharing operations. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recorded a net profit of \$3,655,860 after income tax (FY2019: \$1,300,836). The earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

for the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$5,806,014 (FY2019: \$2,889,707).

The following table provides a reconciliation between the EBITDA and statutory net profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	FY2020	FY2019
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	\$5,806,014	\$2,889,707
Depreciation and amortisation	(\$1,594,082)	(\$1,629,293)
Profit before interest and tax	\$4,211,932	\$1,260,414
Interest income	\$124,510	\$109,157
Interest expense	(\$116,070)	(\$68,735)
Income tax expense	(\$564,512)	-
Net profit after tax	\$3,655,860	\$1,300,836

The Directors believe this information is useful to provide investors with transparency on the underlying performance of the Company.

A more detailed review of operations for the year ended 31 December 2020 is set out in the Operations Review preceding the Directors' Report.

Review of Financial Position

The Group's net assets increased by approximately \$16.1 million during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Cash balances increased by approximately \$8.3 million during the year ended 31 December 2020 due to increased sales and orders from customers, and additional funding secured through a share purchase plan and a placement to strategic investors and existing shareholders in order to ramp up the Group's growth strategies. During the year, the Group has continued to receive significant deposits and funds from customers for growing orders and to invest further into working capital for the Group's expanding international distribution operations especially in Europe, with an aim to continue to penetrate further into international markets and further consolidate the Group's position as a world leading electric two-wheel vehicle company.

Trade and other receivables increased by \$6.6 million, largely due to growing orders from the customers, flexible payment terms to the Group's long term strategic customers with high credibility and increased in credits from governments as a result of increased

sales activities. The Group's long term strategic customers have paid all their trade receivables due in full on time post 31 December 2020.

Inventories stayed at \$4.5 million, which is in consistent with the year ended 31 December 2019. This represents general inventories level to ensure products ordered by customers are delivered on time in full in the most efficient manner.

Prepayments decreased by approximately \$3.6 million largely due to the improved efficiency in productions and delivery of finished products through the Group's jointly owned manufacturing company, Vmoto Soco Manufacturing.

Intangible assets decreased by approximately \$298k due to amortisation of the PowerEagle trademark.

Trade and other payables increased by approximately \$2 million during the period primarily due to increased deposits from customers for more orders, which are unearned until the products are delivered to customers.

Issued capital increased by \$14.5 million during the year ended 31 December 2020, primarily due to completion of a share purchase plan and placement to strategic investors and existing shareholders. The proceeds from the share purchase plan and placement have strengthened the Group's financial position and enabled the Group to pursue a number of business deals and fast track its growth in the growing B2C and B2B electric two-wheel vehicle markets internationally.

No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company to the date of this Annual Report in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business Strategies and Prospects for Future Financial Years

The Company's business strategies for future financial years include:

- Continue to focus on high value and high margin international markets and to become worldwide leading electric vehicle manufacturer and provider to B2C and B2B customers and markets internationally;
- Continue to improve the Company's electric two-wheel vehicle products to attract high quality international business group customers;
- Expand the Company's product range including electric three-wheel vehicle to supply to broad spectrum of consumers and customers;
- Expand its European distribution network and warehouse in Europe to accelerate sales into European B2C and B2B markets;
- Expand its international distribution network and work with strategic distributors/customers to target large projects in local markets; and
- Expand its international B2B business and target large B2B customers in ride-sharing and delivery sectors.

The potential material business risks faced by the Company that are likely to have an effect on the financial prospects of the Company and how the Company manages these risks include:

- Competition in the electric two-wheel vehicles industry – Vmoto operates in the electric two-wheel vehicle industry and the Company expects additional competitors to enter this market that may have greater financial, research and development, marketing, distribution and other resources. We believe that we can compete in this market very competitively as Vmoto has the first mover advantage having operated in the electric two-wheel vehicle markets since 2009, Vmoto manufactures its products in China that has comprehensive and long history of supply chain for electric two-wheel vehicles and Vmoto has established a distribution network over 50 countries in the world.

- Technological obsolescence – given the Company operates in an industry involving electric vehicle technology, any technological obsolescence could have an impact on our financial results. We address this risk through continued investment in research and development, patent appropriate and necessary research and development results, recruitment of competent technicians and constantly monitoring the market. We see this risk as minimal as the Company is constantly developing new technology and functions in its electric two-wheel vehicle products and has the protection of trademarks and patents.
- Business relationship with Super Soco – During the financial year, Vmoto signed a joint investment agreement with Super Soco, to establish a new jointly owned Chinese registered manufacturing company, Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co, Ltd (Vmoto Soco Manufacturing). Vmoto and Super Soco each own 50% of the issued capital of Vmoto Soco Manufacturing. The joint investment agreement reduced the risk however changes in business cooperation and circumstances of Super Soco could have an impact on our financial results.

Impact of legislation and other external requirements

The Group's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations. The Board believes that the Group has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental regulations and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

Clean Energy Legislative Package

The Clean Energy Legislative Package, which included the Clean Energy Act 2011, was passed by the Australian Government in November 2011. It sets out the way that the government will introduce a carbon price to reduce Australia's carbon pollution and move to a clean energy future.

The Group's manufacturing activities are primarily carried out in China and the Directors believe that the Group will not be significantly affected by this legislation passed. The Group has not incorporated the effect of any carbon price implementation in its impairment testing at 31 December 2020.

The Directors' view is that there were no changes in environmental or other legislative requirements during the year that have significantly affected the results or operations of the Group.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

On 14 January 2021, the Company announced it had secured a significant B2B order of 5,904 units from its strategic B2B customer, Greenmo Group, representing a total sales value of approximately A\$13 million.

On 8 February 2021, the Company granted 970,000 shares to employees as an incentive and to recognise their efforts in the year ended 31 December 2020.

On 15 March 2021, the Company announced it had signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Bird Group of India regarding potential exclusive distribution of the Company's CUX and CUMini range of electric two-wheel vehicles across India, which is the world's largest two-wheel vehicle market in the world.

Apart from noted above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this Annual Report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely Developments

Further information about likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years are discussed in the Operations Review.

Directors' Interests

The relevant interests of each Director in the shares, options and rights issued by the Company at the date of this Annual Report are as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares	Options	Service & performance rights
Mr Charles Chen ¹	22,487,784	-	4,050,995
Mr Ivan Teo ²	1,371,207	-	1,686,122
Mr Kaijian Chen ³	2,912,539	-	-
Ms Shannon Coates ⁴	437,929	-	-
Mr Blair Sergeant	-	-	-

1. 22,487,784 shares and 4,050,995 service and performance rights are held directly by Mr Charles Chen.

2. 1,371,207 shares and 1,686,122 service and performance rights are held directly by Mr Ivan Teo.

3. 2,912,539 shares are held directly by Mr Kaijian Chen.

4. 437,929 shares are held indirectly by Ms Coates' spouse, Mr Simon Kimberley Coates as trustee for the Kooyong Trust. Ms Coates is a beneficiary of the Kooyong Trust.



Service & Performance Rights

On 18 December 2020, the Company issued 2,400,000 service rights to Mr Charles Chen and 1,000,000 service rights to Mr Ivan Teo as approved by shareholders on 16 December 2020. On 22 December 2020, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares to Mr Charles Chen and 500,000 shares to Mr Ivan Teo as a result of vesting of 1,700,000 service rights.

On 18 December 2020, the Company issued 2,850,995 performance rights to Mr Charles Chen and 1,186,122 performance rights to Mr Ivan Teo as approved by shareholders on 16 December 2020.

All Performance Rights convert to fully paid ordinary shares for nil cash consideration, subject to performance based vesting conditions. At the date of this report, rights over unissued ordinary shares of the Company are:

Class	Number
2020 Service Rights	1,700,000
2020 Performance rights	4,037,117

Options

At the date of this Annual Report, there are no options over unissued ordinary shares of the Company.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

Indemnification

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

The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

The Company has not agreed to indemnify their current auditors, Bentleys Audit & Corporate (WA) Pty Ltd.

Insurance Premiums

As at the date of this Annual Report, a Directors and Officers insurance policy has been secured. The insurance premium for this policy paid during the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$55,000.

Contingent Liabilities

The Company is currently a defendant in a proceeding brought against the Company by a former employee in relation to the employee's past employment. Having considered legal advice, the Directors believe that the claim can be successfully defended, without any losses (including for costs) being incurred by the Company.

Non-audit services

During the year, Bentleys Audit & Corporate (WA) Pty Ltd, the Company's auditor, did not perform any non-audit services in addition to their statutory duties.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Auditor's Independence Declaration is set out on page 69 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020.



REMUNERATION REPORT



This remuneration report outlines the Director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group.

The Board as a whole is responsible for considering remuneration policies and packages applicable both to Directors and executives of the Company and the Group.

Key Management Personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and the Group, including Directors of the Company and other executives. Key Management Personnel comprise the Directors of the Company, key management and executives for the Company and the Group.

Director and Key Management Personnel details

The following persons acted as Directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year:

- Mr Charles Chen
- Mr Ivan Teo
- Mr Phillip Campbell (resigned 4 November 2020)
- Mr Kaijian Chen
- Ms Shannon Coates
- Mr Blair Sergeant (appointed 4 November 2020)
-

The term 'Key Management Personnel' is used in this remuneration report to refer to the Directors and the following persons. Except as noted, the named persons held their position during or since the end of the financial year:

- Mr Jeffrey Wu (International Sales Manager)
- Ms Susan Xie (International Sales Manager)
- Mr Xiaoliang Wan (Production & Purchasing Manager)
- Mr Maik Spaan (Europe After Sales & Service Manager, appointed 1 June 2020)
- Mr Gaetan Orselli (International Sales Manager, appointed 1 July 2020)
- Mr Marcel Koper (Europe After Sales & Service Director, resigned 31 May 2020)

Overview of remuneration policies

Broadly, remuneration levels for Key Management Personnel of the Company and Key Management Personnel of the Group are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced Directors and executives and reward the achievement of strategic objectives. The Board may seek independent advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages of both the Company and the

Group given trends in comparative companies both locally and internationally, and the objectives of the Company's remuneration strategy.

