ANNUAL REPORT 2022

LASERBOND

PRODUCTIVITY | INNOVATION | CONSERVATION

WHAT WE DO

SERVICES DIVISION

Repair and refurbishing worn or damaged machine parts

Exposure to recurring service problems leads to research for better solutions & product opportunities

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

New cladding materials and application technologies

A wide range of customers and industries seeking better than new repair of (mostly) wear related machinery maintenance problems

LASERBOND®
PRODUCTIVITY | INNOVATION | CONSERVATION

Technology developed in collaboration with researchers and industry partners

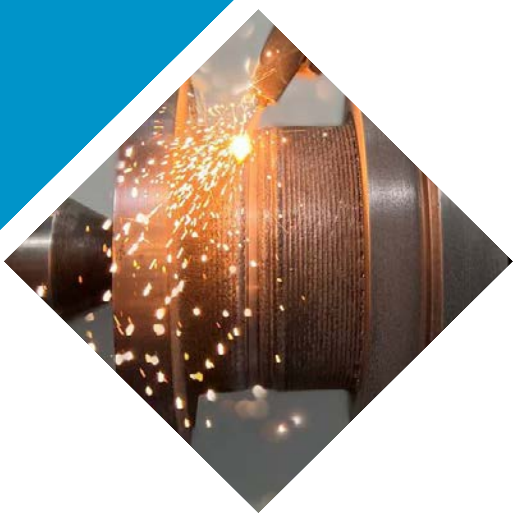
TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Design, manufacture, licensing & support of tailored cladding systems

Global METS OEM partners who are seeking strategic advantage from high performance wear components

PRODUCTS DIVISION

Specialised surface engineered components for OEM partners and end users.



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ABOUT LASERBOND

LaserBond is a specialist surface engineering Company founded in 1992 that focuses on the development and application of materials using advanced additive manufacturing technologies to increase operating performance and life of wearing components in capital-intensive industries. Within these industries, the wear of components can have a profound effect on the productivity and total cost of ownership of their capital equipment. Almost all components fail at the surface, through a combination of abrasion, erosion, corrosion, cavitation, heat and impact, so a tailored surface metallurgy can be used to dramatically extend life and enhance performance.

LaserBond's technology has applications across many industries where surface engineering can deliver significant cost effective improvements in productivity and/or lower total cost of equipment ownership. They include resources and energy, agriculture, fluid handling, steel and aluminium production, heavy transport, advanced manufacturing, defence and infrastructure construction.

Our growth has been built on the pursuit of leadership in innovation and technology across three surface engineering foundations;

- The tribology of wear and performance in heavy industrial components.
- Metallurgy and science of high performance materials.
- Optimisation of a wide range of materials and application methodologies.

This is supported by marketing and sales focus that seeks opportunities offering productivity and sustainable gains;

- Identifying components, equipment or applications that benefit from our technologies.
- Customer partners with established needs and markets.

Our customers are typically internationally recognised Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and large end users in capital-intensive heavy industries that endure high costs whenever their equipment is out of production for maintenance. In addition to the significant cost savings and productivity improvements we deliver, these customers recognise LaserBond's focus on WH&S, quality assurance, and the environment which is delivered through our certified integrated management system. Importantly our customers also achieve WHS benefits, and the positive contribution to the environment by utilising our services.

WHS benefits are often realised because of the maintenance of equipment and replacement of worn parts is often carried out in potentially hazardous environments (e.g. on mine sites) and/or involves handling of difficult and heavy components. Many of our customers recognise that by reducing the frequency of required maintenance, the utilisation of LaserBond's services significantly lowers the risk of injury to personnel.

Environmental benefits arise from LaserBond's ability to remanufacture and provide performance improvements to machine parts that would have typically been scrapped and replaced with new parts. The typical carbon footprint for a LaserBond remanufactured part is less than 1% of a new part, and with life improvements of between 2 to 20 times of a standard part, a carbon footprint of much less than 1% is achieved.

LaserBond operates from facilities in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria.

FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

REVENUE INCREASE of 24.5% from
$**24.7 m** in FY21 to
$**30.7 m** in FY22, and a
29.1% increase in the second half.

