



ABN 87 602 638 531

BAUMART HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Corporate Directory	2
Directors' Report	3
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	12
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	13
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16
Directors' Declaration	43
Independent Auditor's Report	44
Auditor's Independence Declaration	48
Additional Information	49

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors

Mr Berthus Budiman – Executive Director
 Mr Matthew Logan – Executive Director
 Mr Michael Crichton – Non-Executive Director
 Mr Anson Gan – Non-Executive Director

Share Registry

Advanced Share Registry Services Pty Ltd
 110 Stirling Highway
 Nedlands WA 6009

Telephone: +61 8 9389 8033
 Facsimile: +61 8 9262 3723

Company Secretary

Ms Natalie Teo

Auditor

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
 Level 2, 1 Walker Avenue
 West Perth WA 6005

Principal Place of Business

15 McCabe Street
 North Fremantle WA 6159

Telephone: +61 8 6558 0814
 Website: www.baumart.com.au

Australian Securities Exchange

Australian Securities Exchange Limited
 Level 40, Central Park,
 152-158 St George's Terrace
 Perth Western Australia 6000

ASX Code: BMH

Registered Office

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 Nedlands WA 6009

Telephone: +61 8 6389 2688
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

*The Directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of BauMart Holdings Limited (the **Company** or **Parent Entity**) and its controlled entities (together referred to hereafter as the **Consolidated Entity or Group**) for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the auditor's report thereon.*

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Mr Berthus Budiman

Executive Director – appointed 31 October 2014

Mr Budiman has more than 28 years' experience in the manufacturing, wholesale and distribution industry across an extensive range of products such as building and raw materials, industrial products, pharmaceutical products and consumer goods in South East Asia.

Prior to joining BauMart Holdings, Mr Budiman has held senior management positions with global corporations such as Young Corporation (Young Indonesia Pratama, PT), Mahakam Group of Companies and SC Johnson & Son (Indonesia). During his time with the Young Corporation as Vice President, he oversaw the establishment of various distribution companies and manufacturing facilities in Asia Pacific, Europe, the Middle East and North and South America.

Mr Budiman studied at the Christian University of Indonesia's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering from 1967 to 1970.

Mr Matthew Logan

Executive Director, B. Com. – appointed 8 August 2016

Mr Logan graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Accounting and Business Law from Curtin University in Western Australia and is an experienced commercial manager in the industrial supplies and materials handling industry.

He is responsible for the Eco Pallets Pty Ltd (Eco Pallets) business and has worked closely with BauMart since the acquisition of Eco Pallets. He has also been instrumental in developing the Australia wide infrastructure for all product distribution divisions of BauMart.

Mr Logan was formerly an associate of a private practice for over 10 years where he provided corporate and accounting services to various ASX clients in the mining, energy, industrial and technology industries.

Mr Michael Crichton

Non-Executive Director - appointed 19 March 2015

Mr Crichton has been involved in the logistics and construction industry for over 20 years. He spent 12 years in senior management positions at TNT Express Worldwide and DHL Worldwide Express in South Australia and Western Australia.

Mr Crichton went on to establish new apprenticeship programs with MPA Skills (Master Plumbers and Painters Association WA) before taking on a consulting role in the construction industry, specialising on apprenticeships, on behalf of the Western Australian State Government for 10 years.

Mr Anson Gan

Non-Executive Director, B.Eng (Hons) – appointed 19 March 2015

Mr Gan is a registered electrical engineer with the Institution of Engineers (Malaysia). He has held a range of project engineering and consulting positions with various engineering companies in Australia, Malaysia and China, as well as establishing his own business specialising in green building design and green energy technology and the supply of green building materials.

He is experienced in electrical engineering, project management and green building consultancy in large scale residential and commercial construction projects in Malaysia.

Mr Gan has a Bachelor of Engineering with a major in Electrical Engineering from Curtin University, Western Australia

DIRECTORS' REPORT

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms Natalie Teo, B. Com. - appointed 19 March 2015

Ms Teo graduated with a Masters in Accounting from Curtin University in Western Australia and completed a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance with the Governance Institute of Australia.

Ms Teo is a Chartered Secretary and is currently working with a firm which provides corporate and accounting services to both listed and unlisted entities.

DIRECTORSHIPS IN OTHER LISTED ENTITIES

Directorships of other listed entities held by Directors of the Company during the last 3 years immediately before the end of the year are as follows:

Director	Company	Period of directorship	
		From	To
Mr B Budiman	Not Applicable	-	-
Mr M Logan	Not Applicable	-	-
Mr M Crichton	Not Applicable	-	-
Mr A Gan	Not Applicable	-	-

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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

Director	Shares	Options
Mr B Budiman	1,000,001	-
Mr M Logan	3,200,000	-
Mr M Crichton	1,000,000	-
Mr A Gan	8,500,000	-

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings held and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the year are:

Director	Board	
	Held	Attended
Mr B Budiman	5	5
Mr M Logan	5	5
Mr M Crichton	5	5
Mr A Gan	5	3

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the year was the procurement, supply and distribution of building products and materials, to both the residential and commercial construction industries. In addition to this, the Consolidated Entity, through its Eco Pallets Pty Ltd division, was involved in procurement, supply and distribution of plastic materials handling products.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Consolidated Entity results

- Net loss after tax of \$555,138 (30 June 2018: \$1,676,986).

Sales revenue

- Up 34% to \$4,325,348 (30 June 2018: \$3,223,650)
- Materials handling division up 54% to \$3,492,297 (30 June 2018: \$2,267,910)
- Building material sales down 13% to \$833,051 (30 June 2018: \$955,740)

Business highlights

- Top line sales revenue for FY19 continued positive increase, driven by the strong result in the materials handling division
- Distribution centre for natural stones established in Brisbane region during the financial year
- Implementation of cloud-based systems has enabled a streamlining of operational activities
- The Consolidated Entity's Australia-wide distribution platform is well positioned to cater for future growth in a cost-efficient manner
- R&D claim of \$175,247 under the Federal Government's Research and Development (R&D) Tax Incentive program finalised and receipted during the year

The materials handling division experienced another milestone year. The division achieved record revenues following a consistent execution strategy to become Australia's leading sustainable materials handling product distribution business. Some of the highlights for the financial year include:

- Record revenue for the division of \$3.49m
- Full year profit for the division of \$313K (30 June 2018: \$92K).
- Ongoing product development of new pallets and crates for heavy duty applications positions the division to generate increasing capital orders from industries requiring hygienic unit load devices
- Sydney distribution centre relocated to a more logistically convenient location with minimal interruption to operations
- The division is currently evaluating expansion into new regions during FY20

The building materials supply division continued to grow its portfolio of architects, builders, designers, property developers and pool builders presenting promising opportunities to expand the divisions' product reach. Key activities for the financial year include:

- Revenue for the division of \$833K, down 13% on the prior year
- Sale and distribution of wood plastic composite and glass products continued during the year
- New partnership with a leading stone distribution reseller in the Queensland region, providing a sound platform to expand the natural stone distribution business in line with the division's growth strategy
- The sales team conducted several eastern states marketing trips to further enhance the distribution platform for complementary product ranges

The Consolidated Entity continues to work closely with the operator of its glass processing equipment to ensure that the equipment is maintained in an operationally ready status to optimise production capabilities, and remains supportive of the operator's ability to increase production opportunities.

