JATENERGY LIMITED

ABN 31 122 826 242

Annual Report
30 June 2017

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Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as "the Group") consisting of Jatenergy Limited ("Jat" or the "Company") and its controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Jatenergy Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report.

Anthony Crimmins	Executive Chairman
Xipeng Li	Non-Executive Director
Wilton Yao	Executive Director from 1 July 2015

Directors have been in office since the start of the year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Jatenergy Limited remain unchanged from the previous financial year.

- Focus continues to be on developing cashflows through exports to China of fast moving consumer goods. This includes the development of a JAT product range designed for Chinese consumers, initially in the milk products market segment.
- We continue to seek renewable, biofuel or coal regenerative technology projects in Australia that offer sound economic prospects.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Fast Moving Consumer Goods Trading Business

JAT's Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) exports grew substantially over the year. We refer to our consolidated statement of cash flows on page 22 where receipts from customers for the year ended 30 June 2017 were more than 10 times 2016 receipts from customers in the previous year, exceeding $10 million for the first time since the inception of the company.

Our expanding product range includes milk powders, wine, cosmetics, skin creams, nutraceuticals, cereals, oats, biscuits and organic oils as noted in our quarterly statements. These types of product are particularly attractive in China because consumers identify Australian products as clean and safe. They place value on Australia strict food regulations and TGA requirements requiring accurate product labelling and prohibiting misleading claims.

Our initial strategic focus has been on market penetration, enabling us to build a critical mass of sales, sufficient to develop the business further. The Chinese market is very price sensitive, so we sacrificed margin, enabling JAT to compete in a very challenging market place and achieve spectacular growth. Working with major Australian brands such as Bio Island, Blackmore and Swisse we developed a strong network of distributors in China, with enormous consumer reach and an impeccable reputation in both online and offline marketplaces. Relationships with online stores include Alibaba, TMALL and JD and we receive regular requests from these groups to source more Australian product to promote.

Directors' Report

We are now in the position to engineer a transition to products offering JAT a higher margin. As part of this strategy, we are approaching smaller manufactures that require specialised assistance to bring their products to China. These producers benefit from our expertise and network of Chinese business contacts in return for providing JAT with an exclusive arrangement including better margins.

In addition to online sales directly to consumers in mainland China and indirect sales through Australian based 'daigou' shoppers, we are continuing to develop offline sales platforms. In the medium term these offer much greater volume and profit potential. Successfully putting Australian products on Chinese supermarket shelves requires a good working relationship with Chinese import regulators and a strong Chinese brand awareness. These are both areas in which JAT has developed substantial expertise.

Cobbitty Country Products

In August 2017, we incorporated a 100% owned subsidiary, Cobbitty Country Pty Ltd, to sell products under JAT owned and controlled brands to Chinese consumers. All products will be manufactured in Australia under contract and repackaged under a Cobbitty Country brand specifically for sale into China. We are currently in the process of registering brand trademarks and gaining the requisite regulatory approvals.

Woolworths TMall Global

In recent years Tmall Global, part of the dominant Alibaba/Taobao ecommerce group has become the leading online platform in China for premium quality international products. Over the last two years Woolworths has established a significant presence on TMall Global, becoming the second most visited Australian site and positioning itself as a first port of call for Chinese consumers seeking authentic Australian products. Over this period JAT has worked closely with Woolworths, securing a contract to supply Australian products to Woolworths TMall store, and thus immediate, high profile access to Chinese consumers. This is proving to be of significant value for JAT clients and is expected to do the same for Cobbitty Country brand products.

JAT Chinese Services

JAT provides a total solution for Australian producers seeking to bring products to China.

- Identifying the best platform for each product.
- Positioning products relative to Australian and international competitors in terms of product appeal and price.
- Dealing with regulatory requirements including Chinese Inspection and Quarantine (CIQ), China Food and Drug Administration (if needed), trademarks and other registrations as required.
- Promotion and endorsement through TV, Internet, brochures.
- Placement on appropriate communication platforms such as Webo and Wechat.
- Utilising local diagou platforms to promote and sell the product.
- Pricing issues, warehousing and logistics.

JAT has its own CIQ number and has obtained CIQ approvals for a wide range of products from health care to infant formulas and milk powders, packaged fish, sheep and beef products.

Directors' Report

Renewable Energy

Jatenergy continues to seek opportunities in the renewable energy sector in Australia. Projects reviewed include:

- Bio digesters for methane production and capture.
- Plastic conversion technologies to fuel.
- Biomass conversion to diesel fuel.
- Use of hydrogen in replacement for diesel.
- Power generating in industrial and residential water storage .
- PV farms in country Victoria.

Each project has its merits but they are all highly dependent on the federal government and flexibility of current owners of the power infrastructure. We await more clarity from both.

Consequently, the Group only operates in one segment, being trading activities to China and in one geographic region, being Australia.

Business Cash Flow

The Company has proceeded with trading of product into China including milk powder, natural supplements, cosmetics, skin creams and other similar product ranges. This operation provides necessary cash flow to the Company to maintain its operations whilst seeking coal assets and related coal conversion technology projects. Costs of the Company have been dramatically

During the year, management undertook a cost review program to lower administration and operational costs reduced to reflect the current activities of the Company and sustain the future of the business.

The Company raised

- $156,602 through a rights issue in December 2016;
- $101,750 through a placement in May 2017;
- $60,000 through a further placement in June 2017; and
- $197,500 in settlement of services rendered principally by the executive directors.

Financial result

The consolidated loss of the Group for the year after providing for income tax amounted to $406,025 (2016: $1,978,817).

The 2017 loss is attributable to the following:

• Impairment of assets of	$Nil	(2016: $1,225,800)
• Consultancy expenses of	$209,162	(2016: $287,109)
• Occupancy costs of	$ 60,577	(2016: $48,573)
• Directors' fees	$119,500	(2016: $82,150),
• Derecognition of subsidiary	$Nil	(2016: $25,654)

Directors' Report

Financial position

The consolidated statement of financial position at 30 June 2017 reflects cash at bank of $98,968 (2016: $235,040). The net assets of the group have increased from $18,825 at 30 June 2016 to $128,651 at 30 June 2017 principally as a result of the shares issued to the directors and company secretary as approved at the General Meeting of 27 June 2017.

Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the period. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made (2016: $nil).

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year other than those noted in the operations report.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 19 September 2017, the Company raised $120,000 through the issue of 10 million shares at an issue price of 1.2 cents.

Apart the above there have been no other matters have arisen since 30 June 2017 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(i) the Company's operations in future financial years; or
(ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
(iii) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Additional comments on expected results of certain operations of the group are included in this annual report under the Operating and Financial Review section.

Environmental regulations

The consolidated entity's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory in Australia.