Remuneration packages consist of fixed remuneration including base salary, employer contributions to superannuation funds and non-cash benefits.

The Company has established a long-term incentive plan, which is known as the Vmoto Limited Employee Long Term Incentive Plan. This plan allows Directors to offer equity securities to attract, motivate and retain key directors, employees and consultants and provide them with the opportunity to participate in the future growth of the Company. Under the plan, the Board may offer to eligible persons the opportunity to subscribe for equity securities in the Company as the Board may decide and on the terms set out in the rules of the plan.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base remuneration (which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicle), as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

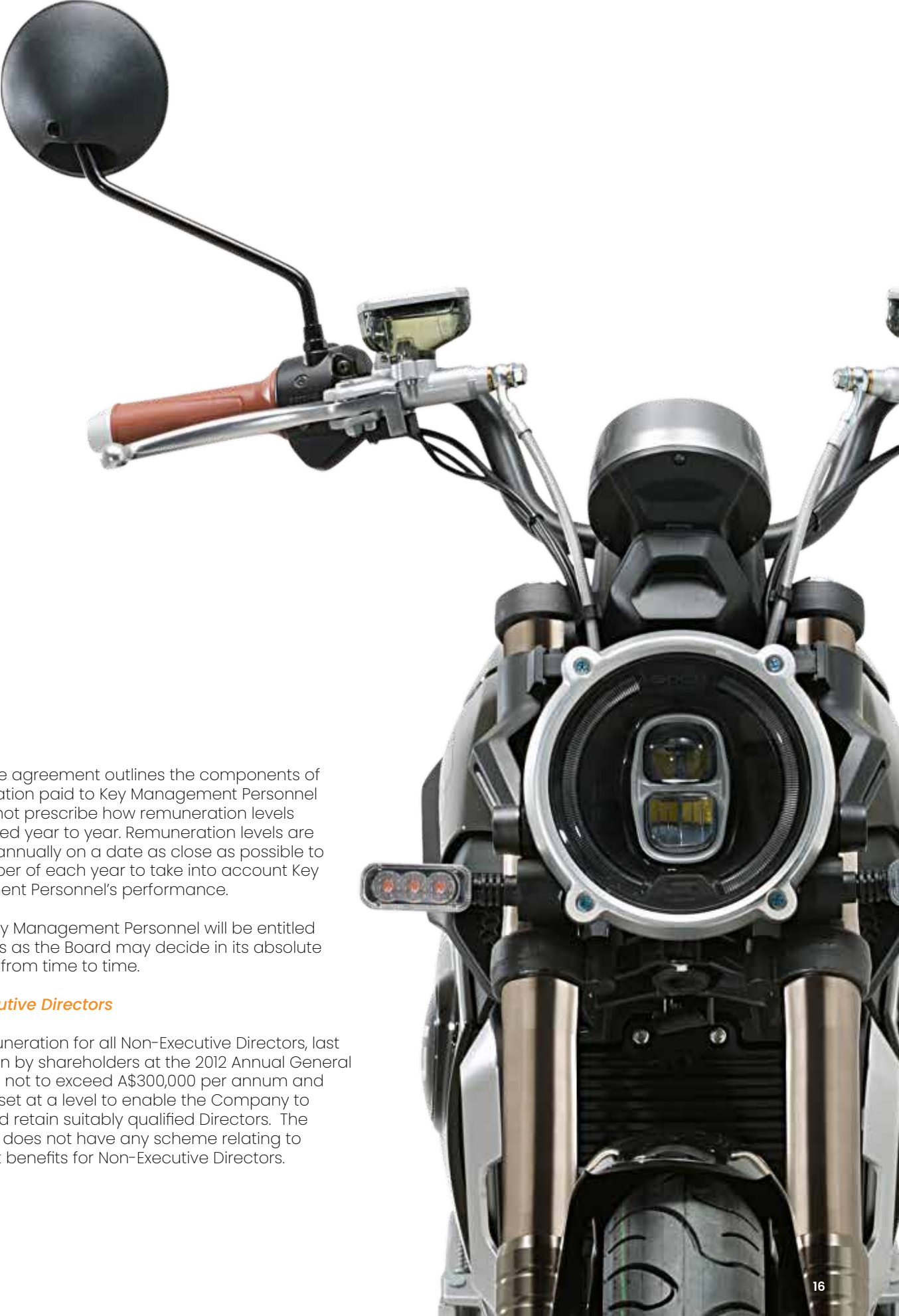
Remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers individual, segment and overall performance of the Group. The Board has regard to remuneration levels external to the Group to ensure the Directors' and executives' remuneration is competitive in the market place.

Executive Directors are employed full time and receive fixed remuneration in the form of salary and statutory superannuation or consultancy fees, commensurate with their required level of services.

Non-Executive Directors receive a fixed monthly fee for their services. Where Non-Executive Directors provide services materially outside their usual Board duties, they are remunerated on an agreed retainer or daily rate basis.

Service agreements

It is the Group's policy that service agreements for Key Management Personnel are unlimited in term but capable of termination on 3 months' notice and that the Group retains the right to terminate the service agreements immediately, by making payment equal to 3 months' pay in lieu of notice.

A detailed front-view photograph of a motorcycle. The image shows the handlebars with a black rearview mirror on the left, a speedometer in the center, and a red grip on the left handle. Below the handlebars is a large, circular headlight with a silver-colored bezel and a black lens. The motorcycle's front forks are visible, and the top of the front tire can be seen at the bottom of the frame. The background is plain white.

The service agreement outlines the components of compensation paid to Key Management Personnel but does not prescribe how remuneration levels are modified year to year. Remuneration levels are reviewed annually on a date as close as possible to 31 December of each year to take into account Key Management Personnel's performance.

Certain Key Management Personnel will be entitled to bonuses as the Board may decide in its absolute discretion from time to time.

Non-Executive Directors

Total remuneration for all Non-Executive Directors, last voted upon by shareholders at the 2012 Annual General Meeting, is not to exceed A\$300,000 per annum and has been set at a level to enable the Company to attract and retain suitably qualified Directors. The Company does not have any scheme relating to retirement benefits for Non-Executive Directors.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and Company performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, Directors and executives. Two methods have been applied to achieve this aim, the first being a performance-based rights subject to performance-based vesting conditions, and the second being the issue of options or shares to Key Management Personnel to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests.

The tables below set out summary information about the Group's earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the last five reporting years:

In AUD	31 Dec 2020 12 months \$'000	31 Dec 2019 12 months \$'000	31 Dec 2018 12 months \$'000	31 Dec 2017 12 months \$'000	31 Dec 2016 12 months \$'000
Revenue	61,013	45,672	19,578	15,079	17,271
Net profit / (loss) before tax	4,220	1,301	(918)	(8,097)	(14,081)
Net profit / (loss) after tax	3,656	1,301	(918)	(8,097)	(14,093)

In AUD	31 Dec 2020 12 months	31 Dec 2019 12 months	31 Dec 2018 12 months	31 Dec 2017 12 months	31 Dec 2016 12 months
Share price at start of period	\$0.245	\$0.056	\$0.058	\$0.099	\$0.33
Share price at end of period	\$0.44	\$0.245	\$0.056	\$0.058	\$0.099
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	1.45 cents	0.58 cents	(0.43 cents)	(4.68 cents)	(8.61 cents)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	1.45 cents	0.57 cents	(0.43 cents)	(4.68 cents)	(8.61 cents)



Directors' and executive officers' remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each Director of the Company and the named officers of the Company and the Group for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are:

In AUD Executive Directors		SHORT-TERM		POST- EMPLOYMENT	SHARE BASED PAYMENTS		Proportion of remuneration shares related	Proportion of remuneration performance related
		Salary & fees \$	STI cash bonus \$	Superan- nation benefits \$	Shares \$	Total \$		
Mr Charles Chen	12 months to Dec 2020	350,000 ¹	-	-	465,102	815,102	57%	2%
	12 months to Dec 2019	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	-	-
Mr Ivan Teo	12 months to Dec 2020	152,500 ²	-	-	193,780	346,280	56%	2%
	12 months to Dec 2019	152,480	-	-	-	152,480	-	-
Non-Executive Directors								
Mr Phillip Campbell ³ (resigned 4 Nov 2020)	12 months to Dec 2020	55,000	-	-	128,795	183,795	70%	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	55,000	-	-	106,367	161,367	66%	-
Mr Kaijian Chen ⁴	12 months to Dec 2020	-	-	-	82,424	82,424	100%	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	-	-	-	69,566	69,566	100%	-
Ms Shannon Coates ⁵	12 months to Dec 2020	45,662	-	4,338	-	50,000	-	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-
Mr Blair Sergeant ⁶ (appointed 4 Nov 2020)	12 months to Dec 2020	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, all Directors	12 months to Dec 2020	613,162	-	4,338	870,101	1,487,601	58%	2%
	12 months to Dec 2019	607,480	-	-	175,933	783,413	22%	-

1. Mr Chen's Director fees for the year ended 31 December 2020 was USD280,000.

2. Mr Teo's Director fees for the year ended 31 December 2020 was USD122,000.

3. Mr Campbell resigned as Non-Executive Chairman on 4 November 2020. For the year ended 31 December 2020, Mr Campbell is entitled to \$41,667 of his Director fees in shares.

4. Mr Kaijian Chen was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 1 September 2011. Mr Chen has agreed to receive his Director fees in shares and the Company will seek shareholders' approval for this issue at the 2021 Annual General Meeting. Mr Chen's FY2019 Director fees were also paid in shares.

5. Ms Coates was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 23 May 2014. Ms Coates was appointed Company Secretary to the Company in 2007 and, via an associated company Evolution Corporate Services Pty Ltd, provides company secretarial, corporate advisory and Australian registered office services to Vmoto for a monthly retainer. For the 2020 financial year, the Company paid Evolution Corporate Services Pty Ltd \$66,000 for these services, which is not included in the amount above.