The Consolidated Entity is currently evaluating new business development opportunities, complementary acquisitions and expansion into new regions during FY20.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no ordinary fully paid shares issued during the year.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year.

Total shares on issue at 30 June 2019 were 144,744,757.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Consolidated Entity will continue to develop its principal activities of building materials and materials handling product sourcing and supply.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company to the date of this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Directors are not aware of any particular and significant environment regulation under a law of the Commonwealth, State or Territory relevant to the Consolidated Entity.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's 2019 Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website: www.baumart.com.au.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years.

SHARE OPTIONS

Options granted, exercised or lapsed

No options have been granted, exercised or lapsed since the end of the previous financial year and to the date of this report.

Unissued shares under option

There were no options to subscribe for ordinary fully paid shares at the end of the year or at the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current Directors and Company Secretary 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 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 the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

Insurance

The Company paid a premium during the year in respect of a director and officer liability insurance policy, insuring the Directors of the Company, the Company Secretary, and all executive officers of the Company against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered in respect of the directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

The Company has not, during or since the year indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against liability incurred by the auditor. During the year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company's auditor, Stantons International, did not provide any non-audit services during the year.

	30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd Amounts paid for audit services provided during the year are set out below:		
Audit and review of financial reports	39,000	37,850
Total remuneration for audit services	39,000	37,850

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 48.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED

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

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

Key management personnel

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

Name	Position held
Mr B Budiman	Executive Director (appointed 31 October 2014)
Mr M Logan	Executive Director (appointed 8 August 2016)
Mr M Crichton	Non-executive Director (appointed 19 March 2015)
Mr A Gan	Non-executive Director (appointed 19 March 2015)

Principles of remuneration

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

The remuneration structures take into account:

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

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration is clearly distinguished from that of executives and senior managers. Remuneration is determined by the Board as a whole as the Company has not yet established a remuneration committee.

Non-executive director remuneration

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by shareholders in general meeting. Total remuneration for all non-executive directors, last voted upon by shareholders at a meeting held in February 2015, is not to exceed \$300,000 per annum. Directors' fees cover all main board activities and membership of committees if applicable.

Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, nor do they receive any performance-related compensation.

Non-executive directors' fees as at the reporting date are as follows:

Name	Non-executive directors' fees excluding superannuation
Mr M Crichton	\$20,000 per annum
Mr A Gan	\$20,000 per annum

Please note the above directors are entitled to superannuation on top of the above directors' fees.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (continued)

Executive remuneration

Remuneration for executives is set out in employment agreements. Details of the employment agreement with the Executive Director are provided below.

Executive directors may receive performance related compensation but do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation.

Fixed remuneration

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

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the Consolidated Entity.

Long-term incentive

Long-term incentives (**LTI**) may be provided to key management personnel in the form of options over ordinary shares of the Company. LTI are considered to promote continuity of employment and provide additional incentive to recipients to increase shareholder wealth. Options may only be issued to directors subject to approval by shareholders in general meeting.

There were no options issued as LTI during the year.

The Company has introduced a policy that prohibits employees and Directors of the Company from entering into transactions that operate or are intended to operate to limit the economic risk or are designed or intended to hedge exposure to unvested Company securities. This includes entering into arrangements to hedge their exposure to LTI granted as part of their remuneration package. This policy may be enforced by requesting employees and Directors to confirm compliance.

Consolidated Entity performance and link to remuneration

The Company was incorporated on 31 October 2014 and admitted to the Official List of ASX on 16 June 2015. It is an owner and a lessor of glass-processing equipment and a supplier of building products and material handling products whose operational activities commenced in the 2015 financial year. However, the overall level of key management personnel remuneration will take into account the achievement of strategic objectives, service criteria and growth in share price.

There were no performance related remuneration transactions during the year.

The earnings of the Consolidated Entity for the year are summarised below:

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Net loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(\$555,138)	(\$1,676,986)
Dividends paid	Nil	Nil
Change in share price		
Share price at beginning of the year	\$0.22	\$0.22
Share price at end of the year	\$0.24	\$0.22
Loss per share	(0.38 cents)	(1.16 cents)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (continued)

Use of remuneration consultants

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

Employment agreement

Executive Directors

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with its Executive Director, Mr Berthus Budiman, effective from 1 December 2014 (**Employment Agreement**). The Employment Agreement outlines the components of remuneration paid to Mr Budiman and will be reviewed on an annual basis. The Employment Agreement specifies the duties and obligations to be fulfilled by Mr Budiman in the role of Executive Director. The Company currently pays to Mr Budiman \$80,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation) on the basis of an approximate 28-hours work week for his services.

In addition, the company has another Executive Director, Mr Matthew Logan, effective from 8 August 2016 (**Agreement**). The Agreement outlines that remuneration paid to Mr Logan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Furthermore, the Agreement states that the duties and obligations to be fulfilled by Mr Logan is in the role of Executive Director, focusing towards the operational side of the company. The Company currently pays to Mr Logan an annual salary of \$100,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation) for his services.

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

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

Remuneration of key management personnel

2019		Short-term employment benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total \$	Proportion of remuneration performance related %
		Salary & fees ¹ \$	Other \$	Superannuation benefits \$	Options \$		
Executive Directors							
Mr B Budiman	2019	80,000	-	7,600	-	87,600	-
	2018	80,000	-	7,600	-	87,600	-
Mr M Logan	2019	100,000	-	9,500	-	109,500	-
	2018	100,000	-	9,500	-	109,500	-
Non-Executive Directors							
Mr M Crichton	2019	20,000	-	1,900	-	21,900	-
	2018	20,000	-	1,900	-	21,900	-
Mr A Gan	2019	20,000	-	1,900	-	21,900	-
	2018	20,000	-	1,900	-	21,900	-
Total	2019	220,000	-	20,900	-	240,900	-
Total	2018	220,000	-	20,900	-	240,900	-

The Company paid \$13,793 as a premium during the year in respect of a director and officer liability insurance policy.