Information on directors

Anthony Crimmins

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN – (APPOINTED 22 MAY 2012)

Anthony Crimmins has been actively involved in the business development of numerous start-up companies that have been funded and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. He was fundamental in identifying projects and businesses that could be successfully listed, particularly in "breakthrough" businesses. He worked for 6 years as an environmental engineer and business development manager in Asia, and has a level fluency in Mandarin and an understanding of Asian business practices. He has also previously worked as a general manager, project manager and in commercialisation of technology-based products and services. Mr Crimmins is also a director of Abundant Produce Limited (ASX: ABT).

Directors' Report

Xipeng Li

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – APPOINTED 15 APRIL 2011)

Li Xipeng is an experienced executive and has served as a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Pinglin Expressway Limited. He has also served as Chairman of Pinglin Expressway Limited since May 2003. Prior to that, Mr Li served as Chairman of HSV, China since May 2001 and as Chairman of Henan Shengrun Real Estate Co Ltd, China, since May 2000. Mr Li graduated from Zhongnan University of Economics and Law and he earned his EMBA at Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business.

Wilton Yao

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FROM 1 JULY 2015

Wilton Yao has been involved in business broking industry for more than 10 years and specialises in franchise recruitment and development. He has worked with a number of franchise firms to develop franchise businesses for both local and international markets. Mr Yao has also been involved in managing several retail and franchise businesses for many years and has great experience and knowledge in management and marketing. Mr Yao has strong connections with overseas investors, especially from mainland China and he has worked closely with Australian Government organisations and local companies to promote successful investment projects for Chinese investors. He also provides consulting services to a number of ASX listed companies, focusing on project exploring and seeking investment funds from overseas investors.

Information on company secretary

Graeme Hogan (Bcom FCPA FCSA)

COMPANY SECRETARY (PART-TIME) (APPOINTED 23 JULY 2012)

Graeme Hogan has worked in the resources industry for over 30 years. He has worked with companies in the following commodities: iron ore, coal, industrial minerals and copper/gold. Graeme has over 20 years' experience as company secretary of both listed and unlisted companies. He is currently also the Company Secretary of Abundant Produce Limited (ASX Code ABT)

Director and audit committee meetings

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors held during the year ended 30 June 2017 and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Meetings of directors	
	A	**B**
Anthony Crimmins	1	1
Xipeng Li	-	1
Wilton Yao	1	1

A Number of meetings attended

B Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office

Directors' Report

The Directors are in regular contact and decisions are made using circular resolutions of the Directors as permitted by the Company's constitution. The Directors' have found this process is the most effective and cost efficient given they are not resident in the same city.

Corporate Governance

The Board of Director of Jatenergy Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the consolidated entity. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Jatenergy Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

Jatenergy Limited's corporate governance practices were in place for the whole year and were compliant with the ASX Governing council's best practice recommendations, unless otherwise stated.

Information on corporate governance is available included in this Annual Report and further information can be requested from the Company's corporate office – Suite 4.06, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont.

Risk management

The Company takes a proactive approach to risk management. Management, through the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for designing, implementing and reporting on the adequacy of the Company's risk management and internal control system. The risk management program is approved and monitored by the Board. Management reports to the Board on the Company's key risks and the extent to which it believes these risks are being managed. This is performed informally on a six monthly basis or more frequently as required by the Board.

The Board is responsible for satisfying itself annually, or more frequently as required, that management has developed and implemented a sound system of risk management and internal control.

The Company has developed a series of risks which the Company believes to be inherent in the business and industry in which the Group operates.

These include:

- operating risk;
- environmental risk;
- branding and reputation risk;
- legal, compliance and regulatory risk;
- competitor and market risk;
- intellectual property risk;
- occupational health and safety risk; and
- financing and adequacy of capital risk.

These risk areas are provided here to assist investors to understand better the nature of the risks faced by our Group and the industry in which we operate. This is not necessarily an exhaustive list.

The Board received regular reports on progress in addressing and management of the key risks associated with the Group's business. The Board has the right to appoint external professional advisers to carryout regular investigations into control mechanisms, and report their findings, including recommendations for improvement to controls, processes and procedures to the Board.

Directors' Report

A copy of the Company's risk management policy is contained in Annexure 4 of the Company's Corporate Governance Statement, a copy of which is available on request from the Company's registered office.

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and key management personnel of the Group for Financial Year 2017. The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
B. Details of remuneration
C. Service agreements
D. Share-based compensation
E. Other Information

These disclosures have been audited, as required by section 308(3c) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Role of the remuneration committee

Currently the role of the Remuneration Committee is undertaken by the Board given the number of directors and the nature and size of the Company. Its role is to make recommendations on:

- non-executive director fees
- executive remuneration (directors and other executives), and
- the over-arching executive remuneration framework and incentive plan policies.

Their objective is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company. In doing this, the remuneration committee seeks advice from independent remuneration consultants.

The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this committee.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The performance of the Group depends on the quality of its Directors and executives.

To prosper, the Group must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled Directors and executives. To this end, the Group embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre executives;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value;
- ensure that a significant portion of executive remuneration is 'at risk', and therefore dependent on meeting pre-determined performance benchmarks; and
- establish appropriate performance hurdles in relation to variable executive remuneration.

The Board of Directors assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of Directors and senior managers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high-quality Board and executive team. Currently the Board has determined that Directors and senior managers will be remunerated at fixed rates per month to enable the Group to have control of its costs and cash flows. Upon improvement in economic conditions and Group performance the

Directors' Report

Directors will reintroduce remuneration policies which place a significant portion of executive remuneration 'at risk'.

Remuneration structure

In accordance with the corporate governance principles and recommendation, the structure of Non-Executive Director and senior manager remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive director remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, while incurring costs that are acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

Each Non-Executive Director receives a fixed fee for being a Director of the Group.

The constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the maximum aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting of shareholders. At the general meeting of shareholders held on 27 November 2009, this maximum amount was set at $350,000 per annum. In 2017, the Group had one Non-Executive Director, Mr Xipeng Li, and a total of $Nil (2016: $Nil) including superannuation was paid. Previously Mr Wilton Yao was considered a non-executive director but he has taken on the role of managing the trading goods part of the business and is therefore now an executive director.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the fixed fees paid to Directors are reviewed annually. The Board considers fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Executive remuneration

Objective

The Group aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Group and so as to:

- reward executives for group and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Group; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

There are currently no full-time executives of the Company and the remainder of this policy reflects the current policy, however, when the financial situation of the Company changes in the future and full-time executives are appointed then this policy will be reviewed and updated to incorporate appropriate market conditions prevailing at that time.

Directors' Report

Structure

A policy of the Board is to establish employment or consulting contracts with the chairman, chief executive officer and other senior executives. At the time of this report there is a consulting agreement with Tony Crimmins.

Remuneration consists of fixed remuneration under an employment or consultancy agreement and long-term equity-based incentives that are subject to satisfaction of performance conditions. The equity-based incentives are intended to retain key executives and reward performance against agreed performance objectives.

Fixed remuneration

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration that is both appropriate to the position and competitive in the market.