6. Mr Sergeant was appointed as Non-executive Director on 4 November 2020.

In AUD Executives		SHORT-TERM		POST- EMPLOYMENT	SHARE BASED PAYMENTS		Proportion of remuneration shares related	Proportion of remuneration performance related
		Salary & fees \$	STI cash bonus \$	Superan- nuation benefits \$	Shares \$	Total \$		
Mr Marcel Koper (Europe After Sales & Service Director, resigned 31 May 2020)	12 months to Dec 2020	116,668	-	-	-	116,668	-	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	171,690	-	-	-	171,690	-	-
Mr Jeffrey Wu (Sales Manager)	12 months to Dec 2020	63,519	63,135	-	23,488	150,142	16%	42%
	12 months to Dec 2019	84,477	20,821	-	14,558	119,856	12%	17%
Ms Susan Xie (Sales Manager)	12 months to Dec 2020	36,802	30,110	-	14,289	81,201	18%	37%
	12 months to Dec 2019	56,466	29,149	-	7,886	93,501	8%	31%
Mr Xiaoliang Wan (Production & Purchasing Manager)	12 months to Dec 2020	27,601	23,210	-	12,456	63,267	20%	37%
	12 months to Dec 2019	50,490	23,007	-	8,025	81,522	10%	28%
Mr Maik Spaan (Europe After Sales & Service Manager, appointed 1 Jun 2020)	12 months to Dec 2020	63,805	-	-	-	63,805	-	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Gaetan Orselli (Sales Manager, appointed 1 July 2020)	12 months to Dec 2020	49,552	-	-	-	49,552	-	-
	12 months to Dec 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, all Executives	12 months to Dec 2020	357,947	116,455	-	50,233	524,635	10%	22%
	12 months to Dec 2019	363,123	72,977	-	30,469	466,569	7%	16%



Share-based payment arrangements

Shares

On 8 February 2021, 970,000 shares were granted to Key Management Personnel as an incentive and to recognise their efforts in the year ended 31 December 2020. The shares granted to Key Management Personnel are subject to a three-year voluntary escrow period.

Options

The Company operates an Employee Long Term Incentive Plan (Plan) for eligible persons of the Group. In accordance with the provisions of the Plan, eligible persons may be granted options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price to be determined by the Board with regard to the market value of the shares when it resolves to offer the options. The options may only be granted to eligible persons after the Board considers the person's seniority, position, length of service, record of employment, potential contribution and any other matters which the Board considers relevant.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share of Vmoto Limited on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable to the Company by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The number of options granted is determined by the Board.

There is no further service or performance criteria that need to be met in relation to options granted before the beneficial interest vests in the recipient.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no options were granted to Key Management Personnel under the Plan.

Service & Performance Rights

As above, the Company operates an Employee Long Term Incentive Plan for eligible persons of the Group. In accordance with the provisions of the Plan, eligible persons may be granted rights to attract, motivate and retain key directors, employees and consultants to participate in the future growth of the Company to be determined by the Board and on the terms set out in the rules of the plan. The rights may only be granted to eligible persons after the Board considers the person's seniority, position, length of service, record of employment, potential contribution and any other matters which the Board considers relevant.

Each right converts into one ordinary share of Vmoto Limited at nil consideration when service and performance-based conditions as determined by the Board are met within designated period. No amounts are paid or payable to the Company by the recipient on receipt of the rights or on conversion of the rights to shares. Rights carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights.

The number of rights granted is determined by the Board.

Rights under the Plan expire when the applicable service and/or performance conditions are not met within designated period, or immediately on the resignation of the eligible persons, whichever is the earlier.

Unless specified by the Board at the time of offer of rights, there are no further service or performance criteria that need to be met in relation to rights granted before the beneficial interest vests in the recipient.



Performance rights granted in FY2020

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 2,850,995 performance rights were granted to Mr Charles Chen and 1,186,122 performance rights were granted to Mr Ivan Teo pursuant to the shareholder approval on 16 December 2020.

The performance rights vest subject to:

- Continuing employment
- Minimum performance hurdle of a minimum share price compound annual growth rate (CAGR) increases of 5% over the performance period
- No performance rights will vest if CAGR is less than 5% over the respective period
- 50% of the performance rights will vest if CAGR of 10% is achieved, up to maximum of 100% of the performance rights will vest if CAGR of 15% is achieved and pro rata of the performance rights will vest if CAGR is >5%&<10% and >10%&<15%, as follows:

Performance right grants	Performance period	Share price hurdle	Performance hurdles		
			25% vest	50% vest	100% vest
2020 performance rights	2 years to 31 December 2022	5%	5%	10%	15%

Service rights granted in FY2020

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 2,400,000 service rights were granted to Mr Charles Chen and 1,000,000 service rights were granted to Mr Ivan Teo pursuant to the shareholder approval on 16 December 2020.

Vesting of the service rights issued in the period is subject to continuing employment, with no other performance conditions, vesting as follows:

Number of service rights granted	Grant dates	Vesting dates
1,700,000	16 December 2020	18 December 2020
850,000	16 December 2020	18 December 2021
850,000	16 December 2020	18 December 2022
3,400,000		

Fair value of performance rights and service rights granted during the period

The fair value of services received in return for performance and service rights granted to executive directors is measured by reference to the fair value of the rights granted. The estimate of the fair value of the services received is measured by reference to the vesting conditions specific to the grant based on Black-Scholes valuation methodology for service rights and Monte Carlo valuation methodology for performance rights.

Assumptions to determine fair value of rights	2020 performance rights	2020 service rights
Grant date	16 December 2020	16 December 2020
Fair value at measurement date	\$0.3369	\$0.36
Share price at grant date	\$0.36	\$0.36
Performance rights life	2 years	Various

Share holdings and transactions of Key Management Personnel

The movement during the year ended 31 December 2020 in the number of ordinary shares held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their personally-related entities, is as follows:

Directors	Held at 1 Jan 2020	Held at date of appointment	Net change ¹	Granted as remuneration	Received on vest of service rights	Held at date of resignation	Held at 31 Dec 2020
Mr P Campbell	1,999,721	N/A	60,134	378,808	-	2,438,663	N/A
Mr C Chen	21,107,383	N/A	180,401	-	1,200,000	N/A	22,487,784
Mr I Teo	720,873	N/A	150,334	-	500,000	N/A	1,371,207
Mr K Chen	2,670,115	N/A	-	242,424	-	N/A	2,912,539
Ms S Coates	347,728	N/A	90,201	-	-	N/A	437,929
Mr B Sergeant	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Executives							
Mr M Koper	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mr J Wu	750,000	N/A	-	300,000	-	N/A	1,050,000
Ms S Xie	450,000	N/A	-	200,000	-	N/A	650,000
Mr X Wan	460,000	N/A	341,001	200,000	-	N/A	1,001,001
Mr M Spaan	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr G Orselli	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

1. Net change represents the acquisition and disposal of shares on market and exercise of options by the Key Management Personnel.

Option holdings of Key Management Personnel

The movement during the year ended 31 December 2020 in the number of options over ordinary shares held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their personally-related entities, is as follows:

Directors	Held at 1 Jan 2020	Held at date of appointment	Additions	Granted as remuneration	Exercised/ Expired	Held at date of resignation	Held at 31 Dec 2020
Mr P Campbell	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mr C Chen	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr I Teo	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr K Chen	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Ms S Coates	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr B Sergeant	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Executives							
Mr M Koper	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mr J Wu	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Ms S Xie	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr X Wan	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr M Spaan	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr G Orselli	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

Service and performance rights holdings of Key Management Personnel

The movement during the year ended 31 December 2020 in the number of rights over ordinary shares held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their personally-related entities, is as follows:

Directors	Held at 1 Jan 2020	Held at date of appointment	Additions	Granted as remuneration	Vested	Held at date of resignation	Held at 31 Dec 2020
Mr P Campbell	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mr C Chen	-	N/A	-	5,250,995	(1,200,000)	N/A	4,050,995
Mr I Teo	-	N/A	-	2,186,122	(500,000)	N/A	1,686,122
Mr K Chen	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Ms S Coates	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr B Sergeant	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Executives							
Mr M Koper	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mr J Wu	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Ms S Xie	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr X Wan	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr M Spaan	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
Mr G Orselli	N/A	-	-	-	-	N/A	-

Other Key Management Personnel Transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2020, Evolution Corporate Services Pty Ltd, an entity associated with Ms Shannon Coates, provided company secretarial, administration and registered office services to the Group pursuant to consultancy agreement and received total fees of A\$66,000 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Other than the above, there have been no related party transactions involving any of the Key Management Personnel identified in the table above during the year or the previous year.

This report is made with a resolution of the Directors pursuant to s298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.