- Salary & fees include employee benefits paid during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (continued)

Share-based remuneration

There were no share-based remuneration transactions during the year.

Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans provided to key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity or their close family members or entities related to them during the year.

Key management personnel equity holdings

Fully paid ordinary shares

The movement during the year in the number of ordinary shares in BauMart Holdings Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

Key management person	Held at 30 June 2018	Held at date of appointment	Granted as remuneration	Other changes	Held at date of resignation	Held at 30 June 2019
Mr B Budiman	1,000,001	N/A	-	-	-	1,000,001
Mr M Logan	3,200,000	N/A	-	-	-	3,200,000
Mr M Crichton	1,000,000	N/A	-	-	-	1,000,000
Mr A Gan	8,500,000	N/A	-	-	-	8,500,000

Key management person	Held at 30 June 2017	Held at date of appointment	Granted as remuneration	Other changes	Held at date of resignation	Held at 30 June 2018
Mr B Budiman	1,000,001	N/A	-	-	-	1,000,001
Mr M Logan	3,200,000	N/A	-	-	-	3,200,000
Mr M Crichton	1,000,000	N/A	-	-	-	1,000,000
Mr A Gan	8,500,000	N/A	-	-	-	8,500,000

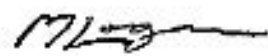
Share options

Directors did not hold any options at the beginning or end of the financial year.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

This Directors' Report is made out in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 30th day of August 2019



Matthew Logan

Executive Director

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue and other income			
Sale of goods		4,325,348	3,223,650
Total Revenue		4,325,348	3,223,650
Cost of sales		(3,602,625)	(2,677,476)
Total cost of sales		(3,602,625)	(2,677,476)
Gross profit		722,723	546,174
Other revenue	8 (a)	226,774	212,742
Net finance income / (expense)	8 (b)	3,780	67,112
Expenses			
Corporate and administrative expenses		(639,185)	(611,469)
Operational expenses		(186,918)	(496,690)
Occupancy expenses	8 (c)	(466,748)	(304,547)
Marketing expenses		(192,528)	(195,669)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	12 & 13	(243,277)	(242,361)
Reversal of Impairment of Plant & Equipment / (Impairment of Plant & Equipment)	12	220,000	(652,278)
Provision for doubtful debt		241	-
Total expenses		(1,508,415)	(2,503,014)
Loss before income tax		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	7 (a)	-	-
Net loss for the year		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
		(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	24	(0.38)	(1.16)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	23(c)	177,592	280,819
Trade and other receivables	9	1,315,652	1,065,404
Other current assets	10	21,508	54,880
Inventories	11	396,386	984,531
Total current assets		1,911,138	2,385,634
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	12	300,189	316,953
Intangibles	13	5,117	3,628
Other assets	18	158,710	158,710
Total non-current assets		464,016	479,291
TOTAL ASSETS		2,375,154	2,864,925
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	897,760	844,090
Employee benefits	15	25,520	8,364
Current tax liabilities		2,943	2,943
Total current liabilities		926,223	855,397
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	15	9,290	14,749
Total non-current liabilities		9,290	14,749
TOTAL LIABILITIES		935,513	870,146
NET ASSETS		1,439,641	1,994,779
EQUITY			
Issued capital	16	8,251,219	8,251,219
Accumulated losses	17	(6,811,578)	(6,256,440)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,439,641	1,994,779

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 30 June 2018	8,251,219	(6,256,440)	1,994,779	1,994,779
Loss for the year	-	(555,138)	(555,138)	(555,138)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(555,138)	(555,138)	(555,138)
Transaction with equity holders, in their capacity as equity holders				
Issue of ordinary shares, net of transaction costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	8,251,219	(6,811,578)	1,439,641	1,439,641
Balance at 30 June 2017	8,251,219	(4,579,454)	3,671,765	3,671,765
Loss for the Year	-	(1,676,986)	(1,676,986)	(1,676,986)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,676,986)	(1,676,986)	(1,676,986)
Transaction with equity holders, in their capacity as equity holders				
Issue of ordinary shares, net of transaction costs	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	8,251,219	(6,256,440)	1,994,779	1,994,779

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	30 June 2019 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in the course of operations		4,708,081	3,154,307
Government grants and tax incentives received		175,247	160,254
Payments in the course of operations		(4,982,573)	(5,274,679)
Interest received		3,780	14,613
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	23	(95,465)	(1,945,505)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Repayment of short-term secured loan		-	2,200,000
Short term secured loan		-	(700,000)
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment and intangibles		(8,002)	(19,868)
Net inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		(8,002)	1,480,132
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(103,467)	(465,373)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of year		280,819	746,192
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of year		177,352	280,819

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

1. REPORTING ENTITY

BauMart Holdings Limited (**BauMart** or **Parent Entity**) is a public company limited by shares, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The financial statements cover BauMart Holdings Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of BauMart and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the **Consolidated Entity or Group**) for the year ended 30 June 2019.

A description of the nature of the Consolidated Entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' Report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 30 August 2019. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Consolidated Entity in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**) and the Corporations Act 2001. These consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**).

Basis of measurement

The financial report is prepared on the accruals basis and the historical cost basis, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

During the year, Comparative Figures have been adjusted and/or reclassified where necessary to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.

Significant accounting policies

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

New and revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted 1 July 2018

The adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations has not resulted in a material change to the financial performance or position of the Consolidated Entity.

All new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations mandatory as at 1 July 2018 to the Consolidated Entity have been adopted and include:

- *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) establishes new principles for reporting information to users of financial statements about the nature, timing, amount and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Consolidated Entity has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018 using the modified retrospective approach, which has resulted in changes in accounting policies. No material adjustment to opening retained earnings was recognised as the amendments to the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies did not result in any significant changes to the timing or amount of revenue previously recognised under AASB 118 Revenue.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

- *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)*

The Consolidated Entity generates its revenue from the following streams:

- Sale of materials handling and building material products through the Consolidated Entity's distribution operations. Purchase orders are received for the sale of goods, which the Consolidated Entity will then have a performance obligation towards the customers. Revenue is recognised when the control of goods transfers to a customer at a point in time, either when delivered or when the customer uses their own delivery.
 - Rental of glass processing equipment through the Consolidated Entity's rental operations. The division receives an annual fixed fee and a variable component contingent on gross profit performance of the operator of the glass processing equipment. Upon application of AASB 15, the goods and services have been transferred to the operator. Revenue previously recognised on issue is deferred and recognised as revenue across the remaining contract term. Consideration that is variable and uncertain continues to be recognised when the activity occurs.
- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards
 - The Group has adopted *AASB 9: Financial Instruments* with and initial application at 1 July 2018. Please refer to Financial Instruments under Note 4.

3. USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are outlined below:

Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors' financial position.

Impairment of plant and equipment

The Consolidated Entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 4. The recoverable amounts of assets have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows. Details of assumptions are included in Note 12.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience. The condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Depreciation charges are included in Note 12.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

3. USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Business combinations

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The fair value of assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are initially estimated by the Consolidated Entity taking into consideration all available information at the reporting date. Fair value adjustments on the finalisation of the business combination accounting is retrospective, where applicable, to the period the combination occurred and may have an impact on the assets and liabilities, depreciation and amortisation reported cash flows.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently by the Consolidated Entity throughout the year presented in these financial statements.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the Consolidated Entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 22.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of BauMart Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the **Consolidated Entity**) as at 30 June each year.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Consolidated Entity has control. The Consolidated Entity controls an entity when the Consolidated Entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Consolidated Entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Consolidated Entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Consolidated Entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Consolidated Entity. Losses incurred by the Consolidated Entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the Consolidated Entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Consolidated Entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be measured at fair value, which shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree, the equity issued by the acquirer, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the Consolidated Entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value as at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with AASB 139 either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured.

The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the Consolidated Entity's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the Consolidated Entity's share of the net fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary, the difference is recognised as a gain in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Going Concern

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

Based upon the Consolidated Entity's existing cash resources and accounts receivable (refer Note 9) the directors consider there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, and therefore the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate for the preparation of the Consolidated Entity's 2019 annual financial report after consideration of the following factors:

- The Consolidated Entity has net working capital of \$984,915 including cash reserves of \$177,592 at 30 June 2019;
- The Consolidated Entity has no loans or borrowings;
- The directors are confident that the trade receivables amounts of \$1,315,652 referred to in Note 9 are fully recoverable following discussions with the debtors;
- The budgets and forecasts reviewed and approved by the Directors for the next 12 months anticipate the business will continue to produce improved results; and
- While it is the Consolidated Entity's intention to be cash flow positive through operations, the Consolidated Entity may be required to raise additional capital either through equity or debt in order to continue as a going concern. The Directors are confident that the Consolidated Entity will be able to raise further working capital either through debt or equity as and when required to continue to support the business.

Income tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- (a) except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- (b) in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- (a) except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- (b) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses have not been brought to account as it is not considered probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they could be utilised.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position based on current and non-current classification.

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement no more than 90 days from the date of recognition.

As per AASB 9, an expected loss model is applied, not an incurred credit loss as per the previous standard applicable (AASB 139). To reflect changes in credit risk, this expected credit loss model require the Group to account for expected credit loss since initial recognition. The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables using simplified approach, which does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions and employee benefits

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Employee leave benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(iv) Share-based payments

The Consolidated Entity may provide benefits to employees (including Directors) and consultants of the Consolidated Entity in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby services are rendered in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions"). The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an internal valuation using Black-Scholes or Binomial option pricing models.

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 recipients 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 Consolidated Entity, 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 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.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Consolidated Entity prior to the end of the year that are unpaid and arise when the Consolidated Entity becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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 Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item 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 ATO 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 net basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight line and units of production methods over the estimated useful lives.

Depreciation rates used for each class of assets vary to the estimated useful lives at the time of acquisition, and are typically:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rates	Method
Plant and equipment		
- Glass Processing Equipment	10%	Straight line
- Plastic Injection Mould	Variable	Units of production
Motor vehicles	33%	Straight line
Office equipment	20% - 50%	Straight line
Pooled equipment	20%	Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% - 25%	Straight line

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Consolidated Entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Consolidated Entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in *AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Consolidated Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Consolidated Entity's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

As at the acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

Inventory

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost in relation to finished goods comprises delivery costs, direct labour and import duties or other taxes. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit and loss over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or assumed, is recognised in profit and loss as other income or finance costs. Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement

A number of the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Issued capital

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

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings attributable to members of the Company for the reporting period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company.

Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine the fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the receivables do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with AASB 15.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

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

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Classifications are determined by both:

- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets; and
- The entities business model for managing the financial asset.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The group entity's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The group entity measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI.

Upon initial recognition, the group entity can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the group entity designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, gains and losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

From 1 July 2018, the group entity assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the group entity applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Comparative information

The group entity has applied AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* retrospectively, but has elected not to restate comparative information. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Group's previous accounting policy.

Classification

Until 30 June 2018, the group classified its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments; and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depended on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determined the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluated this designation at the end of each reporting period.

Adoption of new or revised accounting standards and interpretations

The Consolidated Entity has considered the implications of new and amended Accounting Standards applicable for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2018 but determined that their application to the financial statements is either not relevant or not material.

New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

The following standard will have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity and is available for early adoption but has not been applied by the Consolidated Entity in this financial report:

- *AASB 16 Leases*

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Company, as a lessee, will be required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments. The Company will be required to separately recognise the interest expense (if applicable) on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The Company will recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under AASB 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under AASB 117 Leases. The Company, as a lessor, will not be impacted by the adoption of AASB 16.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Transition impact assessment

The Company will be applying AASB 16 from 1 July 2019, using the modified retrospective transition method whereby there is an option on a lease-by-lease basis to calculate the right-of-use asset as either:

- Its carrying amount as if AASB 16 had been applied since the lease commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application; or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

Under this method, there is no requirement to restate comparatives on the basis of modified approach.

When applying the modified retrospective approach to leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117, the Consolidated Entity can elect, on a lease-by-lease basis, whether to apply a number of practical expedients on transition. The company expects to apply a number of the practical expedients including:

- The application of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- Utilising previous assessments of onerous leases; and
- The use of hindsight in determining the lease term.

Another practical expedient available to the Company, is to not separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component. The Company will not elect to combine lease and non-lease components for its property leases. As such, the calculated lease liability will exclude an estimate of the stand-alone price of the non-lease component.