EBITDA for the year was
$**8.68 m**, up by
35.9% on FY21.

CASH BALANCES continue to grow from
$**4.91 m** at 30 June 2021 to
$**5.68 m** at 30 June 2022,
driven by continuing strong cash flow from operations of
$**4.24 m**.

WORKING CAPITAL increased by 39.7% from
$**8.79 m** in FY21 to
$**12.27 m** in FY22.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

When I reported to you in August 2020, I noted that the year had been "like no other," with bushfires and the outbreak of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Since then, businesses around the world have had to adapt to a different marketplace with various restrictions on site access, border closures, supply chain constraints, reduced workforce due to illness, inflationary pressures and interest rate rises more recently, and the list continues. It was impossible to envisage, try as we might, how the ensuing few years might unfold. However, against an exceptionally difficult set of conditions that modern businesses have ever faced, LaserBond has more than proven its cornerstone role in providing sophisticated, proprietary technologies, products, and services to a host of critical industries across the globe. We are also confident that had the pandemic not occurred we would have made greater in roads in some Asian and North American markets with large technology sales and ongoing consumable supply arrangements.

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to share with you the details of another excellent performance in all metrics. The business has achieved a 24.5% increase in FY22 revenue to $30.7 million from $24.7 million in FY21. I am also pleased to report corresponding FY22 increases of 35.9% in EBITDA and 27.9% in NPAT over FY21. These increases in profit and loss metrics have been achieved with healthy growth in all business divisions, including the Technology Division which had been heavily impacted by pandemic border and travel restrictions in previous years.

Cash balances remain strong with $5.68 million as at 30 June 2022. This cash gives us the resources we need to make up for lost time on our expansion strategy.

Despite the changed trading conditions, our strategy remains relevant. We remain committed to our offshore expansion plans with products and technologies that have clear demand from specific overseas markets. We will also continue to expand our geographic footprint in the domestic market to locate our services closer to customers to help reduce lead times and costs. To this end, we acquired QSP Engineering in Queensland from 1st February this year, funded by a successful capital raising. The Queensland facility has increased revenue, while also improving proximity to customers and providing an opportunity for LaserBond to add its proprietary laser cladding technology to existing laser units to enhance capability and stimulate demand in that region. Our aim is now to continue our planned expansion into Western Australia.

We are also continuing to build capability in our people and invest in equipment to grow the operations, as well as maintaining our product and technology development focus, and our aim to secure long-tailed licensing agreements for our technologies.

On the research and development front, we progressed each of our Microclad™, Nanoclad™ and E-Clad™ technologies began to contribute revenue in FY22, after successful trials and launches in FY21. With the lifting of restrictions, a sales and marketing drive is intended to build sales momentum both here and in the US. Innovation has been at the core of our business since its inception in 1992 and it is this intellectual property that sets us apart from the more standard offerings of our competitors.

The Board was strengthened with the appointment of Ian Neal as a non-executive director in early May. Ian brings vast experience in financial markets and business strategy,

Earnings Highlights

	FY22		FY21
Revenue from Continuing Operations	$30.711 M	up 24.5% from	$24.664 M
EBITDA	$8.676 M	up 35.9% from	$6.383 M
Net Profit Before Tax	$5.331 M	up 58.4% from	$3.365 M
Net Profit After Tax[1]	$3.629 M	up 27.9% from	$2.838 M

[1] FY22 Profit after tax was impacted by a prior year tax adjustment related to the instant asset write off being claimed by the Company. This adjustment has no impact on tax liabilities. Further details can be found under Note 4 of the Financial Statements.

commencing his career as an equities analyst and performing various banking and finance positions until he co-founded Nanyang Ventures in 1993 where he was the Managing Director until 2004. Ian is currently a Chair for The Executive Connection where he mentors CEOs. Ian also consults to several companies on strategy and implementation. The board welcomes the experience of Ian as LaserBond resumes its expansion strategy both domestically and internationally with the relaxing of border restrictions and closures that have been in place for various periods over the past few years. To further strengthen the board to guide the delivery of our strong growth, plans are underway to appoint a third non-executive director in the near future.