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board and the process consists of a review of group-wide and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market, and internal and (where appropriate) external advice on policies and practices.

Senior managers are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and expense payment plans, such that the manner of payment chosen is optimal for the recipient without creating additional cost for the Group.

Remuneration Policy and Performance

As the Company does not have any full-time executives at this time the Company has not established or agreed upon remuneration policies applicable to the CEO, general manager and other senior personnel of the Company in relation to KPI's and extent of remuneration which is 'at risk'. The Company will establish suitable policies upon the appointment of these senior executives.

Voting and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting

The Remuneration Report was passed unanimously on a show of hands at the 2015 & 2016 Annual General Meetings. The Company did not receive any feedback on the Report during this meeting.

Relationship between remuneration policy and company performance

Information is provided below in relation to revenue, profitability and share price for the past 5 years. The Company does not currently have any full-time executives and therefore there is no comparative remuneration information and how it relates to the performance of the company. The Executive Chairman's contract is a fixed fee per month and does not provide for any incentive performance payments.

Directors' Report

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenue	**9,826,738**	**967,052**	**32,851**	**572,421**	**132,192**
Net loss	**(406,025)**	**(1,978,817)**	**(1,127,373)**	**(3,040,654)**	**(2,213,427)**
Share price	**0.014**	**0.01**	**0.019**	**0.018**	**0.022**

The Company is currently reviewing its remuneration policies as indicated above.

B - Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the Directors and other key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of Jatenergy Limited are set out in the following tables. Key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2017 include Tony Crimmins and Wilton Yao. Mr Crimmins and Mr Yao have contracts currently in place for the Group.

Name	**Cash salary and fees**	**Total**	**Performance related**
2017	$	$	%
Non-executive directors			-
Xipeng Li	-	-	-
Total non-executive directors	-	-	-
Executives directors			
Anthony Crimmins	60,000	60,000	-
Wilton Yao	144,000	144,000	-
Total executive directors	**204,000**	**204,000**	**-**
Total	**204,000**	**204,000**	**-**

Directors' Report

Name	Cash salary and fees	Total	Performance related
2016	$	$	%
Non-executive directors			
Xipeng Li	-	-	-
Total non-executive directors	**-**	**-**	
Executives			
Anthony Crimmins	144,000	144,000	-
Wilton Yao	147,500	147,500	
Total executive directors & key management	**291,500**	**291,500**	**-**
Total	**291,500**	**291,500**	**-**

C. Service Agreements

The Chairman is employed under a consulting and employment services contract. The major provisions of the agreement relating to remuneration are set out below:

Name	Terms of agreement	Notice period
Tony Crimmins	The contract is with Top Cat Consulting for the provision of Mr Crimmins' services at $5,500 per month (inc GST) and expires on 31 December 2017.	4 month notice period.
Wilton Yao	The contract is with J & Y Group for the provision of Mr Yao' services at $13,200 per month (inc GST) and expired on 1 July 2017. A new contract has been executed on the same terms through to 1 July 2018	4 month notice period.

Directors' Report

Description of options/rights issued and remuneration

D. Share-based compensation

Details of the options granted as remuneration in prior years to key management personnel are shown below

Share holdings of key management personnel and Directors

	Balance at the start of the year	Other changes during the year (1)	Balance at the end of the year
Directors and key management personnel of Jatenergy Limited ordinary shares	**No**	**No**	**No**
2017			
Xipeng Li	13,411,222	-	13,411,222
Anthony Crimmins	28,958,849	9,408,719	38,367,568
Wilton Yao	3,500,000	14,200,000	17,700,000
2016			
Xipeng Li	13,411,222	-	13,411,222
Anthony Crimmins	11,194,145	18,764,704	28,958,849
Wilton Yao	-	3,500,000	3,500,000

(1) - Other changes represent issues of shares in the rights issue of December 2016 and shares issued to the Executive Directors at the General Meeting held on 27 June 2017.

Director and executive options

No options were granted as remuneration in the financial year ended 30 June 2017, or the year ended 30 June 2016.

Total share based expenses as approved at the General Meeting of shareholders in 27 June 2017 :-

- Tony Crimmins - $20,700 through the issue of 1,800,000 ordinary fully paid shares (2016: $132,000 through the issue of 6,000,000 ordinary fully paid shares.)

Directors' Report

- Wilton Yao - $63,800 through the issue of 5,547,826 ordinary fully shares for services provided by Jatenergy Limited and $88,000 through the issue of 7,652,174 ordinary fully paid shares to settle outstanding payables for services provided to Jatenergy Developments Pty Limited (2016 :- $77,000 through the issue of 3,500,000 ordinary fully paid shares)
- Graeme Hogan - $25,000 through the issue of ordinary fully paid shares (2016 :- $17,000 through the issue of 1 million ordinary fully paid shares)

There were no Options held by key management personnel in 2017 (2016 :- nil)

Options on issue

At the date of this report, there were no options on issue.

There have been no unissued shares or interests under option of any controlled entity within the Group during or since reporting date.

During the year ended 30 June 2017, no ordinary shares of Jatenergy Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted. No further shares have been issued since year end. No amounts are unpaid on any of the shares.

E. Other Information

There were no loans to Directors or executives during or since the end of the year. There were no loans to Directors or executives during the prior year.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the Group paid premiums to insure the Directors and officers of the Group.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity of officers of the Group and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for them or someone else or to cause detriment to the Company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities. No insurance or indemnification has been given to the auditors.

The Group has entered into Deeds of Indemnity, Insurance and Access with each of the Directors and the Company Secretary. Each deed provides officers with the following:

- a right to access certain Board papers of the Group during the period of their tenure and for a period of seven years after that tenure ends;
- subject to the Corporations Act an indemnity in respect of liability to persons other than the Group and its related bodies corporate that they may incur while acting in their capacity as an officer of the Group or a related body corporate, except where that liability involves a lack of good faith and for defending certain legal proceedings; and

Directors' Report

- the requirement that the Group maintain appropriate Directors and officers insurance for the officer.

No liability has arisen under these indemnities as at the date of this report.

The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer of the Group against a liability incurred as such by an officer.

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 Group, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or part of those proceedings.

There are no other proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Group with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Environmental Issues

The Group is not subject to any environmental laws in the Commonwealth or States or Territories of Australia. The Group complies with the licence conditions for its coal licences in Indonesia.

Non-audit services

The Group may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group and/or the Company are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Hall Chadwick) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board has considered the position and in accordance with the advice received from the audit committee is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit service is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor.
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of ethics for Professional Accountants.

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the group, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

Directors' Report

	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016
	$	$
(a) Assurance services		
Audit services – Hall Chadwick		
Audit or review of financial reports	26,000	33,500
Other Services	-	-
Total remuneration for audit services	26,000	33,500

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 18.