The Company has performed an impact assessment of AASB 16 had the standard been adopted as at 1 July 2018. In summary, the estimated impact of the adoption of AASB 16 on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 1 July 2019, is an increase in assets (right-of-use asset) of \$3,037,783 and an increase in liabilities (lease liability) of \$3,037,783. The net difference between these balances would have been recognised as an adjustment to equity.

Assuming no changes to the lease portfolio from 1 July 2019, the estimated impact on profit from continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2020 up to the life of the lease would have been an increase in depreciation expense of \$3,037,783 an increase in finance costs of \$231,688 up to the life of the lease and a decrease in operating lease expenses of approximately \$3,037,783. Similarly, the estimated impact on the full year income statement will be approximately double the impact disclosed for the year ended 30 June 2019.

A key assumption in determining this estimate is the lease term and option assessment decision. The Company considers an option to extend a lease to be reasonably certain when the extension date is within twelve months and no decision has been made to terminate, or when there is a clear economic incentive for extension, such as:

- Favourable contractual terms and conditions in the option period compared to market rates;
- Leasehold improvements have recently been undertaken and are likely to have significant residual value at the end of the current lease period;
- Significant termination costs exist; or
- The underlying asset is important to the Consolidated Entity's operations.

Other key assumptions include discount rates (the rate applied was 5 per cent), asset retirement obligations and non-lease components.

These estimates may be materially different to the actual impact on initial application on 1 July 2019 due to changes in the composition of the Consolidated Entity's lease portfolio, the application of practical expedients and recognition exemptions and changes to material judgement areas.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

Financial risk management objectives

The Board monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operations of the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest rate risk, and currency risk). The overall risk management strategy focuses on managing these risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Consolidated Entity. Risk management is carried out under the direction of the Board.

The Consolidated Entity holds the following financial instruments as at the reporting date:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	177,592	280,819
Restricted cash	158,710	158,710
Trade receivables ¹	1,315,652	1,065,404
	<u>1,651,954</u>	<u>1,504,933</u>
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	870,760	819,090
	<u>870,760</u>	<u>819,090</u>

1. Refer to Note 9

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Consolidated Entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to currency risk on overseas purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Consolidated Entity, being the Australian dollar. At 30 June 2019, the Consolidated Entity had US \$6,010 (2018:US\$ 10,230), AU \$8,784 (2018: AU\$ 13,640) in outstanding foreign currency denominated purchases and US\$0, AU\$0 in outstanding receivables. A change of 10% in the USD/AUD cross-rate will not have a material effect on either net profit, or equity of the Consolidated Entity.

The Consolidated Entity does not have any overseas borrowings. The Consolidated Entity does not currently hedge any of its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales and purchases.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk

The following table sets out the interest rates applicable to financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	Fixed interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Weighted average interest rate
Consolidated	2019	2019	2019	2019
	\$	\$	\$	%
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	150,047	27,545	177,592	0.80%
Restricted cash	158,710	-	158,710	2.50%
Trade receivables	-	1,315,652	1,315,652	
Total financial assets	308,757	1,343,197	1,651,954	
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	870,760	870,760	
Total financial liabilities	-	870,760	870,760	

	Fixed interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Weighted average interest rate
Consolidated	2018	2018	2018	2018
	\$	\$	\$	%
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	254,775	26,044	280,819	1.60%
Restricted cash	158,710	-	158,710	2.35%
Trade and other receivables	-	1,065,404	1,065,404	
Total financial assets	413,485	1,091,448	1,504,933	
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	819,090	819,090	
Total financial liabilities	-	819,090	819,090	

There is no interest rate applicable on trade receivables or trade and other payables. The Consolidated Entity has no borrowings. Management believes a change of 5% in the interest rate will not have a material effect on the result of operations or equity of the Consolidated Entity.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Consolidated Entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Consolidated Entity's receivables from customers.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Trade and other receivables

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Consolidated Entity regularly assesses customers' creditworthiness. The Consolidated Entity is reliant on one customer in respect of the Equipment Investments segments.

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	177,592	280,819
Restricted cash	158,710	158,710
Trade receivables	1,315,652	1,065,404
	1,651,954	1,504,933

The credit quality is assessed and monitored as follows:

Credit quality of financial assets	Equivalent S&P rating¹ AA-	Internally rated² No default	Total
At 30 June 2019			
Cash and cash equivalents	177,592	-	177,592
Restricted cash	158,710	-	158,710
Trade receivables – current	-	1,315,652	1,315,652
	336,302	1,315,652	1,651,954
At 30 June 2018			
Cash and cash equivalents	280,819	-	280,819
Restricted cash	158,710	-	158,710
Trade and other receivables – current	-	1,065,404	1,065,404
	439,529	1,065,404	1,504,933

The Consolidated Entity receives interest on its cash management deposits based on daily balances and at balance date was exposed to a variable interest rate of 0.80% per annum (2018: 1.65% per annum). The Consolidated Entity's operating accounts do not attract interest.

1. The equivalent S&P rating of the financial assets represents that rating of the counterparty with whom the financial asset is held rather than the rating of the financial asset itself.
2. Trade and other receivables represent sale of goods and rental income receivables (Refer Note 9)

Allowance for impairment loss

A provision for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired.

There were no balances within trade and other receivables containing amounts that were impaired during 30 June 2019. The Consolidated Entity considered balances within trade and other receivables as impaired after reviewing credit terms of customers based on collection practices. All balances were received and the provisions subsequently reversed. Refer to Note 9 for details of past due receivables.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Note 4 outlines the Consolidated Entity's approach to fair value assessment of its assets and liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair value due to either their short term nature or their terms and conditions.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Consolidated Entity and the Consolidated Entity's subsequent ability to meet their obligations to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Board has determined an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Consolidated Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring budgeted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets, expenditure commitments and liabilities.

6. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company and its related practices:

Audit services – Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
Audit and review of financial statements

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
	39,000	37,850
	<u>39,000</u>	<u>37,850</u>

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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

7. INCOME TAX

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Income tax expense	-	-
(b) Numerical reconciliation between tax benefit and pre-tax net loss		
Loss before income tax benefit	(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Income tax calculated at 27.5% (30 June 2018: 27.5%)	(152,663)	(461,171)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses and temporary differences	(104,967)	148,465
Section 40-880 deduction	(19,237)	(19,237)
Future income tax benefit not brought to account	276,867	331,943
Income tax expense	-	-
(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% (30 June 2018: 27.5%)	910,181	745,497
(d) Unrecognised temporary differences		
Temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised at 27.5% (30 June 2018: 27.5%):		
- Provisions	366,653	423,272
- Section 40-880 deduction	14,495	33,732
Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to the above temporary differences	381,148	457,004

(e) Tax rates

The potential tax benefit at 30 June 2019 in respect of tax losses not brought into account has been calculated at 27.5% (30 June 2018: 27.5%)

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

8. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Other revenue		
Rental of equipment	50,000	50,000
R&D offset	175,247	160,529
Sundry revenue	1,527	2,213
	226,774	212,742
(b) Net finance income / (expense)		
Interest income	3,780	67,112
	3,780	67,112
(c) Occupancy expenses		
Rental expense for warehouse	971,540	862,708
Rental expense for office premises	76,662	75,237
Rental income from sublease of premises	(581,454)	(633,398)
	466,748	304,547

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current		
Trade receivables	1,315,652	1,065,404
	1,315,652	1,065,404

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit risk related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 5.

Past due but not impaired

Customers with balances past 90 days due but without provision for impairment of receivables amount to \$627,704 as at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: \$35,220). Although past 90 days overdue, as at 29 August 2019 the Group has received \$836,038 from its major customers. As a result, management has reviewed and assessed that no provision for impairment will be provided.

The Consolidated Entity did not consider a credit risk on the aggregate balances after reviewing credit terms of customers based on recent collection practices.

The ageing of the past due but not impaired receivables are as follows:

31-60 days	199,110	280,810
61-90 days	109,217	107,712
90+ days	627,704	35,220
	936,031	423,742

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Current		
Deposits	8,784	29,440
Prepaid insurance	1,213	6,076
Prepaid inventory	-	2,370
Prepaid services	11,511	16,994
	21,508	54,880

11. INVENTORIES

Materials handling supply	245,872	300,550
Building materials supply	150,514	683,981
	396,386	984,531

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

12. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Plant & equipment \$	Furniture & fittings \$	Office equipment \$	Pooled Assets \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2019					
Cost	2,580,636	22,706	24,415	2,285	2,630,042
Accumulated depreciation	(1,044,879)	(7,964)	(17,341)	(545)	(1,070,729)
Impairment provision	(1,259,124)	-	-	-	(1,259,124)
Net book amount	<u>276,633</u>	<u>14,742</u>	<u>7,074</u>	<u>1,740</u>	<u>300,189</u>
At 30 June 2018					
Cost	2,580,636	21,617	19,794	2,285	2,624,332
Accumulated depreciation	(811,366)	(4,540)	(12,261)	(88)	(828,255)
Impairment provision	(1,479,124)	-	-	-	(1,479,124)
Net book amount	<u>290,146</u>	<u>17,077</u>	<u>7,533</u>	<u>2,197</u>	<u>316,953</u>

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Year ended 30 June 2019					
Opening net book amount	290,146	17,077	7,533	2,197	316,953
Additions	-	1,089	4,621	-	5,710
Depreciation charges	(233,513)	(3,424)	(5,080)	(457)	(242,474)
Impairment reversal	220,000	-	-	-	220,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	<u>276,633</u>	<u>14,742</u>	<u>7,074</u>	<u>1,740</u>	<u>300,189</u>
Year ended 30 June 2018					
Opening net book amount	1,175,249	4,356	9,222	-	1,188,827
Additions	-	16,459	3,409	2,285	22,153
Depreciation charges	(232,825)	(3,738)	(5,098)	(88)	(241,749)
Impairment charge	(652,278)	-	-	-	(652,278)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	<u>290,146</u>	<u>17,077</u>	<u>7,533</u>	<u>2,197</u>	<u>316,953</u>

Impairment Test for Plant & Equipment

At each reporting date, the Consolidated Entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Consolidated Entity makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount.

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss in the reporting period in which the write-down occurs.

The Consolidated Entity owns and leases its plant and equipment to an operator at its facility in Smithfield, New South Wales. The glass processing equipment generates rental income from the operator's usage of the equipment, which has a direct effect on the carrying value of the asset. For the year ended 30 June 2019, the Consolidated Entity has not billed the operator for the rental component pursuant to its equipment lease agreement, which is calculated on 7.5% of gross profit of the operator (refer ASX release dated 24 April 2017).

As a result of this, the carrying value of plant and equipment was assessed by management as impaired and recognised in profit and loss during the 30 June 2018 year. The plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight line method. While the plant and equipment is impaired, the periodic depreciation amount is adjusted against the asset to account for the lower carrying amount. No further impairment on the plant & equipment for the year ended 30 June 2019. The Company remains confident of the ability of the operator to deliver profitable results in the near future.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

12. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Consolidated Entity has also assessed the plant and equipment of plastic injection mould and impairment will be considered if the present value of the expected cash flows is less than the carrying amount. Using the low and high estimate discount factor, the recoverable amount has exceeded the carrying amount of the equipment. Therefore, there will be no impairment of the plant and equipment of plastic injection mould for the year ended 30 June 2019.

13. INTANGIBLES

Trademarks

Carrying amount at the beginning of the year
Acquisition through business combination
Amortisation
Net carrying value

Computer Software

Carrying amount at the beginning of the year
Additions
Amortisation
Net carrying value

At 30 June 2019

Gross
Additions
Accumulated amortisation
Net carrying value

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
	3,628	4,240
	-	-
	(612)	(612)
	<u>3,016</u>	<u>3,628</u>
	-	-
	2,292	-
	(191)	-
	<u>2,101</u>	<u>-</u>
	6,120	6,120
	2,292	-
	(3,295)	(2,492)
	<u>5,117</u>	<u>3,628</u>

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current

Trade payables
Other payables

	844,707	740,549
	53,053	103,541
	<u>897,760</u>	<u>844,090</u>

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 5.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Current

Liability for annual leave and other entitlements

	<u>25,520</u>	<u>8,364</u>
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Non-Current

Liability for long service leave and other entitlements

	<u>9,290</u>	<u>14,749</u>
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16. ISSUED CAPITAL

144,744,757 fully paid ordinary shares (30 June 2018: 144,744,757)

	<u>8,251,219</u>	<u>8,251,219</u>
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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

16. ISSUED CAPITAL (continued)

(a) Ordinary shares

The following movements in ordinary share capital occurred during the year:

	2019 number	2018 number	2019 \$	2018 \$
Balance at beginning of the year	144,744,757	144,744,757	8,251,219	8,251,219
Share issues	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	144,744,757	144,744,757	8,251,219	8,251,219

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds from winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary securities present at a shareholder meeting in person or by proxy is, entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(b) Options

Options granted, exercised or lapsed

No options have been granted, exercised or lapsed since the end of the previous financial year and to the date of this report.