Charles Chen
Managing Director

*Dated at Western Australia,
this 30th day of March 2021.*



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Revenue from sale of goods		61,013,045	45,672,354
Cost of sales		(46,655,366)	(36,018,789)
Gross Profit		14,357,679	9,653,565
Other income	2(a)	1,757,431	1,652,353
Operational expenses		(7,517,213)	(5,116,299)
Marketing and distribution expenses		(750,607)	(1,389,552)
Corporate and administrative expenses		(3,330,413)	(2,561,260)
Occupancy expenses		(158,804)	(271,949)
Other expenses	2(b)	-	(28,753)
Share of losses from equity accounted investments		(21,631)	-
Finance costs		(116,070)	(68,735)
Impairment of prepayments	8	-	(568,534)
Profit from continuing operations before tax		4,220,372	1,300,836
Income tax expense	4(a)	(564,512)	-
Profit after tax from continuing operations		3,655,860	1,300,836

Other comprehensive income	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Foreign currency translation differences		(2,037,580)	(111,406)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(2,037,580)	(111,406)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,618,280	1,189,430

Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to:

Owners of the Company	3,736,956	1,366,768
Non-controlling interests	(81,096)	(65,932)
	3,655,860	1,300,836

Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:

Owners of the Company	1,699,376	1,255,362
Non-controlling interest	(81,096)	(65,932)
	1,618,280	1,189,430

Earnings per share

22

Basic earnings per share	1.45 cents	0.58 cents
Diluted earnings per share	1.45 cents	0.57 cents

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	14,997,486	6,648,039
Trade and other receivables	6	8,724,876	2,129,988
Inventories	7	4,487,723	4,367,766
Other assets	8	437,710	4,032,493
Total Current Assets		28,647,795	17,178,286
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	6,496,557	7,244,484
Right-of-use assets	14	478,605	589,949
Intangible Assets	10	-	297,766
Investments accounted for using equity method	11	5,943,885	-
Total Non-Current Assets		12,919,047	8,132,199
TOTAL ASSETS		41,566,842	25,310,485
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	7,588,206	5,632,650
Loans and borrowings	13	-	2,045,994
Current tax liabilities	4(e)	308,254	-
Lease liabilities	14	107,416	95,312
Total Current Liabilities		8,003,876	7,773,956
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	14	402,171	510,809
Total Non-Current Liabilities		402,171	510,809
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,406,047	8,284,765
NET ASSETS		33,160,795	17,025,720
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	89,823,509	75,353,596
Reserves	15	(2,711,667)	(720,969)
Accumulated losses	18	(53,925,418)	(57,662,374)
Non-controlling interests	16	(25,629)	55,467
TOTAL EQUITY		33,160,795	17,025,720

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		56,278,610	46,543,105
Payments to suppliers and employees		(52,917,135)	(46,023,578)
Interest received		124,139	109,156
Interest paid		(84,373)	(60,881)
Other cash receipts		628,845	1,119,281
Net cash generated by operating activities	25	4,030,086	1,687,083
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(590,946)	(195,748)
Payments for equity-accounted investments		(6,182,635)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,773,581)	(195,748)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity shares		13,651,725	188,083
Payments for share issue costs		(226,079)	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	3,116,719
Repayment of borrowings		(2,026,599)	(2,290,280)
Net cash generated by financing activities		11,399,047	1,014,522
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,655,552	2,505,857
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,648,039	4,193,790
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(306,105)	(51,608)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		14,997,486	6,648,039

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Issued Capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Non-controlling Interests	Total \$
Balance as at 1 January 2019	74,814,382	(513,144)	(59,125,561)	121,399	15,297,076
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	1,366,768	(65,932)	1,300,836
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(111,406)	-	-	(111,406)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(111,406)	1,366,768	(65,932)	1,189,430
Issue of ordinary shares	539,214	-	-	-	539,214
Transfer expired options reserve to accumulated losses	-	(96,419)	96,419	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2019	75,353,596	(720,969)	(57,662,374)	55,467	17,025,720

Balance as at 1 January 2020	75,353,596	(720,969)	(57,662,374)	55,467	17,025,720
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	3,736,956	(81,096)	3,655,860
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,037,580)	-	-	(2,037,580)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,037,580)	3,736,956	(81,096)	1,618,280
Issue of ordinary shares	14,172,868	-	-	-	14,172,868
Issue of service and performance rights	-	658,882	-	-	658,882
Transfer vested service rights reserve to issued capital	612,000	(612,000)	-	-	-
Share issue costs	(314,955)	-	-	-	(314,955)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	89,823,509	(2,711,667)	(53,925,418)	(25,629)	33,160,795

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Vmoto Limited ("Vmoto" or "the Company") is a limited company incorporated in Australia. The consolidated financial report of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by all entities in the Group.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial report of the Group complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30th March 2021.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs except where otherwise stated.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Australian dollars, which is different from its functional currency, determined to be Renminbi. A different presentation currency has been adopted as the Board of Directors believe that financial statements presented in Australian dollar (which is the functional currency of parent company) are more useful to the users and shareholders of the Company who are predominantly in Australia.

(iv) Standards and interpretations affecting amounts reported in current period (and/or prior periods)

Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting year

The Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2020. New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Group include:

- AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business
- AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material
- AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework
- AASB 2019-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- AASB 2019-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of the Effect of New IFRS Standards Not Yet Issued in Australia.

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Group has not applied the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. Based on a preliminary review of the standards and amendments, the Directors do not anticipate a material change to the Group's accounting policies, however further analysis will be performed when the relevant standards are effective.

(v) Going concern basis

The Group has recorded a profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 of \$3,655,860 (31 December



2019: \$1,300,836). At 31 December 2020, the Group had a working capital surplus of \$20,643,919 (31 December 2019: \$9,404,330).

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Directors believe this to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- the Group has a significant working capital surplus;
- the Group has long term supply agreements and demand for its electric two-wheel vehicle products and the demand for products supply by the Group is increasing;
- the Group has the ability to further reduce corporate and other non-sales resources without materially affecting revenue activities;
- the Group is currently debt free and the Group's Stage 1 and 2 of the Nanjing Facility have been completed and can be used as security for debt funding if required;
- the Group achieved positive operating cash flows of \$4 million for the year ended 31 December 2020;
- the Group's manufacturing facility in Nanjing, China was fully operational and manufacturing

unaffected following a successful inspection by the Nanjing government, in which all health and virus precautionary requirements were met in relation to COVID-19. The Company continues to manage this risk by implementing rigorous health and safety measures at the facility. The Company is also continually monitoring sales performance and has the ability to implement aggressive cost reductions if required;

- the Group has fully paid for and contributed RMB 30 million (~A\$5.9 million) required to provide the initial working capital for the jointly invested manufacturing company, Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co, Ltd and the jointly invested manufacturing company is fully operational; and
- the Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts that indicate the Group will be cash flow positive for the year ending 31 December 2021 and will enable the Group to pay its debts as and when they fall due. Furthermore, the Directors are confident in the Company's ability to raise capital if required.

At the date of this Annual Report and having considered the above factors, the Directors are confident that the Group and the Company will be able to continue operations into the foreseeable future.



(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in equity and results of the entities that are controlled by the Company are shown as a separate item in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost and recoverable amount. Refer to Note 1(o).

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Unrealised gains and losses and inter-entity balances resulting from transactions with or between subsidiaries are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(c) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the parent entity's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

All differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the profit & loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the profit & loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of these overseas subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Vmoto at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and the income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the period where this rate approximates the rate at the date of the transaction.

The exchange differences arising on the retranslation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the profit & loss.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST or equivalent) payable to the taxation authority.

Sale of goods

Revenue is measured when or as the control of the goods or services is transferred to a customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the goods and services may be transferred over time or at a point in time.

If control of the goods and services transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise (and in most instances), revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods and services.

Contracts with customers may include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price which are generally based on the prices charged to customers. If the standalone selling price is not directly observable, it is estimated using expected

cost plus a margin or adjusted market assessment approach, depending on the availability of observable information.

If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers the goods to the customer, the Company presents the contract liability (referred to as advance and deposits from customers) when the payment is made. A contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Trade and other receivables

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

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

(f) Acquisition of assets

All assets acquired including plant and equipment and intangibles other than goodwill are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

When equity instruments are issued as consideration, their market price at the date of acquisition is used as fair value. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity subject to the extent of proceeds received, otherwise expensed.

(g) Business Combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquire and the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 'Income Taxes' and

- AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with AASB 2 'Share-based Payment' at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Standard.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with AASB 139, or AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.



Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

(h) Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are those entities over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which are not subsidiaries.

A joint venture is an arrangement that the Group controls jointly with one or more other investors, and over which the Group has rights to a share of the arrangement's net assets rather than direct rights to underlying assets and obligations for underlying liabilities. A joint arrangement in which the Group has direct rights to underlying assets and obligations for underlying liabilities is classified as a joint operation.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Interests in joint operations are accounted for by recognising the Group's assets (including its share of any assets held jointly), its liabilities (including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly), its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation, its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation and its expenses (including its share of any expenses incurred jointly).

Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Group's share in the associate or joint venture is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment.

The carrying amount of the investment in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and joint venture, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Group.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in those entities. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

- Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of assets may include the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in profit or loss.

- Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the profit & loss as incurred.

- Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. Assets will be depreciated once the asset is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Plant and equipment	3 – 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Office furniture & equipment	5 years
Building	20 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Moulds	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

- Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

(j) Borrowing costs

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

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

(k) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at the nominal amount when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or receipt of services.

(l) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax office is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the tax office are classified as operating cash flows.

(m) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(n) Leases

In the current year, the Group has applied AASB 16 Leases that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2019.

The Group as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability are recognised by the Group where the Group is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e., a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The financial impact from the adoption of this standard is disclosed in note 14.

The Group as lessor

Upon entering into each contract as a lessor, the Group assesses if the lease is a finance or operating lease.

A contract is classified as a finance lease when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases not within this definition are classified as operating leases.

Rental income received from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in entering into an operating lease (for example, legal cost, costs to set up equipment) are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income due under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases.

When a contract is determined to include lease and non-lease components, the Group applies AASB 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

(o) Recoverable amount of assets

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

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

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

(p) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Gains and losses are recognised in the profit & loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

(q) Share-based payment transactions

The Group provides benefits to employees (including Directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares, options or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The Company operates an incentive scheme to provide these benefits, known as the Vmoto Limited Employee Long Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan").

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes Option Valuation model or Monte Carlo Valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Vmoto Limited ("market conditions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("vesting date").



The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding weighted average number of options as at the reporting date is considered not material and accordingly the basic

loss per share is the same as the diluted loss per share.

(r) Employee benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration, wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

(s) Income tax

Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relates to current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for

financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- i. the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- ii. differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Company and its subsidiaries have unused tax losses as at the reporting date. However, no deferred tax balances have been recognised, as it is considered that asset recognition criteria have not been met at this time.

(t) Intangibles

Trademarks, licenses and production rights

Trademarks, licenses and production rights are recognised at cost of acquisition. Licenses and production rights have an indefinite life and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Trademark is estimated to have a useful life of five years and is amortised over a five-year period. The carrying values of trademark are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Patents

Patents acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their costs). Subsequent to initial recognition, patents acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated

amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as patents that are acquired separately.

Customer contracts

Customer contracts acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their costs). Subsequent to initial recognition, customer contracts acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as patents that are acquired separately.