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

Anthony Crimmins

Executive Chairman

Dated this 29th day of September 2017

Auditor's independence declaration

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers

SYDNEY
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx : (612) 9263 2800

JAT ENERGY LIMITED
ABN 31 122 826 242
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF JAT ENERGY LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hall Chadwick

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

GRAHAM WEBB
Partner
Date: 29 September 2017

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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017

		Consolidated Entity	
		2017	2016
	Note		$
Revenue	5	**9,779,004**	936,815
Cost of goods Sold		**(9,570,847)**	(905,577)
Gross Profit		**208,157**	31,238
Other Revenue	5	**47,734**	30,237
Consultancy & professional fees		**(209,162)**	(287,109)
Insurance expense		**(31,241)**	(30,279)
Share based payments		**(109,500)**	(226,000)
Depreciation expense		**(13,718)**	(2,633)
Directors' fees		**(119,500)**	(82,150)
Employee benefits expense		**272**	(3,903)
Travel expenses		**(11,549)**	(15,320)
Occupancy expenses		**(60,577)**	(48,573)
Finance costs		**(3,659)**	(2,263)
Other expenses		**(103,237)**	(74,110)
Coal production costs		-	(16,498)
Loss on derecognition of controlled entities		-	(25,654)
Impairment of assets		-	(1,225,800)
Loss before income tax	6	**(406,025)**	(1,978,817)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss for the year		**(406,025)**	(1,978,817)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(406,025)**	**(1,978,817)**
Loss attributable to:			
- Members of parent entity		**(406,004)**	**(1,975,417)**
- Non-controlling interest		**(21)**	**(3,400)**
		(406,025)	**(1,978,817)**
Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:		**Cents**	**Cents**
Basic loss per share	21	**(0.2)**	(1.3)
Diluted loss per share	21	**(0.2)**	(1.3)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at30 June 2017

Consolidated Entity			
		2017	2016
	Note	$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**98,968**	**235,040**
Trade and other receivables	9	**82,796**	**357,000**
Total current assets		**181,764**	**592,040**
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	10	**-**	**5,464**
Total non-current assets		**-**	**5,464**
Total assets		**181,764**	**597,504**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	**53,113**	**578,679**
Total current liabilities		**53,113**	**578,679**
Total liabilities		**53,113**	**578,679**
Net assets		**128,651**	**18,825**
Equity			
Contributed equity	12	**28,497,444**	**27,981,593**
Accumulated losses		**(29,249,513)**	**(28,843,509)**
Total Parent Entity		**(752,069)**	**(861,916)**
Non-controlling interest		**880,720**	**880,741**
Total equity		**128,651**	**18,825**

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Contributed Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2015	**27,420,664**	**884,141**	**(124,684)**	**(26,743,408)**	**1,436,713**
Loss for the year	-	(3,400)	-	(1,975,817)	(1,975,817)
Reserves transferred to retained earnings	-	-	124,684	(124,684)	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(3,400)**	**124,684**	**(2,100,101)**	**(1,978,817)**
Issue of Capital	571,188	-	-	-	571,188
Transaction Costs	(10,259)	-	-	-	(10,259)
Transaction with owners	**560,929**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**560,929**
Balance at 30 June 2016	**27,981,593**	**880,741**	**-**	**(28,843,509)**	**18,825**
Balance at 1 July 2016	**27,981,593**	**880,741**	**-**	**(28,843,509)**	**18,825**
Loss for the year	-	(21)	-	(406,004)	(406,025)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**(21)**	**-**	**(406,004)**	**(406,025)**
Issue of Capital	515,851	-	-	-	515,851
Transaction Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with owners	**515,851**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**515,851**
Balance at 30 June 2017	**28,497,444**	**880,720**	**-**	**(29,249,513)**	**(128,651)**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cashflows

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Consolidated Entity

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**10,139,970**	616,299
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(10,587,312)**	(1,143,136)
Interest received		**1,218**	4,192
Interest paid		**-**	(2,263)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	20	**(446,124)**	**(524,908)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant & equipment		**(8,255)**	(2,072)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		**(8,255)**	(2,072)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		**318,352**	342,593
Transactions costs		**-**	(10,259)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**318,352**	332,333
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(136,027)**	(194,647)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**235,040**	429,687
Effect of exchange on cash holdings in foreign currencies		**(45)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	**98,968**	235,040

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

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

This financial report covers the consolidated entity consisting of Jatenergy Limited and its controlled entities.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompany a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

The financial report is presented in Australian currency.

The principal activities of Jatenergy Limited remain unchanged from the previous financial year.

- Focus continues to be on developing cashflows through exports to China of fast moving consumer goods. This includes the development of a JAT product range designed for Chinese consumers, initially in the milk products market segment.
- We continue to seek renewable, biofuel or coal regenerative technology projects in Australia that offer sound economic prospects.

Jatenergy Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Suite 4.06
55 Miller Street
Pyrmont NSW 2009

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 29 September 2017. The Company has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our corporate reporting is timely and complete. All press releases, financial reports and other information are available on our website: www.jatenergy.com.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

Jatenergy Ltd is the Group's ultimate parent company. Jatenergy Ltd is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is Suite 4.06, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont, New South Wales 2009, Australia. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2017.

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent, JAT Energy Limited and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 18.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

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

(b) Going concern basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has incurred an operating loss for the year of $406,025 (2016: $1,978,817) and has negative cash flows from operating activities of $446,124 (2016: $524,908). The Company raised $156,602 in equity through an entitlement offer in December 2016, $101,750 through a placement in May 2017, $60,000 through a placement in June 2017 and $197,500 to settle fees through the issue of 17,173,913 shares in June 2017. The Directors are managing the Company's cash flows carefully to meet its operational commitments. The Directors intend to fund the Company activities from future sales of its trading business and further capital raisings as and when required in addition to the $120,000 raised through the issue of 10 million shares on 19 September 2017. Therefore, the Directors consider that the going concern basis is appropriate. Should the Group be unable to raise further funds or continue its trading activities profitably then there will be a material uncertainty over the ongoing viability of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(c) Revenue and other income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Revenue from the sale of fast moving consumer goods ("trading income") is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed from the buyer to the seller.

(d) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(e) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(f) Segment reporting

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

(g) Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of (a) fair value of consideration transferred, (b) the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquire, and (c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition-date fair values of identifiable net assets. If the fair values of identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount (i.e. gain on a bargain. purchase) is recognised in profit or loss immediately

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group 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 including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. 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 to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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, and bank overdrafts.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(j) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

(i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
(ii) less principal repayments;
(iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
(iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, as they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

De-recognition

Financial assets are de-recognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

- Furniture, fittings and office equipment 20-33%

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(h)).

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(l) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Jatenergy Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except when they are attributable to part of the next investment in foreign operation.

Translation differences on financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entities and translated at the closing rate.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

(m) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(n) New accounting standards and Australian accounting interpretations

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

(i) AASB 9*: Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial instruments.

(ii) AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-8: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15*).