Unissued shares under option

There were no options to subscribe for ordinary fully paid shares at the end of the year or at the date of this report.

(c) Capital risk management

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

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

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position although there is no formal policy regarding gearing levels.

There were no changes in the Consolidated Entity's approach to capital management during the year. The Consolidated Entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

17. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year	(6,256,440)	(4,579,454)
Net loss for the year	(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	(6,811,578)	(6,256,440)

18. OTHER ASSETS

Security Bond	158,710	158,710
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The Consolidated Entity has a security bond in place amounting to \$158,710 in favour of its landlord.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

19. CONTINGENCIES

The Consolidated Entity does not have any contingent liabilities at balance and reporting dates.

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

Compensation

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

Short-term employee benefits	220,000	220,000
Post-employment benefits	20,900	20,900
	240,900	240,900

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entity

BauMart Holdings Limited is the parent entity (**Company**).

(b) Subsidiaries

The Company's interests in its subsidiaries for the year are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the subsidiaries have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Company, and the proportion of ownership interest held equals the voting rights held by the Company. The country of incorporation is also its principal place of business.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Equity holding 2019	Equity holding 2018	Principal activities
Buildmart Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Supply and installation of building materials
BauMax Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	IT related services
Eco Pallets Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Materials handling product supply

Loans made by the Company to its wholly-owned subsidiaries are contributed to meet required expenditure payable on demand and are not interest bearing.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

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

- Mr Berthus Budiman (Executive Director)
- Mr Matthew Logan (Executive Director)
- Mr Michael Crichton (Non-executive Director)
- Mr Anson Gan (Non-executive Director)

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 20.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

22. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity for year ended 30 June 2019.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Loss after income tax	(869,256)	(1,678,868)
Total comprehensive loss	(869,256)	(1,678,868)
Statement of financial position		
Total current assets	1,080,144	1,642,913
Total assets	1,311,224	2,285,766
Total current liabilities	182,852	288,138
Total liabilities	182,852	288,138
Equity		
Issued capital	8,251,219	8,251,219
Accumulated losses	(7,122,847)	(6,253,591)
Total equity	1,128,372	1,997,628

(a) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

Refer to Note 18 for more information on guarantees provided by the parent entity.

(b) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities at year end.

(c) Contractual commitments for capital expenditure

The parent entity did not have any commitment in relation to capital expenditure contracted but not recognised as liabilities as at balance date.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

23. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

(a) Cash flows from operating activities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(Loss) for the year	(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Adjustments of non-cash/non-operating items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	243,277	242,361
Impairment of plant and equipment / (reversal)	(220,000)	652,278
Doubtful debts expense	(241)	-
Operating loss before changes in working capital and provisions	(532,102)	(782,347)
Change in trade and other receivables	(250,248)	(721,644)
Changes in inventories	588,145	(778,897)
Changes in prepayments	33,372	42,092
Change in trade and other payables	53,671	290,522
Change in employee benefits	11,697	4,769
Net cash used in operating activities	(95,465)	(1,945,505)

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

There were no non-cash investing and financing activities during the year.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	1,141	1,268
Cash in bank	176,451	279,551
Cash and cash equivalents	177,592	280,819

24. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share

The calculation of basic loss per share at 30 June 2019 was based on the following:

Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		
Net loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number	Number
Balance at beginning of year	144,744,757	144,744,757
Balance at end of year	144,744,757	144,744,757

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share must be calculated where potential ordinary shares on issue are dilutive. There are no potential ordinary shares outstanding as set out in Note 16.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

25. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Entity has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The Consolidated Entity is managed primarily on the basis of product category and service offerings since the diversification of the Consolidated Entity's operations inherently have notably different risk profiles and performance assessment criteria. Operating segments are therefore determined on the same basis. Reportable segments disclosed are based on aggregating operating segments where the segments are considered to have similar economic characteristics and are also similar with respect to the products sold and/or services provided by that segment.

Types of products and services by segment

Building Materials Supply

The Building Materials Supply is focused on the supply and installation of building products and materials procured from local and offshore suppliers to both the residential and commercial property construction markets.

Materials Handling Supply

The Materials Handling Supply division is focused on the Australia wide supply of plastic materials handling unit load devices, such as plastic pallets and plastic crates.

Equipment Investments

The Equipment Investments division is focused on acquiring specialised equipment. The business model contemplates the acquisition of specialised equipment with the intention of leasing the equipment to specialised operators, providing the Consolidated Entity with lease income.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors as the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Consolidated Entity.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

25. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Accounting policies adopted

All inter-segment loans payable and receivable are eliminated on consolidation for the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

Segment Assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that receives the majority of economic value from the asset. In the majority of instances segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

Segment Liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Consolidated Entity as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain borrowings.

Unallocated items

Items of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which are not considered part of the core operations of any segment are allocated to Corporate and Administrative:

	Building Materials Supply		Materials Handling Supply		Equipment Investments		Corporate & Administrative		Consolidated Entity (Total)	
	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$
Segment revenue	833,051	955,740	3,492,297	2,267,910	50,000	50,000	762,008	863,253	5,137,356	4,136,903
Segment result	(75,630)	38,360	203,755	92,104	30,000	(1,086,690)	(713,263)	(720,760)	(555,138)	(1,676,986)
Segment assets	328,631	733,472	1,047,955	1,092,695	68,937	79,827	929,631	958,931	2,375,154	2,864,925
Segment liabilities	183,451	288,434	749,121	578,771	-	-	2,941	2,941	935,513	870,146

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

26. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years.

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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of BauMart Holdings Limited:

- (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 12 to 42, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; 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.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations from the Executive Director required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the year ended 30 June 2019. In accordance with section 295A, those declarations were that:

- (a) the financial records of the Consolidated Entity have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001 in all material respects; and
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position and performance of the Consolidated Entity.

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

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 30th day of August 2019



Matthew Logan
Executive Director

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
BAUMART HOLDINGS LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Baumart Holdings Limited, the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of 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, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Material Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter:

As referred to in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 30 June 2019 the Group had cash and cash equivalents totalling \$177,592, working capital of \$984,915 and had incurred a loss before tax for the year of \$555,138. The ability of the Company and Group to continue as going concerns is subject to the Group returning to future profitability, the recoverability of trade receivables of the Group with respect to the rental income from leased assets and sale of glass, and future capital raisings. In the event that the Group is not successful in returning to profitability, recovering trade receivables or raising additional funds as required, the Company and its subsidiaries may not be able to continue as going concerns and to meet their liabilities as and when they fall due, and the realisable value of the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets may be significantly less than book values.