(u) Development Costs

Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised on a systematic basis based on the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

(v) Provisions

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

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

(w) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of 3 months or less.



(x) Comparative figures

This Annual Report relates to the year ended 31 December 2020. Comparatives are for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(y) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Valuation techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Group selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant

data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.

Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.

Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 2

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use

of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Group would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

- (i) if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
- (ii) if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a change in the categorisation occurs, the Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (i.e. transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstances occurred.

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

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Contingent liabilities

The Company is currently a defendant in one proceeding brought against it by a former employee in relation to the employee's past employment. Having considered legal advice, the Directors believe that the claims can be successfully defended, without any losses (including for costs) being incurred by the Company.

The carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December 2020 was nil (31 December 2019: nil).

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and trademarks

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and patents at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and trademarks are deemed to be no change.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes in relation to business combination acquisition

As part of business combination, assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for reporting purposes. The Directors have determined the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of plant and equipment, the Group uses Level 3 inputs to perform the valuation.

In estimating the fair value of customer base, the Group uses Level 3 inputs to perform the valuation.



	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES		
(a) Other income		
Interest income	124,510	109,156
Contributions from customers	817,559	832,026
Government subsidies	292,794	150,376
Net foreign exchange gain	44,909	110,874
Rent income	440,378	448,987
Other income	37,281	934
	1,757,431	1,652,353
(b) Other expenses		
Doubtful debts	-	28,753
	-	28,753
(c) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries costs	3,436,619	2,192,552
	3,436,619	2,192,552
(d) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,296,316	1,480,410
Amortisation of intangibles	297,766	148,884
	1,594,082	1,629,294
3. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
Audit services:		
Audit of financial reports by Bentleys Audit & Corporate (WA) Pty Ltd	93,592	85,482



	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
4. INCOME TAX		
(a) Income tax credit / (expense)		
Current tax	(564,512)	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	(564,512)	-
(b) Numerical reconciliation between tax benefit/(expense) and pre-tax net profit		
Profit before income tax benefit	3,655,860	1,300,836
Income tax credit/(expense) calculated at 27.5%	(1,005,362)	(357,730)
Effect on amounts which are not tax deductible: Non-deductible items	276,849	(4,003)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	491,109	162,605
Deferred tax not brought to account	(327,108)	199,128
Income tax credit / (expense)	(564,512)	-
(c) Tax losses		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised (as recovery is currently not probable)		
Potential at 27.5% (31 December 2019: 27.5%)		
All tax losses relate to Australian based entities.	7,412,549	7,143,516
(d) Unrecognised temporary differences		
Temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised: Accrued expenses	16,500	15,125
Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to the above temporary differences	16,500	15,125

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
(e) Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	308,254	-
(f) Deferred tax balances		
Deferred tax balances are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-

(g) Tax Rates

The potential tax benefit at 31 December 2020 in respect of tax losses not brought into account has been calculated at 27.5% for Australian entities. The tax rate applied for the year ended 31 December 2019 was 27.5%. The tax benefit and expense at 31 December 2020 in respect of tax effect brought into account in relation to China operations has been calculated at 15% for China entities. The tax benefit and expense at 31 December 2020 in respect of tax effect brought into account in relation to Europe operations has been calculated at 19% for the Netherlands entities and 24% for Italy entities.

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and bank balances	14,997,486	6,648,039
6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
Trade receivables	7,181,176	1,221,225
Less: Provision for impairment loss	-	-
	7,181,176	1,221,225
Other receivables	1,835,033	1,200,096
Less: Provision for impairment loss	(291,333)	(291,333)
	8,724,876	2,129,988

Impaired trade receivables – Expected credit losses

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 days terms. A provision for expected credit losses is by reference to past default experience and an analysis of the ageing and known financial position of the debtor. The Company writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade and other receivables were as follows:

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
At beginning of the period	291,333	291,333
Provision for impairment during the period	-	28,753
Write off	-	(28,753)
At end of the period	291,333	291,333

At 31 December 2020, the ageing analysis of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
0 – 30 Days	7,250,093	948,835
31 – 60 Days	562,502	709,862
61 – 90 Days past due not impaired	144,346	115,746
+90 Days past due not impaired	767,935	355,545
+90 Days considered impaired	291,333	291,333
Provision for impairment	(291,333)	(291,333)
	8,724,876	2,129,988

As of 31 December 2020, trade and other receivables of \$912,281 (31 December 2019: \$471,291) were past due but not impaired. \$728,894 of the \$767,935 past due relates to deferred payment arrangement with a B2B customer. The customer has been making payments on time in full. The remaining trade and other receivables relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

7. INVENTORIES

Raw materials	1,003,746	1,770,813
Semi-finished goods	24,764	324,953
Finished goods	3,459,213	2,272,000
	4,487,723	4,367,766

8. OTHER ASSETS

Prepayments	437,710	4,032,493
	437,710	4,032,493

The prepayments are payments in advance to suppliers for the supply of electric two-wheel vehicle inventories for the Group's electric two-wheel vehicle operations.

	Plant & equipment	Motor vehicles	Land ¹	Building ¹	Total
9. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT					
Year ended 31 December 2019					
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	2,155,534	12,126	1,047,883	5,340,792	8,556,335
Additions	163,977	46,536	-	-	210,513
Depreciation for the period	(948,513)	(15,197)	-	(488,191)	(1,451,901)
Exchange differences	(3,293)	(684)	(7,031)	(59,455)	(70,463)
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	1,367,705	42,781	1,040,852	4,793,146	7,244,484

At 31 December 2019

Cost	2,422,137	121,888	1,040,852	6,863,521	10,448,398
Accumulated depreciation	(1,054,432)	(79,107)	-	(2,070,375)	(3,203,914)
Net carrying amount	1,367,705	42,781	1,040,852	4,793,146	7,244,484

Year ended 31 December 2020

At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	1,367,705	42,781	1,040,852	4,793,146	7,244,484
Additions	75,086	62,856	-	426,968	564,910
Depreciation for the period	(608,104)	(14,540)	-	(559,712)	(1,182,356)
Exchange differences	(39,267)	(5,313)	(29,426)	(56,475)	(130,481)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	795,420	85,784	1,011,426	4,603,927	6,496,557

At 31 December 2020

Cost	1,924,486	127,392	1,011,426	6,971,520	10,034,824
Accumulated depreciation	(1,129,066)	(41,608)	-	(2,367,593)	(3,538,267)
Net carrying amount	795,420	85,784	1,011,426	4,603,927	6,496,557

1. During 2019, an independent external property valuation company valued the Company's Nanjing land and Stage 1 & Stage 2 buildings at \$12.7 million AUD.

	Goodwill	Licences, trademarks and production rights	Development Costs	Total
10. INTANGIBLES				
Year ended 31 December 2019				
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	446,650	-	446,650
Amortisation for the period	-	(148,884)	-	(148,884)
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	297,766	-	297,766

At 31 December 2019

Cost	3,971,428	2,015,687	4,836,105	10,823,220
Accumulated amortisation	-	(499,336)	(565,657)	(1,064,993)
Accumulated impairment	(3,971,428)	(1,218,585)	(4,270,448)	(9,460,461)
Net carrying amount	-	297,766	-	297,766

Year ended 31 December 2020

Balance at 1 January 2020	-	297,766	-	297,766
Amortisation for the period	-	(297,766)	-	(297,766)
Balance at 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-

At 31 December 2020

Cost	3,971,428	2,015,687	4,836,105	10,823,220
Accumulated amortisation	-	(797,102)	(565,657)	(1,362,759)
Accumulated impairment	(3,971,428)	(1,218,585)	(4,270,448)	(9,460,461)
Net carrying amount	-	-	-	-



11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

On 24 February 2020, Vmoto entered into a joint investment agreement with Super Soco Intelligent Technology (Shanghai) Co, Ltd to establish a new jointly owned Chinese registered manufacturing company, Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co Ltd (Vmoto Soco Manufacturing). Under the terms of the agreement, Vmoto was required to contribute RMB 30 million (~A\$5.9 million) in cash and/or assets by end of June 2020, which served as the initial working capital for Vmoto Soco Manufacturing. Vmoto has fulfilled this commitment. Super Soco will also contribute RMB 30 million (~A\$5.9 million) in cash and/or assets progressively by no later than June 2025, based on the commercial requirements of the joint venture company. This may include contributions of Super Soco's intangible assets, including patents and molds.

Vmoto has a 50% equity interest in Vmoto Soco Manufacturing, and it is the sole and exclusive manufacturer for both Vmoto's and Super Soco's electric scooter and motorcycle products.

The Group's interest in Vmoto Soco Manufacturing is accounted for using equity method in the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not control or have joint control over Vmoto Soco Manufacturing. Summarised financial information of the Group's share in Vmoto Soco Manufacturing is as follows:

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Current assets	20,074,222	-
Non-current assets	6,014,106	-
Current liabilities	(14,200,557)	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Net assets (100%)	11,887,771	-
Group's share of net assets (50%)	5,943,885	-
Carrying amount of interest in equity accounted investments	5,943,885	-

	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Revenue	38,477,854	-
Cost of sales	(30,378,306)	-
Administrative expenses	(8,142,810)	-
Losses for the period from continuing operations (100%)	(43,262)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations (100%)	(43,262)	-
Group's share of losses for the period (50%)	(21,631)	-

During the FY2020, the Group purchases \$33,667,383 of goods from Vmoto Soco Manufacturing.

Vmoto Soco Manufacturing had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2020.

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Current – unsecured		
Trade creditors	1,640,926	1,224,748
Advance and deposits from customers	4,235,260	3,661,911
Other creditors and accruals	1,712,020	745,991
	7,588,206	5,632,650

13. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Current

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Secured – Interest bearing Bank operating facility	-	2,045,994
	-	2,045,994

The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:

Land and buildings	-	5,883,998
	-	5,883,998

Financing arrangements

The Group has access to the following facilities:

Total facilities available:		
Bank operating facility	-	5,114,985
	-	5,114,985
Facilities utilised at end of the period:		
Bank operating facility	-	2,045,994
	-	2,045,994
Facilities not utilised at end of the period:		
Bank operating facility	-	3,068,991
	-	3,068,991

Bank operating facility

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the bank operating facility was secured by the Company's Nanjing manufacturing facility, including the land, Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the manufacturing facility. This bank operating facility is a revolving line of credit facility and the undrawn facility is available for draw down throughout the period. The loan facility does not have any bank covenant conditions.