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 will not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

(iii) AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: *Leases* and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

- recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date; and
- by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(iv) *AASB 2014-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128).*

This Standard amends AASB 10: *Consolidated Financial Statements* with regards to a parent losing control over a subsidiary that is not a "business" as defined in AASB 3 to an associate or joint venture, and requires that:

- a gain or loss (including any amounts in other comprehensive income (OCI)) be recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture;
- the remaining gain or loss be eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in that associate or joint venture; and
- any gain or loss from remeasuring the remaining investment in the former subsidiary at fair value also be recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in the associate or joint venture. The remaining gain or loss should be eliminated against the carrying amount of the remaining investment.

The application of AASB 2014-10 will result in a change in accounting policies for transactions of loss of control over subsidiaries (involving an associate or joint venture) that are businesses per AASB 3 for which gains or losses were previously recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont)

The transitional provisions require that the Standard should be applied prospectively to sales or contributions of subsidiaries to associates or joint ventures occurring on or after 1 January 2018. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 2014-10 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, at this stage any impact is not expected to be significant.

2 Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limited and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's activities expose it to a limited number of financial risks as described below. The Group's overall risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. To date, the Group has not had the need to utilise derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts or interest rate swaps to manage any risk exposure identified. The Group holds the following financial instruments.

		Consolidated Entity	
		2017	**2016**
	Note	**$**	**$**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**98,968**	235,040
Trade and other receivables	9	**82,796**	357,000
Total		**181,764**	592,040
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	**53,113**	578,679
Total		**53,113**	578,679

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2 Financial risk management (cont.)

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group's main interest exposure arises from cash at bank and bank term deposits as at the reporting date, the Group had the following cash profile.

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank and in hand	98,968	135,007
Term deposit	-	100,033
Total	98,968	235,040

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents. The bank term deposit has an interest rate which is fixed for the term of the investment and the bank accounts have a floating interest rate.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using cash flow forecasting. The Groups exposure to foreign currency risk relates to investments in overseas entities which are denominated in foreign currency with future investments dependent on achievement of milestones agreed.

The Group maintains two foreign currency (United States dollars) bank accounts in Australia to control currency risk. The balances of these accounts at 30 June 2017 totalled USD$1,248 (2016: USD$1,698). The Group no longer operates internationally and is no longer exposed to exchange risk arising from various currency exposure as all trading activities are conducted in Australian dollars.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2 Financial risk management (cont.)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits and banks as well credit exposure including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. In respect of the group, credit risk relates to loans with subsidiary and associated companies. In order to achieve stated corporate objectives, the parent entity provides financial support to subsidiary and associated companies, but only to the level which the

Board considers necessary to achieve these objectives and meets agreed conditions. Any loans to subsidiary and associated companies considered to be unrecoverable have been provided for.

(d) Liquidity risk

The Group maintains sufficient liquidity by holding cash in readily accessible accounts. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Group has no access to borrowing facilities at the reporting date. The Group's financial assets $181,764 and financial liabilities $53,113 have a maturity within 12 months of 30 June 2017.

(e) Fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values unless otherwise noted, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

(f) Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates a sensitivity to the Group's exposure to changes in interest rates for 2017 and interest rates and exchange rates for 2016, when the Group included international operations. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at reporting date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. This sensitivity assumes that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2 Financial risk management (cont.)

	Consolidated Entity	
	Profit	**Equity**
	$	**$**
Year ended 30 June 2017		
+/-1% in interest rates	+/990	+/-990
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/-1% in interest rates	+/-2,350	+/-2,350

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(g) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Impairment of receivables/deposits

Impairment of receivables occurs when the Group believes it is unlikely that they will recover funds classified as receivables/deposits.

4 Segment information

The Company in the past year has changed with its exit from coal in Indonesia. All reports to the Board are on a consolidated basis for the Group being recognised as one segment.

The Company is now managed primarily on the basis as one entity and therefore Company's operating segment is determined on the same basis.

For reporting purposes, the entity now only operates in one geographical area, being Australia.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

5 Revenue

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	$
Revenue		
Trading Income	9,779,004	936,815
Total Revenue	**9,779,004**	**936,815**
Other Income		
Interest	1,218	4,192
Rental income	41,577	24,503
Miscellaneous Income	4,939	1,542
Total Other Income	**47,734**	**30,237**

6 Expenses

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	2016
	$	$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	13,718	2,633
Finance costs	3,659	2,263
Loss on derecognition of controlled entities	-	25,654
Impairment of asset held for sale	-	1,225,800
Consultancy & Professional Fees	209,162	287,109
Share based payment expense	109,500	226,000
Rental expense relating to operating lease	60,577	48,573

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

7 Income tax expense

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	2016
	$	$
(a) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Loss before income tax expense	(406,025)	(1,978,817)
Tax (benefits) at the Australian tax rate of 27.5% (2016 - 28.5%)	(111,657)	(563,963)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:	12,203	-
Tax effect of permanent difference	(4,230)	-
Loss on derecognition of subsidiaries not deductible	-	7,311
Impairment	-	349,353
Adjusted income tax	(103,684)	(207,299)
Tax losses and timing differences not brought to account	103,684	207,299
Income tax expense	-	-
Tax losses		
Unused tax losses for the current year for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	377,033	727,363
Unused tax losses carried forward from prior years for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	10,018,101	9,290,738
Potential tax benefit at 27.5% (2016 – 28.5%)	2,858,662	2,855,159

Utilisation of prior year tax losses are reliant on the Company meeting the prescribed tests under Division 105A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Tax consolidation legislation

Jatenergy Limited has not formed a tax consolidated group.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank and in hand	98,968	135,007
Term deposit	-	100,033
Total	**98,968**	**235,040**

(a) Cash

The cash in the term deposit accounts earns floating interest rates of between 1.65% and 1.90% (2016: 1.5% to 2.0%).

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the cash balances in the investment account detailed above. The Group's and the parent entity's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 2.

9 Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Trade receivables	5,267	303,472
Prepayments	60,000	-
Other receivables	17,529	53,528
Total	**82,796**	**357,000**

	Gross Amount $000	**Past Due and Impaired $000**	**Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue) < 30 $000**	**31–60 $000**	**61–90 $000**	**> 90 $000**	**Within Trade $000**	**Initial Terms**
2017								
Trade and term receivables	5,267							5,267
Other receivables	17,529							17,529
Total	**22,796**							**22,796**
2016								
Trade and term receivables	303,472	-	-	500	-	-		302,972
Other receivables	53,528	-	-	-	-	-		53,528
Total	**357,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**303,472**

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

9 Trade and other receivables (cont)

(a) Effective interest rates and credit risk

There is no interest rate risk for the balance of trade and other receivables.

