(ARBN 612600423)

(Incorporated in British Virgin Íslands)

#### INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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# JUHE CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES (ARBN 612600423) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO \$1 MARCH 2017

The Directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the interim consolidated financial statements of Juhe Capital Holdings Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities (collectively, the "Group") for the financial period ended 31 March 2017 and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017.

#### Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this interim report are:

#### Name

#### Particulars

MA Halyong

Independent Director, Chairman

HU Llyong (Leon) CHENG Tianxl Executive Director

#### Review of operations

The principal activity of the Company is an investment holding company. The principal activity of its controlled entities (the "Group") is to invest in shares of private and listed companies and channel marketing of third-party financial products.

The Company and its controlled entitles for the six months ended 31 March 2017 produced a consolidated net profit after tax was A\$1,959,886 which is from one of its controlled entity, Juhe Financial Outsourcing Services Co., Ltd.

On behalf of the Directors

MA Halvong

Independent, Non-executive Chairman

**HU Llyong** 

Executive director

Dated: 26 June 2017

# JUHE CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES (ARBN 612600423) STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

In the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows, together with notes thereon, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 March 2017 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the six month period ended on that date and as at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Directors

MA Haiyong

Independent, Non executive Chairman

HU Liyong

Executive director

Dated: 26 June 2017

## REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS' OF JUHE CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

#### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Juhe Capital Holdings Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group") as at 31 March 2017, and the related statements of consolidated comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the six months period then ended, and selected explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this consolidated interim financial information in accordance with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

#### Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

#### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial information does not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2017, and of the Group's financial performance for the six months then ended and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

J. K. TAN & CO

Chartered Accountants Malaysia, 26 June 2017

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#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	31.03.2017 A\$
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets Plant and equipment	4	143,996
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5	59,525,663
Goodwill		136,426,878
		196,096,537
Current Assets		
Other receivables	6	46,461,410
Cash and bank balance		823,663
		47,285,073
Total Assets		243,381,610
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and Reserves		
Share capital	7	240,094,000
Translation reserves		(6,201,979)
Retained earnings		2,272,587
		236,164,608
Current Liabilities		
Provision for taxation		663,972
Non-Current Liabilities		
Other payables	8	6,553,030
Total Liabilities		7,217,002
Total Equity and Liabilities		243,381,610

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Period from 01.10.2016 to 31.03.2017 A\$
Revenue		4,333,779
Cost of sales		(1,182,591)
Gross profit		3,151,188
Other operating income		186,068
Marketing expenses Administrative expenses Other operating expenses		(2,091) (394,777) (339,750) (736,618)
Profit before taxation		2,600,638
Taxation		(641,252)
Profit after taxation		1,959,386
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,959,386

The accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## JUHE CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES (ARBN 612600423) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ENQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Translation reserve	Total equity
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
As at 01.10.2016 Issue of shares Translation reserve Comprehensive	240,000,000 94,000 -	313,201 - -	(2,980,608) - (3,221,371)	237,332,593 94,000 (3,221,371)
Income for the period		1,959,386	-	1,959,386
Balance at 31.03.2017	240,094,000	2,272,587	(6,201,979)	236,164,608

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### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Period ended 31 March 2017 A\$
CASH FLOWS FORM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before taxation	2,600,638
Adjustments for:-	
Depreciation of plant and equipment	17,712
Unrealised exchange loss	(1,285,153)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,333,197
(Increased) in other receivables	(8,566,785)
Decreased in other payables	6,553,030
Net cash flows (used in) operation	(680,558)
Tax paid	(168,040)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	(848,598)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of plant and equipment	(19,695)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(19,695)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Issue of shares	94,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	94,000
Net decreased in cash and bank balance	(774,293)
Cash and cash balance at the beginning of the period	1,588,110
Effects of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	9,846
Cash and bank balance at end of the period	823,663

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Juhe Capital Holdings Limited is the Group's ultimate parent company. The Company incorporated in BVI on 29 April 2016 and registered in Australia on 6 June 2016.

The Company was listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia on 17 August 2016.