In December 2020, the Group fully repaid the bank operating facility drawn down and the security over the Company's Nanjing manufacturing facility has been released.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	31 December 2019	Cash flows	Non-cash changes Foreign exchange movement	31 December 2020
Short term bank operating facility	2,045,994	(2,026,599)	(19,395)	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	2,045,994	(2,026,599)	(19,395)	-

14. LEASES

The Group leases warehouse and office facilities in the Netherlands and Italy for its electric two-wheel vehicle operations. The leases typically run for a period between 5 and 6 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are adjusted based on changes in local price indices. The Group is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position as a right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Group classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets

Year ended 31 December 2020

Gross carrying amount	Buildings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	617,497	617,497
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	617,497	617,497
Depreciation and impairment		
Balance at 1 January 2020	(27,548)	(27,548)
Depreciation	(111,344)	(111,344)
Balance at 31 December 2020	(138,892)	(138,892)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2020	478,605	478,605

Year ended 31 December 2019

Gross carrying amount	Buildings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	-
Additions	617,497	617,497
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	617,497	617,497
Depreciation and impairment		
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	-
Depreciation	(27,548)	(27,548)
Balance at 31 December 2019	(27,548)	(27,548)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2019	589,949	589,949

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
	\$	\$
Current	107,416	95,312
Non-current	402,171	510,809
	509,587	606,121

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$146,427 (FY2019: \$37,098).

Operating leases

The Group leases out partial of its Nanjing manufacturing facilities and these leases have been classified as operating leases because they do not transfer substantially the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

Rental income recognised by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$440,378 (FY2019: \$448,987).

15. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Issued capital		
277,347,515 (31 December 2019: 224,762,983) fully paid ordinary shares	89,823,509	75,353,596

The following movements in issued capital occurred during the period:

	Number of Shares 31 Dec 2020	Number of Shares 31 Dec 2019	Year ended 31 Dec 2020 \$	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 \$
Balance at beginning of period	224,762,983	221,016,020	75,353,596	74,814,382
Issue of Shares at 12 cents each a)	-	579,719	-	69,578
Issue of Shares at 12 cents each b)	-	886,138	-	106,355
Issue of Shares at 6.5 cents each c)	-	290,553	-	18,886
Issue of Shares at 8.5 cents each d)	-	1,990,553	-	169,197
Issue of Shares at nil consideration e)	2,850,000	-	-	-
Issue of Shares at 16.6297 cents each f)	23,737,844	-	3,947,500	-
Issue of Shares at 6.5 cents each g)	1,982,174	-	128,841	-
Issue of Shares at 8.5 cents each h)	282,174	-	23,985	-
Issue of Shares at 34 cents each i)	378,808	-	128,795	-
Issue of Shares at 34 cents each j)	242,424	-	82,424	-
Issue of Shares at 45 cents each k)	21,411,108	-	9,635,000	-
Issue of Shares at nil consideration l)	1,700,000	-	612,000	-
Vesting of share-based expenses	-	-	226,324	175,198
Share issue costs	-	-	(314,956)	-
Balance at end of period	277,347,515	224,762,983	89,823,509	75,353,596

a) 16 May 2019 – Issue 579,719 shares at deemed issue price of 12 cents each to a Director in lieu of unpaid Director fees.

b) 16 May 2019 – Issue 886,138 shares at deemed issue price of 12 cents each to a Director in lieu of unpaid Director fees.

c) 7 August 2019 – Issue 290,553 shares at 6.5 cents each as a result of exercise of options.

d) 7 August 2019 – Issue 1,990,553 shares at 8.5 cents each as a result of exercise of options.

e) 17 March 2020 – Issue 2,850,000 shares at nil consideration to employees of the Company in recognition of their efforts and contribution to the Company. These share-based expenses will be recognised over a three-year vesting period.

f) 19 May 2020 – Issue 23,737,844 shares at 16.6297 cents each pursuant to completion of share purchase plan.

g) 21 May 2020 – Issue 1,982,174 shares at 6.5 cents each as a result of exercise of options.

h) 21 May 2020 – Issue 282,174 shares at 8.5 cents each as a result of exercise of options.

i) 2 July 2020 – Issue 378,808 shares at 34 cents each to a director in lieu of unpaid director fees.

j) 2 July 2020 – Issue 242,424 shares at 34 cents each to a Director in lieu of unpaid Director fees.

k) 18 August 2020 – Issue 21,411,108 shares at 45 cents each for completion of a \$9.6 million placement.

l) 22 December 2020 – Issue 1,700,000 shares to directors as a result of vest of 1,700,000 service rights.

Options

The movements of options over unissued ordinary shares of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 were:

	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at 1 Jan 2020	Granted/ Issued	Exercised/ Forfeited	Held at 31 Dec 2020
Tranche A options	22 May 2021	6.5 cents	1,982,174	-	(1,982,174)	-
Tranche B options	22 May 2021	8.5 cents	282,174	-	(282,174)	-
Total			2,264,348	-	(2,264,348)	-

Service and performance rights

The Company has the following service and performance rights issued to directors in existence during the current reporting period. There were no service and performance rights issued in the year ended 31 December 2019.

Class	Grant date	Expiry date	Number of rights	Vested during the year	Rights exercised	Rights expired	Rights vested at 31 Dec 2020	Rights unvested at 31 Dec 2020
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2020	1,700,000	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	-
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2021	850,000	-	-	-	-	850,000
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2022	850,000	-	-	-	-	850,000
2020 performance rights	16 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2022	4,037,117	-	-	-	-	4,037,117

Valuation of the service rights was undertaken using Black-Scholes valuation methodology with the following factors and assumptions being used in determining the fair value of each right on the grant date.

Class	Grant date	Period (years)	Share price at grant date	Risk free rate (%)	Volatility (%)	Valuation per right
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	n/a	\$0.36	n/a	n/a	\$0.36
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	1	\$0.36	0.1051	70%	\$0.36
2020 service rights	16 Dec 2020	2	\$0.36	0.1051	70%	\$0.36

Valuation of the performance rights was undertaken using Monte Carlo valuation methodology with the following factors and assumptions being used in determining the fair value of each right on the grant date.

Class	Grant date	Period (years)	Share price at grant date	Risk free rate (%)	Volatility (%)	Valuation per right
2020 performance rights	16 Dec 2020	2	\$0.36	0.1051	99.6	\$0.3369

Vesting of the service rights issued in the period is subject to continuing employment, with no other performance conditions.

The performance rights vest subject to:

- Continuing employment
- Minimum performance hurdle of a minimum share price compound annual growth rate (CAGR) increases of 5% over the performance period
- No performance rights will vest if CAGR is less than 5% over the respective period
- 50% of the performance rights will vest if CAGR of 10% is achieved, up to maximum of 100% of the performance rights will vest if CAGR of 15% is achieved and pro rata of the performance rights will vest if CAGR is >5%&<10% and >10%&<15%.

Grant date	Expiry Date	Class	Total valuation	Expense recorded to 31 Dec 2020	Expense recorded to 31 Dec 2019
16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2020	2020 service rights	\$612,000	\$612,000	-
16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2021	2020 service rights	\$306,000	\$12,750	-
16 Dec 2020	18 Dec 2022	2020 service rights	\$306,000	\$6,375	-
16 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2022	2020 performance rights	\$1,360,105	\$27,757	-

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Reserves		
Reserves at the beginning of the period	(720,969)	(513,144)
Transfer expired options reserve to accumulated losses	-	(96,419)
Issue of service and performance rights	658,882	-
Transfer vested service rights to issued capital	(612,000)	-
Movements in foreign currency translation reserve	(2,037,580)	(111,406)
Reserves at the end of the period	(2,711,667)	(720,969)

Comprises of:

Share-based payment reserve	46,882	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2,758,549)	(720,969)
Reserves at the end of the period	(2,711,667)	(720,969)

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued but not exercised and to recognise the fair value of service and performance rights issued but not yet vested.

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
16. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		
Balance at the beginning of the period	55,467	121,399
Share of loss for the year	(81,096)	(65,932)
Non-controlling interests arising on incorporation of subsidiary	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	(25,629)	55,467

17. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to achieve returns to the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group is adjusted to achieve its goals whilst ensuring the lowest cost of the capital.

Management monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio (debt/total capital). During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group's strategy is to utilise lowest cost of the capital from the capital markets and continuously negotiating lower interest cost with provider of its operating facility to achieve its expansion program. The gearing ratios at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Total borrowings	509,587	2,652,115
Total equity	33,160,795	17,025,720
Total capital	33,670,382	19,677,835
Gearing ratio	1.5%	13.5%

The gearing ratio of the Company has decreased from 13.5% to 1.5% during the year ended 31 December 2020.

	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
18. ACCUMULATED LOSSES		
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the period	(57,662,374)	(59,125,561)
Profit/(Loss) for the period	3,736,956	1,366,768
Transfer from share-based payment reserve	-	96,419
Accumulated losses at the end of the period	(53,925,418)	(57,662,374)



19. SEGMENT REPORTING

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The continuing operations of the Group are predominantly in the electric two-wheel vehicles manufacture and distribution industry.

Reported segments were based on the geographical segments of the Group, being Australia, China, Europe and Singapore. The management accounts and forecasts submitted to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance are split into these components.