Outlook

LaserBond has a clearly articulated growth strategy, reliable cash flows and a strong balance sheet with $12.3 million of working capital to assist in growing sales in markets where there is strong demand. It is a business that has proved its worth to customers, shareholders, suppliers and employees in navigating a tumultuous and unforeseen global event. Since the easing of restrictions and bans linked to Covid, it has continued to face other challenges from the fallout of Covid, such as worker shortages.

More broadly, the business has had to heed the increasing cost pressures felt throughout the economy with the high and rapid rate of inflation, supply chain constraints and the increases in interest rates which impact our customers as well as our suppliers. Despite this backdrop of wider market forces and uncertainties, the Board remains confident that it can achieve the current revenue target of $60 million by 2025 through a number of sales growth targets, new sales in offshore market, added capacity in its labour force and additional capability with sites closer to customers.

Dividend

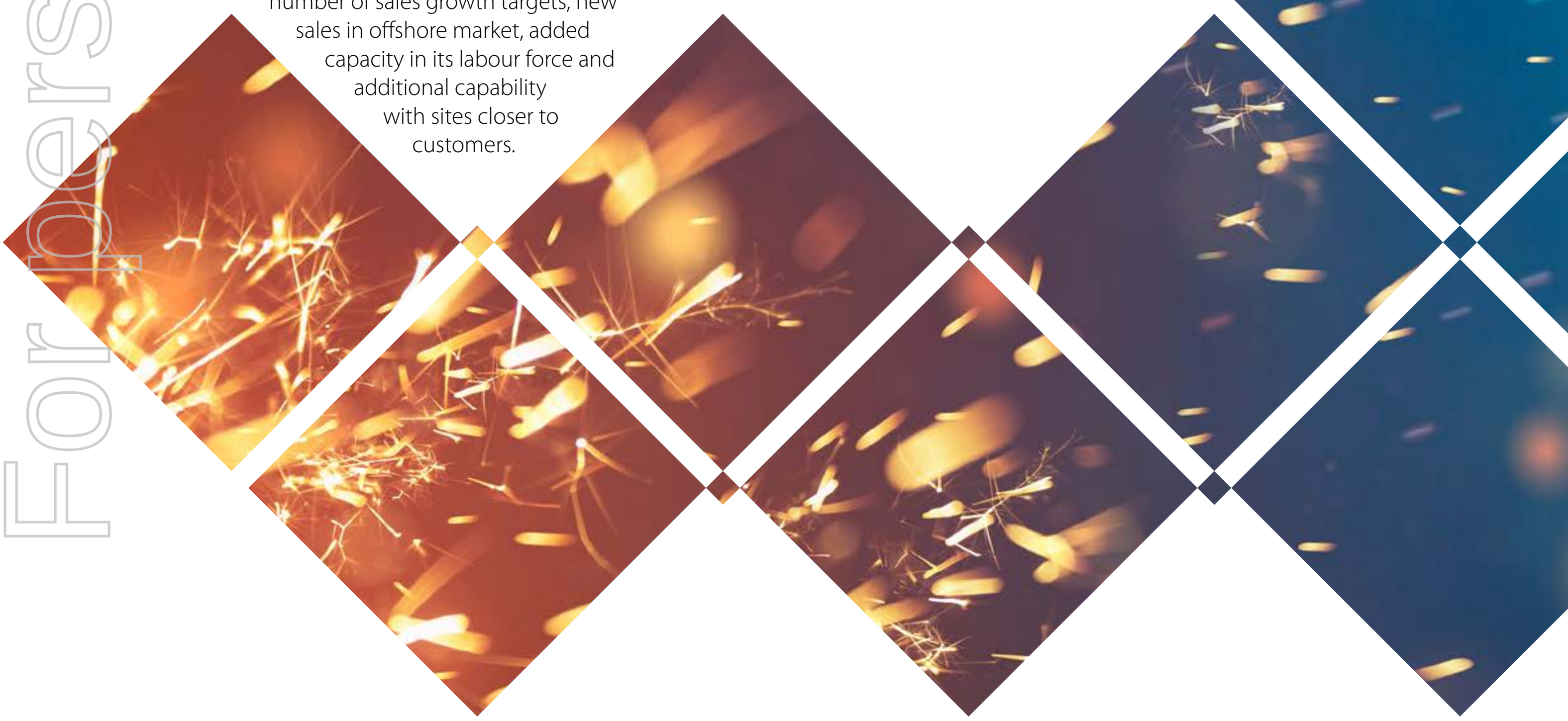
Having reviewed the need for capital to aggressively pursue the expansion plans, the Board has determined to increase its final dividend to 0.8 cents per share, bringing the full year dividend to 1.4 cents per share, fully franked. It reflects the strong balance sheet and cash flows, and the business's necessity to the breadth of essential industries across the country.