The Company is an investing holding company, and it indirectly holds 100% of the equity interest in Juhe Financial Outsource Services Co., Ltd ("JJH"), the sole operating entity of the Group. JJH carries on business of investing in privately owned unlisted early-stage companies with growth potential, providing short-term bridging loans and channel marketing of third-party financial product.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars which is the Company's functional currency. They have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. They do not include all of the information required in annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and should be read in conjunction with the annual report for more information.

#### 2.2 Adoption of new and amended IFRSs

The Group has adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations of FRS (INT FRS) that are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company and the Group.

#### 2.3 IFRS not yet effective

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IAS and IFRS which were relevant to the Company. The Group have not early adopted the following IAS and IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Reference	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 12	Income Taxes	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 102	Classification and Measurement of	
	Share-based payment Transactions	1 January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	1 January 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and	,
	Advance Consideration	1 January 2018

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.4 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its controlled entities as at 31 March 2017. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. exiting rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a controlled entity begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

#### 2.5 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of plant and equipment net of the estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Estimated residual value as a percentage of cost
Office equipment	5 years	5%
Furniture & fittings	5 years	5%

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model with the exception of goodwill. Capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for those considered as finite useful lives. After initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. In addition, they are subject to annual impairment testing. Indefinite life intangibles are not amortised but are subject to annual impairment testing.

Intangible assets are written off where, in the opinion of the Directors, no further economic benefits are expected to arise.

#### 2.7 Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, into one of the following categories: investments at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets, as appropriate, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Group's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

#### Investments at fair value through profit or loss

These financial assets are designated by the Board of Directors at fair value through profit or loss at inception, which include investment in debt and equity securities upon initial recognition on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Group.

#### Recognition / Derecognition:

Regular acquisitions and disposals of investments are recognised on the trade date on which the Company received acquisitions of investments or delivered disposals of investments. A fair value through profit or loss asset is derecognised when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that assets. This occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. Fair value through profit or loss assets that are derecognised and corresponding receivables from the buyer for the payment are recognised as of the date the Company commits to sell the assets.

#### Measurement:

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from investments at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit or loss within other income when the Company' right to receive payments is established.

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### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.7 Financial assets-Continued

Fair value estimation:

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques in accordance with the Guidelines.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in and active market. The Company's loans and receivables comprise bridging loans and other receivables in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, loan and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortization process.

#### 2.8 Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using effective interest rate method, with interest expenses recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise cash in hand and at bank that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.10 <u>Impairment of tangible assets</u>

At each statement of financial position date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset /cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset/cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset /cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairments loss been recognised for the asset/cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts.

1) Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. This items includes changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and excludes interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

#### 2) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods,

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.12 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

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

#### 2.13 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The employees of the Group are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the government. The company are required to contribute a certain percentage of its payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

These contributions are charged to the profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate. The Company's obligations under these plans are limited to the fixed percentage contributions payable.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.14 Provisions

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

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

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

#### 2.15 Leases

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

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

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

#### 2.16 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint over the Company
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the company

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-CONTINUED

#### 2.16 Related Parties - continued

- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint control venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a past-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

#### 3. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Juhe Capital Holdings Limited and its controlled entities listed in the following table.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest at 30 September 2016
Controlling entity		
Juhe Capital Holdings Limited	BVI/Australia	
Controlled entities		
(1) JHC Investments Pte Ltd	Hong Kong	100%
(2) Zhejiang AOGU Information Technology Co., Ltd	China	100%
(3) Juhe Financial Outsourcing Services Co., Ltd *	China	100%

<sup>\* 1%</sup> beneficial interest registered in the mane of MAO Xiao Hui, The Group's financial controller who hold it in trust for Zhenjiang AOGU Information Technology Co., Ltd.