The electric two-wheel vehicles segment is managed on a worldwide basis, but operates in four principal geographical areas: Australia, China, Europe and Singapore. In China, manufacturing facilities are operated in Nanjing. In Europe, the warehouse and distribution centre are operated in Netherlands and Italy. The following table presents revenue and profit or loss in relation to geographical segments for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	Australia \$A		Nanjing, China \$A		Europe \$A	
	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19
Revenue						
Segment revenue	3,355	18,620	53,120,471	41,539,690	4,614,203	4,110,911
Result						
Segment profit/ (loss)	(2,099,840)	(998,042)	5,606,292	2,672,035	155,992	(362,508)
Assets						
Segment assets	873,684	898,041	70,368,944	40,572,983	2,995,035	3,555,728
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities	(175,259)	(143,744)	(39,585,632)	(27,064,023)	(1,834,904)	(1,172,944)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(667)	(56)	(1,140,007)	(1,443,786)	(155,642)	(36,568)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(297,766)	(148,884)	-	-	-	-
	Singapore \$A		Intersegment elimination \$A		Consolidated \$A	
	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19	Year ended 31/12/20	Year ended 31/12/19
Revenue						
Segment revenue	3,275,016	3,133	-	-	61,013,045	45,672,354
Result						
Segment profit/ (loss)	(6,584)	(10,649)	-	-	3,655,860	1,300,836
Assets						
Segment assets	612,604	1,094,332	(33,283,425)	(20,810,599)	41,566,842	25,310,485
Liabilities						
Segment liabilities	(93,677)	(714,653)	33,283,425	20,810,599	(8,406,047)	(8,284,765)
Depreciation of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	(1,296,316)	(1,480,410)
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(297,766)	(148,884)

The principal activity of the continuing Group is the design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of electric two-wheel vehicles.

Information about major customers:

The Group has generated revenue from sales to its largest customer at approximately \$13.3 million (2019: \$8.6 million). No other single customers contributed 15% or more of the Group's revenue for the year.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise bank and other loans, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations.

The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group's policy that no trading in derivative instruments shall be undertaken.

Fair values

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

The following table details the fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the Group:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Carrying amount \$	Fair Value \$	Carrying amount \$	Fair Value \$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,997,486	14,997,486	6,648,039	6,648,039
Trade and other receivables	8,724,876	8,724,876	2,129,988	2,129,988
Total financial assets	23,722,362	23,722,362	8,778,027	8,778,027
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	7,588,206	7,588,206	5,632,650	5,632,650
Borrowings	-	-	2,045,994	2,045,994
Lease liabilities	509,587	509,587	606,121	606,121
Total financial liabilities	8,097,793	8,097,793	8,284,765	8,284,765
Net financial assets / (liabilities)	15,624,569	15,624,569	493,262	493,262

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks, the Company endeavours to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates will have an impact on consolidated earnings, although the extent of that impact will depend on the level of cash resources held by the Group. A general increase of one percentage point in interest rates would not be expected to materially impact earnings.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's short-term debt obligations.

Cash includes funds held in term deposits and cheque accounts during the year, which earned interest at rates ranging between 0% and 2.4%, depending on account balances.

The following annual interest rates apply to the Group's credit facilities:

Bank operating facility 4.15% variable

All other financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing.

At balance date, the Group had the following mix of financial assets and liabilities exposed to variable interest rate risk that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,997,486	6,648,039
Financial liabilities		
Bank operating facility	-	(2,045,994)
Net exposure	14,997,486	4,602,045

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At 31 December, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonable possible movements	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
+1% (100 basis points)		
Pre-tax profit increase/(decrease)	149,975	46,020
Equity increase/(decrease)	149,975	46,020
-1% (100 basis points)		
Pre-tax profit increase/(decrease)	(149,975)	(46,020)
Equity increase/(decrease)	(149,975)	(46,020)

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than Australian Dollars. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily US dollars, Chinese RMB and Europe Euro.

At balance date, the Group had the following exposure to US dollars, Chinese RMB, Europe EUR and Singapore SGD foreign currency that is not designated in cash flow hedges:

	31 December 2020 AUD	31 December 2019 AUD
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (USD)	5,321,351	4,300,882
Cash and cash equivalents (RMB)	5,288,805	1,046,552
Cash and cash equivalents (EUR)	858,585	718,898
Cash and cash equivalents (SGD)	-	19,996
	11,468,741	6,086,328
Trade and other receivables (USD)	6,946,449	138,563
Trade and other receivables (RMB)	1,089,188	1,613,555
Trade and other receivables (EUR)	670,573	362,686
Trade and other receivables (SGD)	-	10,768
	8,706,210	2,125,572
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (USD)	(4,584,325)	(1,949,266)
Trade and other payables (RMB)	(2,465,975)	(2,973,742)
Trade and other payables (EUR)	(1,325,317)	(566,823)
	(8,375,617)	(5,489,831)
Borrowings (RMB)	-	(2,045,994)
Net exposure	11,799,334	4,768,063

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At 31 December 2020, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonable possible movements:	31 December 2020 \$	31 December 2019 \$
AUD/USD, AUD/RMB and AUD/EUR +20% Equity increase/(decrease)	(1,881,625)	(11,659)
AUD/USD, AUD/RMB and AUD/EUR -20% Equity increase/(decrease)	2,257,949	13,991

The Group actively working with banks to hedge this exposure to ensure minimal impacts from foreign currency risks.

Credit risk

The credit risk on financial assets of the Group which have been recognised on the statement of financial position is generally the carrying amount, net of any provision for impairment losses.

The Group continuously monitors credit risks arising from its trade receivables which are principally with significant and reputable companies. It is the Group's policy that credit verification procedures, including assessment of credit ratings, financial position, past experience and industry reputation, are performed on new customers that request credit terms. Risk limits are set for each customer and regularly monitored. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The total credit risk exposure of the Group could be considered to include the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the realisable amount. At balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 6.

Liquidity risk

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

1. preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
2. monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
3. obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
4. maintaining a reputable credit profile; and
5. managing credit risk related to financial assets.

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

Consolidated Group	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	31/12/2020 \$000	31/12/2019 \$000	31/12/2020 \$000	31/12/2019 \$000	31/12/2020 \$000	31/12/2019 \$000	31/12/2020 \$000	31/12/2019 \$000
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Bank operating facility and loans	-	2,046	-	-	-	-	-	2,046
Trade and other payables	7,588	5,633	-	-	-	-	7,588	5,633
Lease liabilities	108	95	402	511	-	-	510	606
Current tax liabilities	308	-	-	-	-	-	308	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contractual outflows	8,004	7,774	402	511	-	-	8,406	8,285
Total expected outflows	8,004	7,774	402	511	-	-	8,406	8,285
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	14,997	6,648	-	-	-	-	14,997	6,648
Trade and other receivables	8,725	2,130	-	-	-	-	8,725	2,130
Total anticipated inflows	23,722	8,778	-	-	-	-	23,722	8,778
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	15,718	1,004	(402)	(511)	-	-	15,316	493

Financial assets pledged as collateral

There are no financial assets that have been pledged as security for debt and their realisation into cash is not restricted.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is currently a defendant in a proceeding brought against the Company by a former employee in relation to the employee's past employment. Having considered legal advice, the Directors believe that the claim can be successfully defended, without any losses (including for costs) being incurred by the Company.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE	Year ended 31 Dec 2020 Cents per share	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 Cents per share
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	1.45	0.58
Total earnings per share	1.45	0.58
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	1.45	0.57
Total earnings per share	1.45	0.57



The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020 Cents per share	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 Cents per share
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Group	3,655,860	1,300,836
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings/loss per share from continuing operations	3,655,860	1,300,836
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	251,540,695	222,858,403
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings/loss per share	252,688,648	226,638,589



23. CONTROLLED ENTITIES	Country of Incorporation	Entity interest 31 December 2020	Entity interest 31 December 2019
<i>Parent entity</i>			
Vmoto Limited	Australia		
<i>Controlled entities</i>			
Vmoto Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Vmoto Soco International Limited ¹	Hong Kong	100%	100%
Nanjing Vmoto Co, Ltd	China	100%	100%
Nanjing Vmoto Manufacturing Co, Ltd	China	100%	100%
Vmoto Europe B.V	Netherlands	100%	100%
Vmoto Soco Italy srl	Italy	50%	50%
Vmoto Soco International Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%
<i>Associate</i>			
Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co, Ltd	China	50%	–

1. Vmoto International Limited changed company name to Vmoto Soco International Limited during the year.

24. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors

Mr Charles Chen	Managing Director (Executive) – appointed Executive Director 5 January 2007 and Managing Director 1 September 2011
Mr Ivan Teo	Finance Director (Executive) – appointed Chief Financial Officer 17 June 2009 and Finance Director 29 January 2013
Mr Phillip Campbell	Chairman (Non-Executive) – appointed 31 May 2017 and resigned 4 November 2020
Mr Kaijian Chen	Director (Non-Executive) – appointed 1 September 2011
Ms Shannon Coates	Director (Non-Executive) – appointed 23 May 2014
Mr Blair Sergeant	Director (Non-Executive) – appointed 4 November 2020

(ii) Executives

Mr Jeffrey Wu	Sales Manager – appointed 1 May 2014
Ms Susan Xie	Sales Manager – appointed 1 March 2010
Mr Xiaoliang Wan	Purchasing Manager – appointed 31 December 2014
Mr Maik Spaan	Europe After Sales & Service Manager – appointed 1 June 2020
Mr Gaetan Orselli	Sales Manager – appointed 1 July 2020
Mr Marcel Koper	Europe After Sales & Service Director – appointed 1 April 2019 and resigned 31 May 2020

24. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

The total remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Group during the period ended 31 December 2020 was as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020 \$	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 \$
Short-term employee benefits	1,091,902	1,083,235
Share-based payments	920,334	208,788
Total KMP compensation	2,012,236	1,292,023

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's Key Management Personnel for the year ended 31 December 2020.

25. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	3,655,860	1,300,836
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,594,082	1,629,293
Share based payment expenses	1,096,426	351,131
	2,690,508	1,980,424
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(6,594,889)	(31,541)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(119,956)	1,270,403
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	3,594,782	(2,283,469)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables	803,781	(549,570)
Net cash generated by operating activities	4,030,086	1,687,083

26. NON-DIRECTOR RELATED PARTIES

Non-director related parties are the Company's controlled entities. Details of the Company's interest in controlled entities are set out in Note 23. Details of dealings with these entities are set out below.