10 Plant and equipment

	2017	2016
	$	$
Furniture & fixtures		
Cost	8,254	40,057
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,254)	(34,593)
	-	**5,464**

Movements in Carrying Amounts	**Furniture and Fittings**	**Total**
Balance at 1 July 2016	5,464	5,464
Additions	8,254	8,254
Write-off assets	(13,530)	(13,530)
Depreciation	(187)	(187)
Balance at 30 June 2017	-	-

11 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Trade payables	53,113	578,679
Total	**53,113**	**578,679**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing. Their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

12 Contributed equity

		Consolidated Entity	
		2017	**2016**
	Notes	**$**	**$**
Share capital			
Ordinary Shares			
219,161,351 (2016: 172,262,035) Fully paid shares	(a)	28,497,444	27,981,592
Total Share Capital		**28,497,444**	**27,981,592**

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

12 Contributed equity (cont)

(a) Movements in ordinary share capital

	2017	2016	2017	2015
	$	$	Number	Number
At the beginning of the reporting period	27,981,592	27,420,664	172,262,035	141,456,840
Share issues during the year:				
7 November 2015(Placement)		2,594		152,686
10 December 2015(Entitlement issue)		342,593		20,152,509
27 April 2016(Share based payment)		209,000		9,500,000
17 May 2016(Share cancellation)		(83,891)		(4,934,793)
20 May 2016(Placement)		83,891		4,934,793
27 June 2016(Share based payment)		17,000		1,000,000
30 December 2016 (Entitlement issue)	156,602		15,660,185	
15 May 2017 (Placement)	101,750		8,847,826	
28 June 2017 (Share based payment)	197,500		17,173,913	
28 June 2017 (Placement)	60,000		5,217,392	
Transaction costs		(10,259)	-	-
Closing balance	**28,497,444**	**27,981,592**	**219,161,351**	**172,262,035**

(b) Ordinary shares

The Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held and do not have a par value.

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

(c) Options

There are no director or executive options, on issue during or outstanding at year end.

(d) Capital risk management

The Group's and parent entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

13 Key management personnel disclosures

(a) Directors and key management personnel

The following persons were Directors of Jatenergy Limited during the financial year.

Chairman - executive
Anthony Crimmins (appointed 22 May 2012)

Executive director
Wilton Yao, Executive Director from 1 July 2015 responsible for trading activities

Non-executive directors
Xipeng Li, Non-Executive Director (appointed 15 April 2011)

Wilton Yao, Alternate Non-Executive Director for Mr Xipeng Li (appointed 15 April 2011) and Non-executive director appointed 26 November 2013 until 30 June 2015

(b) Other transactions with key management personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 or 30 June 2016 otherwise than noted in the remuneration report.

	2017	2016
	$	$
Short term employee benefits	204,000	291,150
Total	**204,000**	**291,150**

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the executive Chair, executive director and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to each KMP.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

14 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and a non-related audit firm.

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Assurance services		
Audit services		
Hall Chadwick		
Audit or review of financial reports	26,000	33,500
Total remuneration for audit services	**26,000**	**33,500**
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration for assurance services	**26,000**	**33,500**

Hall Chadwick were appointed as the Group's auditors at the Annual General Meeting on 28 November 2014.

15 Contingencies

(a) Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2017.

16 Commitments

(a) Operating lease commitments - group as lessee

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to operating leases contracted for the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	78,185	17,432
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
	78,185	17,432

The lease is a rental lease over the Sydney premises of Jatenergy Limited.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

17 Related party transactions

(a) Parent entity

Jatenergy Limited is the ultimate parent entity within the Group.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in the subsidiary are set out in note 19.

(c) Key management personnel

The following amounts were paid/payable to related parties for the year ended 30 June 2017 or the year ended 30 June 2016.

	2017	2016
	$	$
Directors & consulting fees (inc GST) paid/payable to Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of Tony Crimmins	60,500	158,400
Directors & consulting fees (inc GST) paid/payable to J&Y Group Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of Wilton Yao	145,200	162,250

(d) Amounts receivable or payable to related parties

The following amounts were payable to related parties for the year ended 30 June 2017 or the year ended 30 June 2016.

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	2016
	$	$
Fees invoiced to Jatenergy Limited paid/payable to a company controlled by Tony Crimmins at year end	-	29,400
Fees invoiced to Jatenergy Limited payable to a company controlled by Wilton Yao, a director at year end	2,200	28,050
Fees invoiced to Jatenergy Developments Pty Limited payable to a company controlled by Wilton Yao, a director at year end	-	82,500

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

(e) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Ecomag Limited, a company in which Tony Crimmins is a director, paid rent to Jatenergy during the period	16,334	4,125
Top Cat consulting Services Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Tony Crimmins, a director, received payment for expenses incurred during the period	1,676	2,380
Abundant Produce Limited a company of which Tony Crimmins is a director, paid rent to Jatenergy during the period	1,065	-
Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd, a company of which Tony Crimmins is a director, paid rent to Jatenergy Limited during the period	35,356	10,184
Abundant Natural Health Pty Ltd, a company of which Tony Crimmins is a director paid rent to Jatenergy Limited during the period	1,065	-
Jatenergy Limited paid Abundant Natural Health Pty Ltd, a company of which Tony Crimmins is a director, $66,000 (inc GST) as a prepayment for an order of Tomato Infusion face cream.	66,000	-
J&Y Group Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Wilton Yao, a director, received payment for expenses incurred during the period	6,831	7,999
J&Y Group Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Wilton Yao, a director, received payment for administration and accounting services provided during the period	11,753	-
TAT Commercial Property Pty Ltd, a company of which Tony Crimmins is a director was paid rent (inc GST) by Jatenergy Limited for the period June 2017	7,167	-

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

18 Controlled Entities

(a) Controlled Entities Consolidated

Subsidiaries of Jatenergy Limited	Country of incorporation / Place of Business	Percentage Owned (%)*		Percentage Owned by Non-Controlling Interest (%)*	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		%	%	%	%
Jatenergy Developments Pty Limited	Australia	75	75	25	25
Aus Jat Pty Ltd (1)	Australia	100	100	-	-
Blackrock Resources Pty Ltd(2)	Australia	100	100	-	-

* Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership

(1) Aus Jat Pty Ltd was incorporated in December 2015. The directors have resolved to deregister this company.

(2) Blackrock Resources Pty Ltd is in the process of being deregistered as it no longer has a purpose.

(b) **Non -controlling interests**

Material Non-Controlling Interests are in relation to Jatenergy Developments Pty Limited

Significant balances of Jatenergy Developments Pty Limited (entity with a material 25% non-controlling interest) are as follows:

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Revenue	-	287,974
Loss for the year	(86)	(13,599)
Current Assets	14,747	56,202
Non-current Assets	508,132	555,361
Total Assets	522,879	611,563
Current Liabilities	-	88,598
Total Liabilities	-	88,598
Net Assets	522,879	522,965

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

19 Events occurring after the reporting date

On 19 September 2017, the Company raised $120,000 through the issue of 10 million shares at an issue price of 1.2 cents.