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Key Audit Matters

We have defined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report. 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 Matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
-------------------	---

Impairment of Plant and Equipment

The Group has two plant and equipment assets which were subject to impairment assessment due to impairment triggers identified during the year. One item is the Lisec machine which is under Baumart Holdings Limited, and the other is a mould held by Eco Pallets Pty Ltd.

We identified that the most significant assumption in assessing whether the plant and equipment items are impaired or not is their ability to generate income. In the prior year a provision for impairment of \$652,278 was raised in relation to the Lisec machine. The Lisec machine continues to have lower than expected revenue generation and/or is not being used on a frequent basis. The Company has therefore retained the impairment provision raised last year less an amount of \$220,000 which was reversed in the current year, and represents an amount equivalent to the depreciation charged on the Lisec machine in the current year. The amount involved was material and required the application of judgement and estimation to determine the adequacy of the impairment amount provided.

Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:

- i. Examining the Group's impairment assessment of the two plant and equipment items, including forecast revenue, gross margins and discount assumptions.
- ii. We performed appropriate procedures on the Group's Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model for the two assets to help ensure the assumptions used are reasonable and in line with historical information available. (Refer to Note 12).
- iii. We reviewed Board minutes to help identify any potential issues and compared to assumptions used in the DCF model.
- iv. Discussions with management and the Board regarding their expectation of future operations to help identify any potentially large expenditure relating to the plant and equipment assets.
- v. Reviewed post-balance events for evidence of any issues that would significantly affect the DCF models, and therefore, would further impact impairment.

Recoverability of Trade Receivable

At 30 June 2019, as per Note 9 the Group had trade receivables of \$1,315,652, out which \$936,031 is past overdue but not impaired. Out of the trade and other receivable balance of \$1,315,652, \$918,106 related to an amount receivable from one party. This receivable is unsecured. Subsequently to the year end, \$836,038 has been recovered, leaving a balance of \$82,068 still outstanding in respect of the one party.

The key elements of the judgement associated with assessing the recoverability of the trade receivable balance was the fact that the debtor is generally a slow payer.

Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:

- i. Reviewed subsequent receipts from debtor.
- ii. Discussions with management regarding the possibility of repayment and timing of repayments.
- iii. Reviewed post-balance events for evidence of any possible impairment triggers.

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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and 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 preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

We 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.

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

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

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. 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 consolidated financial report of the current period and are therefore 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

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

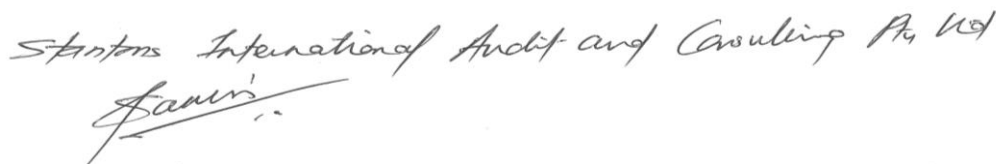
We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 8 to 11 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Baumart Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)



Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
Samir

Samir Tirodkar
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
30 August 2019

30 August 2019

The Directors
Baumart Holdings Limited
15 McCabe St
North Fremantle WA 6159

Dear Sirs

RE: BAUMART HOLDINGS LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Baumart Holdings Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Baumart Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Yours faithfully,

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LIMITED
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)



Samir R Tirodkar
Director

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Top holders

The 20 largest registered holders of each class of quoted equity security as at 28 August 2019 were:

Fully paid ordinary shares – quoted

Name	No. of Shares	%
1. Wonder Holdings Pty Ltd	28,333,334	19.575
2. Jojo Krisnawan	23,050,000	15.925
3. Benny Lau	20,807,256	14.375
4. Anson Gan	8,500,000	5.872
5. Robert Ang	8,100,000	5.596
6. QP & Co Pty Ltd <Quppi Family A/C>	7,500,000	5.182
7. Anrinza Future Pty Ltd	5,937,500	4.102
8. Kuswandi Aman	4,650,000	3.213
9. Isak Gievan Eljapa Jap	4,400,000	3.040
10. Leonard Hartana	3,658,453	2.528
11. Serng Yee Liew	3,600,000	2.487
12. Willy Masturi <W E Masturi Family A/C>	3,450,000	2.384
13. Matthew Logan <The Pax Investment A/C>	3,200,000	2.211
14. Clearwin Investments Pty Ltd <Star Clear Capital A/C>	3,200,000	2.211
15. Evan Retallack	2,490,227	1.720
16. Sanny Nanang	1,100,000	0.760
17. Sok Kiang Teoh	1,010,000	0.698
18. Berthus Budiman	1,000,001	0.691
19. Roeland Daun	1,000,000	0.691
20. Michael Crichton	1,000,000	0.691
	135,986,771	93.95

Distribution schedules

A distribution schedule of each class of equity security as at 28 August 2019:

Ordinary fully paid shares

Range	Holders	Units	%
1 - 1,000	2	51	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	1	2,727	0.00
5,001 - 10,000	137	1,370,000	0.95
10,001 - 100,000	25	930,816	0.64
100,001 - Over	39	142,441,163	98.41
Total	204	144,744,757	100.00

Substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders in the Company as at 28 August 2019, and the number of shares to which each substantial shareholder and their associates have a relevant interest, as disclosed in substantial shareholding notices given to the Company, are set out below:

Substantial shareholder	Number of Shares
Wonder Holdings Pty Ltd	28,333,334
Jojo Krisnawan	23,050,000
Benny Lau	20,807,256
Anson Gan	8,500,000
Robert Ang	8,100,000
QP & Co Pty Ltd <Quppi Family A/C>	7,500,000

A D D I T I O N A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow

As at 28 August 2019, the Company had no restricted securities on issue.

As at 28 August 2019, the Company had no securities subject to voluntary escrow.

Unmarketable parcels

Holdings less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares (being 2,173 shares as at 28 August 2019):

Holders	Units
2	51

Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares are:

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

Options do not carry any voting rights.

On-Market Buy Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

Corporate Governance

The Board has adopted and approved the Company's Corporate Governance Statement, which can be found on the Company's website at www.baumart.com.au.