I would like to thank our shareholders for continuing to believe in our ability to grow our business and deliver returns. I am pleased to that we have delivered to shareholders a compound net profit after tax increase of 39.2% per annum since 2018.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the incredible ability of our employees to adapt and prosper at the same time. While the board and management set the strategy, it has been the unwavering endeavours and commitment of our employees who have joined forces to realise its value and deliver another superior performance of year-on-year compound growth. This effort has also been achieved with an unyielding backdrop of trading difficulties, which make it all the more remarkable.

I look forward to updating you on the innovations and successes that make our business unique.

Philip Suriano
Chairman



AT A GLANCE

A CULTURE OF INNOVATION

The company is driven by innovation, deriving approximately 75% of its revenue from proprietary technologies, and is currently implementing a national and international growth strategy.

LaserBond's proprietary technology gives it a competitive edge for quality, efficiency and innovation. Its products, services and technologies are used in a range of industry sectors that are essential to our well-being and to our economy.

SOME OF OUR BLUE-CHIP CUSTOMERS

MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING: BHP, RioTinto, WEIR, FLSmidth

HEAVY INDUSTRY: CATERPILLAR, LIEBHERR, WesTrac CAT, SANDVIK

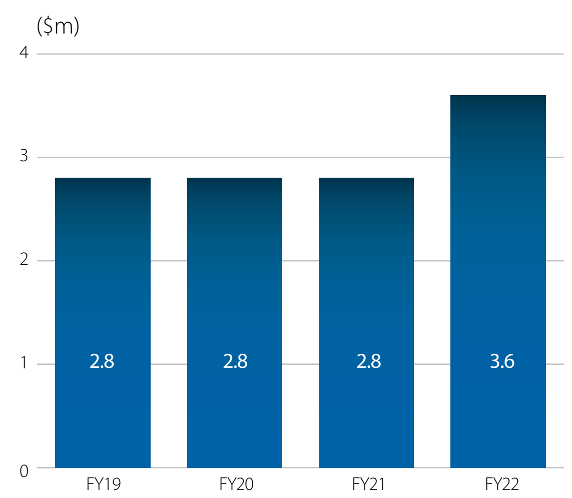
CONSTRUCTION: Cross Yarra Partnership, Transurban, JOHN HOLLAND, KE PARTS INTERNATIONAL

MANUFACTURING: VISY FOR A BETTER WORLD, ALCOA, BLUESCOPE, NUCOR

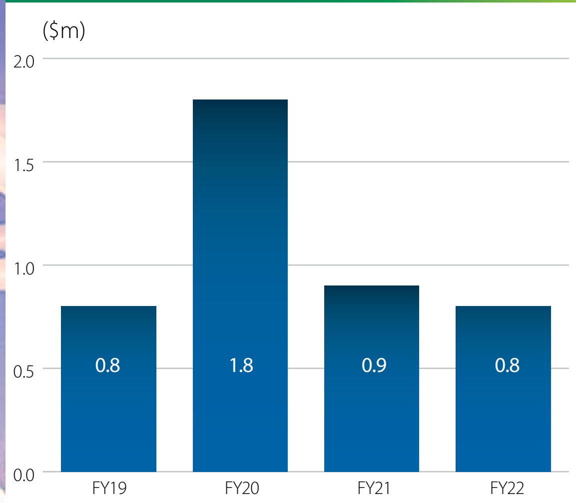
ENERGY: Hydro, agl, nrg, EnergyAustralia