Apart from the above there have been no matters have arisen since 30 June 2017 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(i) the Company's operations in future financial years; or
(ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
(iii) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

20 Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Loss for the year	(406,025)	(1,978,817)
Depreciation	7,844	2,633
Loss on disposal of assets	5,874	-
Bad Debt expense	-	500
Share based payment expense	109,500	226,000
Loss on derecognition of subsidiaries	-	25,654
Impairment of assets	-	1,225,800
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	274,204	(320,516)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(437,521)	293,838
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(446,124)**	**(524,908)**

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

21 Loss per share

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	cents	**cents**
(a) Basic and diluted loss per share		
Basic loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(0.2)	(1.3)
Diluted loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(0.2)	(1.3)
(b) Loss used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	(406,025)	(1,978,817)
(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share.	181,308,436	154,397,083
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share.	181,308,436	154,397,083

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

22 JAT Energy Limited - Parent Company Information

	Consolidated Entity	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Parent Entity		
Assets		
Current assets	167,017	535,838
Non-current assets	-	5,464
Total assets	**167,017**	**541,302**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	561,245	1,045,442
Total liabilities	**561,245**	**1,045,442**
Equity		
Issued capital	28,497,444	27,981,592
Retained earnings	(28,891,672)	(28,485,733)
Total equity	**(394,228)**	**(504,141)**
Reserves	**-**	**-**
Total reserves	**-**	**-**
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	405,939	8,813,941
Other comprehensive income	-	
Total comprehensive income	**405,939**	**8,813,941**
Guarantees in relation to the debts of subsidiaries		
Guarantee provided under the deed of cross guarantee	Nil	Nil
Contingent liabilities		
Non-cancellable operating lease - premises	-	-
Contractual commitments		
Contractual capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.	Nil	Nil

Directors Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Jatenergy Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 17 to 49, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and
    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;
2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
3. the directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Director ……………………………

Anthony Crimmins

Executive Chairman

Dated this 29th day of September 2017

Independent Audit Report

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers

JATENERGY LIMITED
ABN 31 122 826 242
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JATENERGY LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

SYDNEY
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx : (612) 9263 2800

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Jatenergy Limited and Controlled Entities, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

(a) the accompanying financial report of the Jatenergy Limited and controlled entities is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001

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

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibility section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1(b) in the financial report, which indicates that the group incurred a net loss of $406,025 and had negative cash flows from operating activities of $446,124 during the year ended 30 June 2017. As stated in Note 1(b), these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1(b), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers

JATENERGY LIMITED
ABN 31 122 826 242
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JATENERGY LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the year ended 30 June 2017. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter

Recognition of Revenue

Refer to Accounting Policy Note 1(c) and Note 5 to the financial statements.

During the year, the consolidated entity earned significant revenue from sales of fast moving consumer goods to China. We focused on this area as a key audit matter due to the significance of the revenue balance to the financial report.	Our procedures included amongst others the following: • We verified a sample of sale transactions to supporting orders and invoices. • We conducted cut off procedures to ensure revenue was brought to account in the correct accounting period.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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 Australia Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Audit Report page 3

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers

JATENERGY LIMITED
ABN 31 122 826 242
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JATENERGY LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Auditor's Responsibility 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 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. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the 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, amongst 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.

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers

JATENERGY LIMITED
ABN 31 122 826 242
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JATENERGY LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 9 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Jatenergy Limited and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2017 complies with s300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Hall Chadwick

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

GRAHAM WEBB
Partner
Date: 29 September 2017

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's compliance and departures from the Recommendations as at the date of this announcement are set out below:

Principles and Recommendations	**Comply (Yes/No)**	**Explanation**
Principle 1: - Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
Recommendation 1.1 A listed entity should have disclosed a charter which sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board, the chair and management; and includes a description of those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management	Yes	The Company has adopted a Board Charter. The Board Charter is available on request from the Company. The Company is currently upgrading its website and the Charter will be available on the website when it has been completed.
Recommendation 1.2 A listed entity should: (a) Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a director; and (b) Provide security holders with all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director	Yes	(a) The Company has guidelines for the appointment and selection of the Board. (b) All material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director will be provided to security holders in a Notice of Meeting pursuant to which the resolution to elect or re-elect a director will be voted on.
Recommendation 1.3 A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment	Yes	Each director and senior executive is a party to a written agreement with the Company setting the terms of their appointment.
Recommendation 1.4 The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	Yes	The Board Charter provides that the Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board through the chair.
Recommendation 1.5 A listed entity should: (a) Have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board: (b) To set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity; and (c) To assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them;	Yes	The Company has adopted a Diversity Policy. The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Company to set and achieve measurable objective that encompass gender equality.

Corporate Governance Statement

(a) Disclose that policy or a summary of it; and (b) Disclose as at the end of each reporting period: (c) The measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them; and (d) Either: (e) The respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (f) The entity's "Gender Equality Indictors", as defined in the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012.		The Diversity Policy provides for the monitoring and evaluation of the scope and currency of the Diversity Policy. The Company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting o measurable objectives. The Diversity Policy is available from the Company and will be available on the company's website when the website upgrade is completed. The Company currently has 3 male directors and has no senior executives employed. The Company will endeavour to recruit a suitably female director or senior executive if and when a vacancy or appointment becomes available.
Recommendation 1.6 A listed entity should: (a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and (b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.	No	(a) The Company does not have a Nomination Committee. The functions of the Nomination Committee are performed by the whole Board. At this stage of the Company's development, it is not considered appropriate for a Nomination Committee to be created. (b) The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Board and individual directors. A review is currently being undertaken.

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Recommendation 1.7 A listed entity should: (a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and (b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process	Yes	The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of senior executives. The Board is to arrange a performance evaluation of the senior executives. There are currently no senior employees and management functions are performed by consultants.
Principle 2: Structure the board to add value		
Recommendation 2.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) Have a nomination committee which: (b) Has at least 3 members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (c) Is chaired by an independent director, (d) And disclose (e) The charter of the committee; (f) The members of the committee; and (g) As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (h) If it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the entity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the company's operations, the Company's Nomination Committee is undertaken by the full Board. Pursuant to the Board Charter, the full Board carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Nomination Committee. The Board's nomination responsibilities are set out in the Board Charter. The Board will devote time each year to discuss Board succession issues. All members of the Board are involved in the Company's nomination process, to the maximum extent permitted under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules. The Board's skill matrix is available upon request from the Company's registered office.
Recommendation 2.2 A listed entity should have and disclose a board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership	Yes	The Board Charter contains the current Board skill matrix is available upon request from the Company's registered office.

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Recommendation 2.3 A listed entity should disclose: (a) The names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors: (b) If a director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition), but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) The length of service of each director	No	As at the date of this statement, the Board comprises 3 directors of which none are considered independent. The length of service of each Director is provided in the 2017 Annual Report.
Recommendation 2.4 A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors	No	The Board will consider the number of independent directors when considering appointing additional or replacement directors.
Recommendation 2.5 The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	No	Mr Crimmins is the Chairman and CEO and is not considered independent.
Recommendation 2.6 A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and providing appropriate professional development opportunities for continuing directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as a director effectively.	Yes	The Company has in place an induction program for new directors.