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment A\$	Furniture and Fittings A\$	Total A\$
COST:			
As at 01.10.2016	111,546	66,328	177,874
Additions	17,689	2,006	19,695
Exchange realignment	(3,843)	(2,131)	(5,974)
At 31.03.2017	125,392	66,203	191,595
As at 01.10.2016	17,532	13,660	31,192
Depreciation for the year	11,417	6,296	17,713
Exchange realignment	(760)	(546)	(1,306)
At 31.03.2017	28,189	19,410	47,599
NET BOOK VALUE:			
As at 31.03.2017	97,203	46,793	143,996

#### 5. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

#### As at 31 March 2017

	Country of incorporation	Fair value hierarchy level	Proportion of ownership interest	Cost	Fair value
Name				A\$	<b>A\$</b>
Shanghai Dreamworks Technology Co., Ltd Shanghai UTO X-internet	China	3	40%	4,000,000	28,752,123
Co., Ltd	China	3	40%	4,400,000	29,918,090
Montessori (Shanghai) Investment Management Ltd	China	2	5%	250,000	855,450
				8,650,000	59,525,663

The amount is based on the valuation report dated on 25 April 2016 from an independent, certified practicing valuer, 上海申名资产评估事务所(Shanghai Sheen Certified Public Valuers) using 30 September 2015 as the base date. The Directors of the company believe there has been no material change in fair value of the investment since end of September 2015 because there is no any change in those three investee companies.

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

		31 March 2017 A\$
Amount due from related companies		45,216,255
Prepayment		1,245,155
		46,461,410
SHARE CAPITAL		
	No of shares	A\$

160,000,000

160,050,000

50,000

240,000,000

240,094,000

94,000

#### 8. OTHER PAYABLES

At 31.03.2017

As at 01.10.2016

Issued during the period

7.

	31 March 2017 A\$
Amount due to related companies	6,523,818
Amount due to third party	29,212
	6,553,030

#### 9. SEGMENT REPORTING

The group has sole operating entity, Juhe Financial Outsource Services Co., Ltd ("JJH"), which carries on business of investing in privately owned unlisted early-stage companies with growth potential, providing short-term bridging loans and channel marketing of third-party financial product. For management purposes, the Group operates in one business unit based on its services and products and has one reportable segments.

Since all of the Group's revenue was generated in Mainland China, no geographical information is presented in accordance with IFRS 8-Operating Segments.

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### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 10. PROFIT PER SHARE

The calculations of the basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company are based on the following data:

		2017 A\$
	Profit	
	Net profit attributable to owners of the Company	1,959,386
	Number of shares Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	160,008,333
	Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares in respect of share options	<u>-</u>
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	160,008,333
11.	NET TANGIBLE ASSET BACKING PER SHARE	
		2017 A\$
	Net tangible assets	106,954,732
	Number of issued shares	160,050,000
	Net tangible assets backing per share	67 cents

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### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the company and related parties took place at term agreed between the parties during the financial period:-

#### With company in which directors have substantial interest

During the financial period, the company entities entered into the following trading transactions with related companies:

	Revenue	Cost and expenses	Amount due from related companies	Amount due to related companies
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Other related parties	4,333,779	-	45,216,255	6,523,818

All related-party transactions were made at arm's length on normal commercial terms and conditions.

#### 13. DIVIDEND

There were no dividends paid during the period from 1 October 2016 to 31 March 2017.

#### 14. FAIR VALUES AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF FINANICAL INSTURMENTS

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, amounts due to related parties approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

#### 15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at the date of this report to affect the interim financial statements.

#### 16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 8 March 2017, Juhe Capital Holdings Limited announced at National Stock Exchange of Australia that it had allotted 24,050,000 chess Depository Interests (CDI's) under a Share Placement Agency Agreement. Under the Agreement, the Company was to receive consideration of RMB240,500,000. Due to an administrative error, the Company did not actually receive RMB240,000,000 consideration under the Agreement. On 26 June 2017 the Company made an announcement, Cancellation of Subscription Shares which dated on 22 June 2017 to announce that the Company will be cancelling 24,000,000 CDI's.

### NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

#### 17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

This is the first interim financial statements of the Group, there are no comparative figures for the corresponding half yearly and year to date in preceding financial year available as no interim financial report was prepared for the comparative financial period concerned.