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

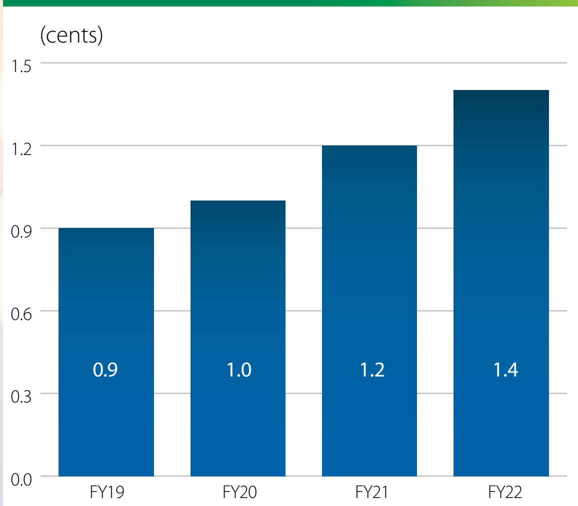
NPAT



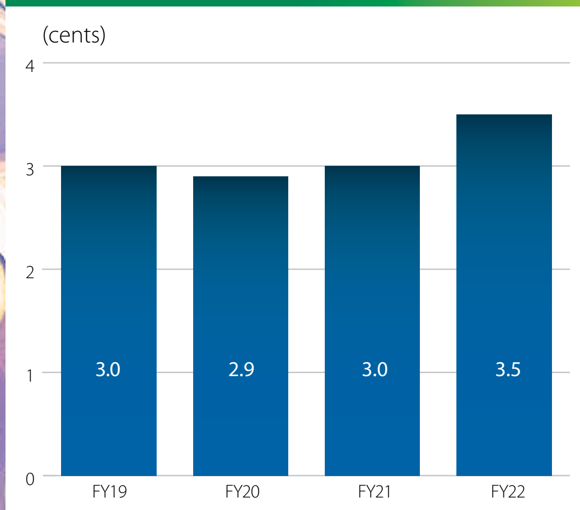
Net Cash from Operations



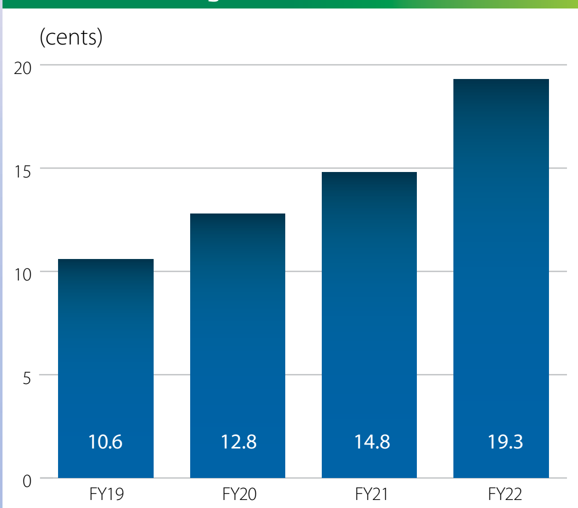
Dividend



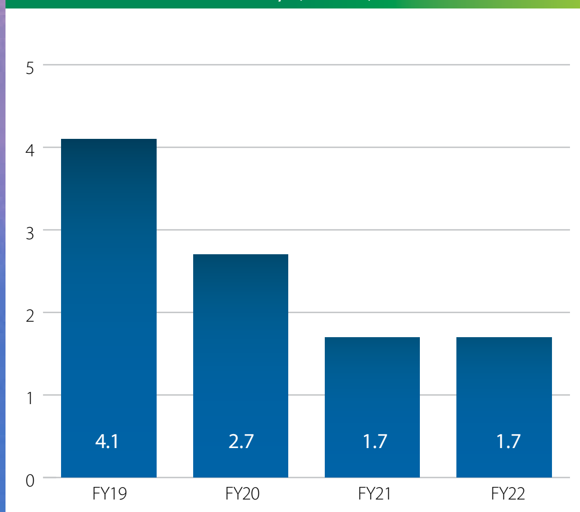
Earnings per share



Net Tangible Assets Per Share



Safety (LTIFR)