Transactions - The loans to controlled entities are unsecured, interest-free and of no fixed term. The loans are provided primarily for capital purchases and working capital purposes.

Receivables - Aggregate amounts receivable from non-director related parties:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020 \$	Company Year ended 31 Dec 2019 \$
<i>Non-current</i>		
Unsecured loans to controlled entities	33,283,425	20,810,599
Provision for non-recovery	(33,283,425)	(20,810,599)
	-	-

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 14 January 2021, the Company announced it had secured a significant B2B order of 5,904 units from its strategic B2B customer, Greenmo Group, representing a total sales value of approximately A\$13 million.

On 8 February 2021, the Company granted 970,000 shares to employees as an incentive and to recognise their efforts in the year ended 31 December 2020.

On 15 March 2021, the Company announced it had signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Bird Group of India regarding potential exclusive distribution of the Company's CUX and CUMini range of electric two-wheel vehicles across India.

Apart from the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this Annual Report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.



28. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES**31 December 2020**
\$**31 December 2019**
\$**Financial position****Assets**

Current assets 861,392 539,899

Non-current assets 23,844,970 11,715,577

Total assets 24,706,362 12,255,476**Liabilities**

Current liabilities 175,258 142,319

Non-current liabilities - -

Total Liabilities 175,258 142,319**Net assets 24,531,104 12,113,157****Equity**

Issued capital 89,823,509 75,353,596

Accumulated losses (65,339,287) (63,240,439)

Reserves

Share based payment premium reserve 46,882 -

Total equity 24,531,104 12,113,157**Financial performance****Year ended**
31 December 2020
\$**Year ended**
31 December 2019
\$

Loss for the period 2,098,848 1,102,003

Other comprehensive income - -

Total comprehensive income 2,098,848 1,102,003*Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries*

The parent entity has not entered into any guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment by the parent entity

The parent entity has no commitments for any acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

29. Fair Value Measurement

In accordance with AASB 13, Fair Value Measurement, the group is required to disclose for each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value method is categorised. The group view that no assets or liabilities are measured at fair value, other than cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings with carrying amounts assumed to approximate their fair value.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Directors of Vmoto Limited:

- (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 25 to 66, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- (b) the attached financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Managing Director and the Finance Director for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Yiting (Charles) Chen
Managing Director

Dated at Western Australia,
this 30th day of March 2021.

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SOCO



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To The Board of Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Vmoto Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Yours faithfully



BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants



DOUG BELL CA
Partner

Dated at Perth this 30th day of March 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vmoto Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Vmoto Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of the Consolidated Entity is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1(a).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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* (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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vmoto Limited (Continued)



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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Existence and valuation of inventories</p> <p>As disclosed in note 7 of the financial report, the Consolidated Entity had an inventories balance of \$4,487,723 at year end.</p> <p>Existence and valuation of inventory were considered key audit matters due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The quantum of inventories on hand; – The various locations of the inventories; – Risk of stock obsolescence from changing technology; and – The importance of inventory in relation to generating positive operating cash flows. 	<p>Our procedures amongst others included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attending stock takes conducted at year end and performing sample counts; – During stock takes we observed to consider damaged or obsolete stock on hand; – Performed analytical procedures including reviewing margins and inventory turnover; and – For a sample of items we tested unit costs of inventory items and related sales to supporting documentation to assess whether the inventory is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Consolidated Entity generated sales revenue of \$61,013,045 (2019: \$45,672,354).</p> <p>Revenue recognition is considered a key audit matter due to its financial significance and the significant increase in revenue during the year.</p>	<p>Our procedures amongst others included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We reviewed the Consolidated Entity's revenue accounting policy and their contracts with customers and assessed its compliance with <i>AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>; – Performed substantive audit procedures on a sample basis by verifying revenue to relevant supporting documentation including approved price lists, delivery/shipping documentation, verification of receipts and ensuring the revenue was recognised at the appropriate time and classified correctly; and – Performed a range of substantive analytical and cutoff procedures.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vmoto Limited (Continued)



Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of Trade Receivables</p> <p>As disclosed in note 6 of the financial report the Consolidated Entity had a trade and other receivables balance of \$8,724,876 at year end (2019: \$2,129,988).</p> <p>Valuation of trade and other receivables is a key audit matter in the audit due to the size of the balance and the judgement used in assessing whether there are any indications of credit losses.</p>	<p>Our procedures amongst others include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – We analysed the aging of trade receivables with reference to trade terms; – We obtained aged receivables reports and assessed the recoverability of debtors by performing subsequent receipt testing, enquiry with management, review of payment arrangements and consideration of credit losses incurred; and – We assessed the disclosures included in note 6 to the financial report.
<p>Investments accounted for using equity method</p> <p>As disclosed in note 11 of the financial report, during the year the Consolidated Entity entered into a joint investment agreement with Super Soco Intelligent Technology (Shanghai) Co, Ltd, to establish a new jointly owned Chinese registered manufacturing company, Nanjing Vmoto Soco Intelligent Technology Co Ltd (Vmoto Soco Manufacturing).</p> <p>We were required to assess whether the agreement constituted an investment in joint arrangement or an associate and assess the accounting treatment applied.</p> <p>The investment is considered a key audit matter due to the significance of the balance, and the judgement required in assessing the terms of the agreement and the application to Australian Accounting Standards.</p>	<p>Our procedures amongst others included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reviewing the Joint Investment Agreement; – Assessing management's assessment as to the method of accounting for the investment in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards; – Assessing the application of the equity accounting for the investment including the recognition of the share of the loss for the year; – Verifying the payment of the contribution of the investment; – Assessing whether there are indicators of impairment; and – Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures within note 11 of the financial report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vmoto Limited (Continued)



Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly 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 Note 1(a), the directors also state in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, 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 Consolidated Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vmoto Limited (Continued)



- 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 Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents 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 Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity 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 report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of the Company, for the year ended 31 December 2020, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

DOUG BELL CA
Partner

Dated at Perth this 30th day of March 2021



ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The following information is current as at 12 March 2021:

Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares are that 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.

Performance and service rights do not carry any voting rights.

Substantial Shareholders

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders and their associates who have provided the Company with substantial shareholder notices are set out below:

Name of Substantial Shareholder	Number of Shares
Yiting (Charles) Chen	20,805,383 ¹
Raymond and Susan Munro ATF Munro Family Super Fund ²	15,000,000 ²
Xiaona Zhao	10,606,948 ³
Xiaorui Ding	8,823,529 ⁴

1. As lodged with ASX on 3 July 2019.

2. As lodged with ASX on 24 July 2019.

3. As lodged with ASX on 29 June 2017.

4. As lodged with ASX on 29 June 2017.

On-Market Buy Back

There is no current on-market buy back.

Distribution Schedules

Distribution schedules for each class of security as at 12 March 2021 are set out below.

Fully paid ordinary shares

Range		Holders		Units	%
1	-	1,000	455	284,282	0.10
1,001	-	5,000	1,394	3,831,741	1.38
5,001	-	10,000	669	5,457,165	1.96
10,001	-	100,000	1,170	40,283,249	14.47
100,001	-	Over	275	228,461,078	82.09
Total			3,963	278,317,515	100.00

Director Performance Rights

Range		Holders		Units	%
1	-	1,000	-	-	-
1,001	-	5,000	-	-	-
5,001	-	10,000	-	-	-
10,001	-	100,000	-	-	-
100,001	-	Over	2	4,037,117	100
Total			2	4,037,117	100

Director Service Rights

Range		Holders		Units	%
1	-	1,000	-	-	-
1,001	-	5,000	-	-	-
5,001	-	10,000	-	-	-
10,001	-	100,000	-	-	-
100,001	-	Over	2	1,700,000	100
Total			2	1,700,000	100

Securities subject to Voluntary Escrow

3,400,000 fully paid ordinary shares are currently subject to voluntary escrow until 19 December 2021.
2,850,000 fully paid ordinary shares are currently subject to voluntary escrow until 17 March 2023.
970,000 fully paid ordinary shares are currently subject to voluntary escrow until 8 February 2024.

Unmarketable Parcels

Holdings of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares (being 1,220 Shares as at 12 March 2021):

Holders	Units
561	402,833



Top Holders

The 20 largest registered holders of quoted securities as at 12 March 2021 were:

Fully paid ordinary shares

Rank	Holder	Units	% Units
1	MR YITING CHEN	22,487,784	8.08
2	MR RAYMOND EDWARD MUNRO + MRS SUSAN ROBERTA MUNRO <MUNRO FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	21,570,000	7.75
3	MS XIAONA ZHAO	19,226,470	6.91
4	MS MALAKY KAZEM	13,045,309	4.69
5	MR ERCHUAN ZHOU	11,864,812	4.26
6	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	8,751,081	3.14
7	CS THIRD NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <HSBC CUST NOM AU LTD 13 A/C>	7,710,938	2.77
8	OUTRIGHT INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS GROUP LIMITED	6,670,000	2.40
9	MR YI CHEN	4,981,204	1.79
10	MR TAO YU	4,241,393	1.52
11	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	4,053,435	1.46
12	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	3,955,395	1.42
13	MR LIANG CHEN	3,667,787	1.32
14	MR BRENDAN DAVID GORE <GORE FAMILY NO 2 A/C>	3,245,000	1.17
15	MR KAIJIAN CHEN	2,912,539	1.05
16	MR TU SHE	2,464,872	0.89
17	EDLINS PROSPERITY PLUS PTY LTD <EDLINS PROSPERITY PLUS A/C>	2,405,000	0.86
18	MR THOMAS JOSEPH FALVEY	2,187,540	0.79
19	MR LEI LIU	2,032,531	0.73
20	SILVERLIGHT HOLDINGS PTY LTD <CAIRNS INVESTMENT A/C>	1,700,000	0.61
Totals		149,173,090	53.60

Securities Exchange Quotation

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (Code: VMT). The Home Exchange is Perth.

Corporate Governance

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the 2020 financial year can be accessed at:

<http://www.vmoto.com/Download/Index?typeId=16>





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