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Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly		
Recommendation 3.1 A listed entity should: (a) Have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) Disclose that code or a summary of it.	Yes	The Board has a Code of Conduct for directors and senior executives. The Code of Conduct has been extended to cover other employees and consultants/contractors. The Code is available upon request from the Company's registered office and will be available on the Company's website when it has been upgraded.
Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting		
Recommendation 4.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) Have an audit committee which: (b) Has at least 3 members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors: and (c) Is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, (d) And disclose: (e) The charter of the committee; (f) The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (g) In relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (h) If does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its financial reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the company's operations, the Company's Audit Committee is undertaken by the full Board. The functions of the Audit Committee, currently performed by the Board are included in an Audit Committee Charter which is available upon request from the Company's registered office and will be available from the company's website when its upgrade is completed.

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Recommendation 4.2 The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive form the CEO and the CFO a declaration that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.	Yes	The CEO and CFO have provided declarations that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group.
Recommendation 4.3 A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	Yes	The auditor is invited to the Company's AGM to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure		
Recommendation 5.1 A listed entity should: (a) Have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it.	Yes	The Company has a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules. The Continuous Disclosure Policy is available upon request from the Company's registered office and from the Company's website when its website has been upgraded.
Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders		
Recommendation 6.1 A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	No	The Company is currently upgrading its website and will include its governance information on the website when completed.
Recommendation 6.2 A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Policy which aims to promote and facilitate two-way communication with investors.

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Recommendation 6.3 A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate an encourage participation at meetings of security holders	Yes	The Shareholder Communication Policy contains relevant policies and processes and is available upon request from its registered office and will be available from the company's website when its upgrade is completed.
Recommendation 6.4 A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communication from and send communications to, the entity and its security register electronically.	Yes	This facility is available to all security holders.
Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk		
Recommendation 7.1 The Board of a listed entity should: (a) Have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (b) Has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (c) Is chaired by an independent director, (d) And disclose: (e) The charter of the committee; (f) The members of the committee; and (g) At the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (h) If it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above disclose that fact and the process it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations, the Company's Risk functions are undertaken by the full Board.

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Recommendation 7.2 The board or a committee should: (a) Review the entity's risk management framework with management at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound, to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the entity faces and to ensure that they remain within the risk appetite set by the board; and (b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	Yes	The Board reviews on an annual basis the effectiveness of the company's management of its material risk. The current review will be completed before 31 December 2017.
Recommendation 7.3 A listed entity should disclose: (a) If it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) If it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.	No	Given the size of the Company the Board does not consider it necessary to have an internal audit function. This function is undertaken by the Board in its role as the Audit Committee.
Recommendation 7.4 A listed entity should disclose whether, and if so how, it has regard to economic, environmental and social responsibility risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	Yes	If the Company has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risk, it will disclose any such exposure and how it manages or intends to manage those risks, in future Corporate Governance Statements. To date the Company has no material exposures to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks.

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Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
Recommendation 8.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) Have a remuneration committee which: (b) Has at least 3 members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (c) Is chaired by an independent director, (d) And disclose: (e) The charter of the committee; (f) The members of the committee; and (g) As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (h) If it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations, the Company's Remuneration Committee functions are undertaken by the full Board.
Recommendation 8.2 A listed entity should separately disclose its policies regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives and ensure that the different roles and responsibilities of non-executive directors compared to executive directors and other senior executives are reflected in the level and composition of their remuneration.	Yes	The Company's policies and practices have been disclosed in the June 2017 Annual Report.

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Recommendation 8.3 A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) Have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it	Yes	The Company has a Share Trading policy which includes a policy of prohibiting participants of an equity-based remuneration scheme from entering into transactions (whether through use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme. A copy of the company's Share Trading policy is available upon request from the Company's registered office and will be available from the Company's website when its upgrade has been completed.

Shareholder Information

Additional Information required by the ASX Limited listing rule and not disclosed elsewhere in this report are set out below.

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 27 September 2017.

(a) Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of a number of ordinary fully paid shareholders by size of holding:

			Holders	Units	Percentage
1	-	1,000	35	13,324	0.01%
1,001	-	5,000	227	687,228	0.30%
5,001	-	10,000	101	764,555	0.33%
10,001	-	100,000	277	9,797,526	4.28%
100,001	-	And over	153	217,898,718	95.09%
Total on Register			**793**	**229,161,351**	**100.00%**

Total Number of holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares: 558

(h) Substantial holders

The substantial shareholders of the Company are as follows:

Holder Name	**Ordinary Shares**	**Percentage**
CRIMMINS ANTHONY STEPHEN <CRIMMINS A/C>	38,367,568	16.74%
HAJEK ADAM LESLIE + L G	37,866,081	16.52%
FENG ZHOU XUAN	21,111,111	9.21%
WILTON YAO	17,700,000	7.72%
SHENG RUN HLDGS GRP AUST	13,411,222	5.85%

Shareholder Information

(i) Voting rights

The voting rights attaching to each class of equity securities are set out below:

(i) Ordinary Shares

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

(j) Equity security holdings

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders.

The names of the 20 largest quoted equity security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

		Spread & Top 20 Listings	
	Holder Name	**Current Units**	**Status % of Issued**
1	CRIMMINS ANTHONY STEPHEN <CRIMMINS A/C>	38,367,568	16.74%
2	HAJEK ADAM LESLIE + L G	23,797,234	10.38%
3	FENG ZHOU XUAN	21,111,111	9.21%
4	JIN & YAO INV PL <J&Y FAMILY A/C>	13,200,000	5.76%
5	SHENG RUN HLDGS GRP AUST <L&S FAM A/C>	9,125,000	3.98%
6	HAJEK SUPER PL	7,800,000	3.40%
7	AR1 CAPITAL PL	7,083,333	3.09%
8	AUSTRATRONICS PTY LTD	6,821,453	2.98%
9	BOND STREET CUSTS LTD	5,175,462	2.26%
10	J & Y GROUP PTY LTD	4,500,000	1.96%
11	SHENG RUN HLDGS GRP AUST	4,286,222	1.87%
12	WISEVEST PL	4,166,667	1.82%
13	BOND STREET CUSTS LTD	4,050,000	1.77%
14	LOZADA LOUIS	3,513,514	1.53%
15	TAWMII MGNT SVCS PL	3,465,879	1.51%
16	EGAN MICHAEL JAMES	2,686,922	1.17%
17	M TURNER PL	2,500,000	1.09%
18	JEFFREE KURT M & S L	2,418,666	1.06%
19	DOWN THE LINE CONS PL	2,083,333	0.91%
20	RUN IT PL	1,936,775	0.85%
	Total Top 20 Shareholders	**168,089,139**	**73,34%**