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

I am pleased to report strong growth despite some challenges becoming more pronounced since the half-year. The lifting of site and travel restrictions earlier this calendar year enabled more sales activity and a significant increase in demand for our products and services. While this is a positive change, it has been somewhat countered by the difficulty in scaling up the workforce to support the high level of demand that LaserBond is experiencing, as well as the challenges thrown up by supply chain issues and accessibility of raw materials and other operational equipment. While the financial performance of the business is strong these complications have meant that the upswing across all earnings metrics might have been even higher had the business been able to source the level of manpower and other resources necessary to reduce lead times and operate more productively to meet the ongoing high level of demand.

> From 1st February this year, LaserBond acquired certain assets and assumed liabilities of QSP Engineering, a Queensland business that specialises in surface engineering. Its suite of thermal spraying and laser cladding systems can be immediately optimised with LaserBond IP and technology to augment its value to our business and provide more local services closer to many of our customers. The acquisition was funded by a capital raising in December/January, which provided $10 million via a placement and a further $1.137 million via a share purchase plan.

LaserBond takes a disciplined approach when assessing potential acquisitions, with a specific set of criteria by which to measure their suitability. The aim of these acquisitions is to gain complementary businesses that bring skilled personnel, equipment, an existing client base and a platform to roll out LaserBond cladding technology to that new market, and the ability to reduce lead times with existing customers who are located closer to the new premises.

LaserBond sources essential materials for its core products and services business from around the world. Significant issues have been avoided with the prudent decision to increase minimum levels of critical inventory stocks before the scarcity of supply magnified and created problems with availability.

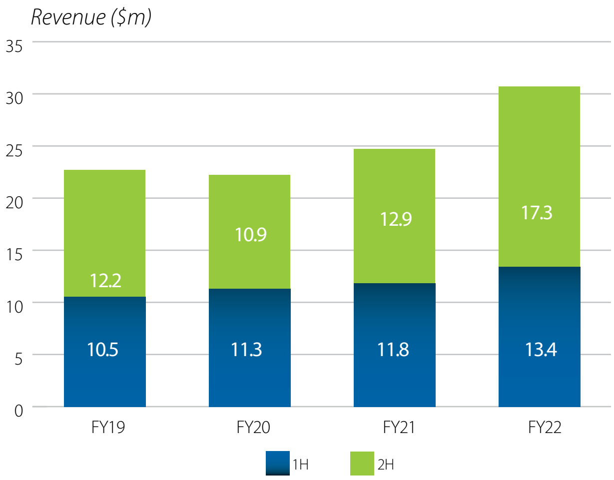
These increased inventory levels have kept the business's requirements ahead of any delays in shipments. To date, LaserBond has been able to continue operating at appropriate levels, notwithstanding the labour force issues, fulfilling customer demand and earning revenue that otherwise would have been under threat.

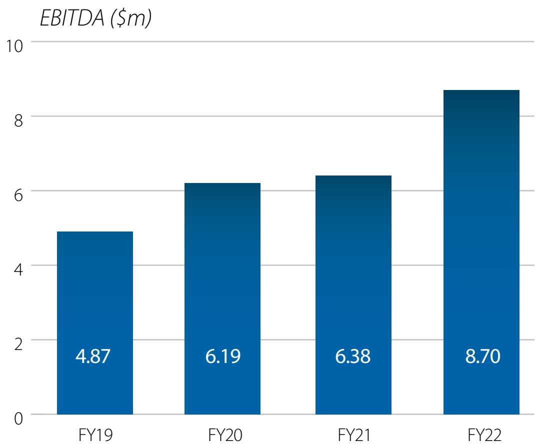
However, recognition of revenue for two technology sales in FY22 was not possible due to unexpected delays in delivery of relatively minor electronic components. Due to global demand and supply issues, our automation equipment suppliers unexpectedly and repeatedly extended their promised delivery dates, finally meaning the business could not deliver on these technology orders in FY22. These systems were very close to completion, significantly increasing WIP inventory at 30 June 2022. We have learnt from this experience and the business is now ordering several components that have become long lead time parts in advance, as preparation for the execution of new technology sale agreements in FY23.

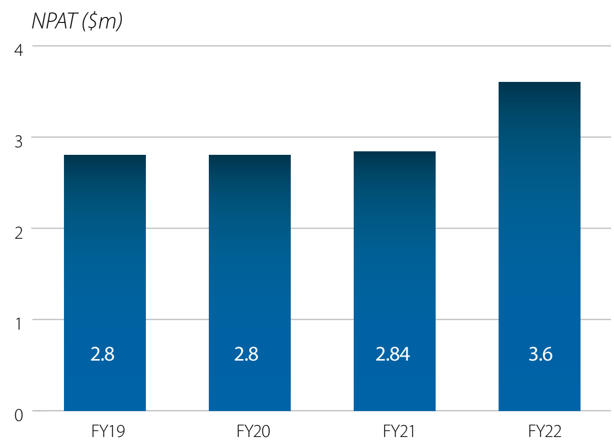
As supply chain issues and risks normalise, we expect to be able to reduce forward orders and inventories, freeing up further cash.

A more significant issue has been the difficulty in recruiting appropriately skilled people into the business to operate machines that are not working at full capacity. However, we are well advanced in obtaining immigration approval for an additional 15 skilled visa workers which we anticipate will be able to commence by October 2022. This will enable the business to become significantly more productive across all sites and continue to deliver the growth. We have also significantly increased our apprentice and trainee programs across the organisation to help deliver the skilled workers we need now and in the future.

As with most organisations now, Covid-19 and all that it brings, with in-built hygiene processes and lost man hours, as well as the issues associated with recruiting people and maintaining reliable supply chains, is now built into all parts of our business. Our strategic plans for growth, our operations spanning several states in Australia, our policies, and our processes all now account for the potential for an outbreak of a virus and the return to the altered operating conditions that were necessary under substantially and rapidly changed trading environment. Many measures instituted during that time remain in place and have become incorporated in daily operating routines.







FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

All earnings metrics were up, an excellent achievement and largely reflecting the relaxation of Covid restrictions, enabling an increase in sales, marketing, and operational activity, as well as a superior performance from the new acquisition in Queensland.

Total revenue increased by 24.5% from $24.7 million in FY21 to $30.7 million in FY22, and by 29.6% between the first half and the second half. This revenue increase is also off the back of an 11.2% increase between FY20 and FY21, showing the underlying strength of the business in the toughest of trading conditions. Furthermore, the compound annual growth rate for revenue over the four years to FY22 was a healthy 18.4%, right through the worst impacts of the pandemic.

EBITDA for the year was $8.7 million, up by 35.9% on the $6.4 million achieved in FY21. The compound annual growth rate in profit before tax was 39.6% over the four years to FY22.

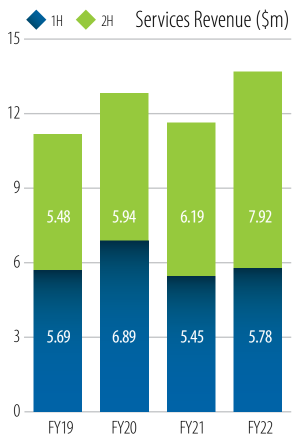
Cash balances continued to grow throughout the year, with a 15.8% increase from $4.91 million at 30 June 2021 to $5.68 million at year-end. Cash flows from operations remained strong at $4.24 million, despite the strategic decision to increase essential raw material inventories in the face of supply chain issues. Over the period, working capital increased by 39.7% from $8.79 million in FY21 to $12.27 million in FY22, creating a solid financial base from which to fund the acceleration of the domestic and offshore expansion strategy.

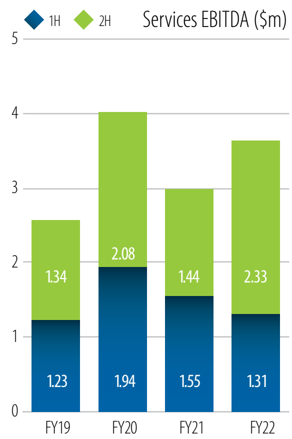
Consistent with its culture of innovation, LaserBond invested $0.51 million in its research and development program compared with $0.68 million in FY21, progressing several collaboration projects that are expected to lead to new products and services in the near future.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

While the first half of the year continued to be impacted by site and travel restrictions as well as border closures, both domestic and international, the second half delivered a stronger performance, albeit one that was impacted by the challenges of labour force shortages and supply chain constraints.

This year, all three Divisions increased earnings metrics, including the Technology Division which was most impacted by the fallout of Covid.





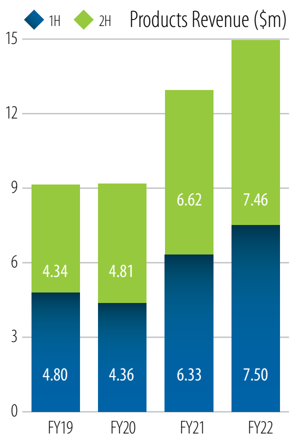
Services Division

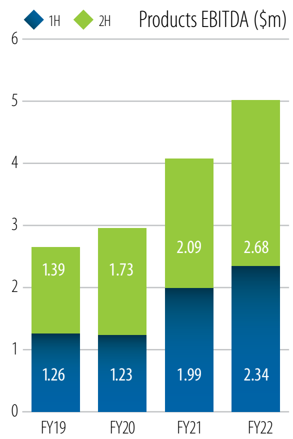
The Services Division achieved a 17.7% uplift in revenue from $11.64 million in FY21 to $13.70 million, with a 37.2% increase in second half revenue compared with the first half. The healthier second half revenue reflected the contribution of revenue from the new Queensland acquisition, after settlement on 31 January 2022, as well as the abatement of various restrictions associated with managing the pandemic. Similarly, EBITDA rose by 22.0% from $2.99 million in FY21 to $3.64 million in FY22.

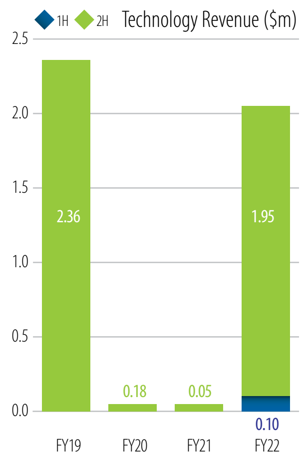
A major element of the rationale for acquiring the Queensland business was to increase services revenue by providing more local supply to the Queensland market. With healthy margins and shorter lead times, the new business has more than met initial performance expectations and we are confident that, with our planned capital improvements in a proprietary LaserBond® cladding cell, we can further optimise performance.

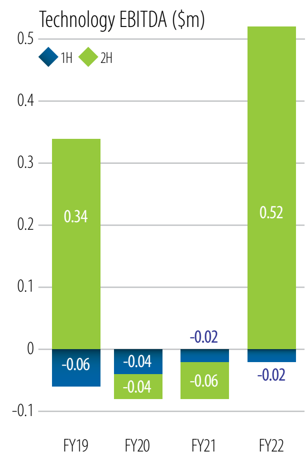
The assets purchased in the acquisition include surface engineering capabilities, which LaserBond intends to upgrade to expand the service offering and increase efficiencies and bring them into line with LaserBond facilities in other states.

The Victorian acquisition has been impacted by Covid to a greater degree than initially expected with a six-month delay in installing the new LaserBond® cladding cell due to border closures, ultimately necessitating the remote installation and final commissioning in February this year. The business suffered during the prolonged periods of lockdown in the first half year and is now focusing on hiring skilled operators to man additional shifts together with a focus on business development to build the business back to full capacity, incorporating the newly installed LaserBond® cladding capability.









Products Division

The Products Division achieved a 15.5% uplift in revenue from $12.95 million in FY21 to $14.96 million and was evenly spread across each half. Since FY18, revenue has grown by a compound annual growth rate of 27.8%, while EBITDA grew at 52.2% pa over the same period.

EBITDA grew by 23.0% from $4.08 million in FY21 to $5.02 million in FY22.

Revenue from the manufacture of steel mill rolls came close to doubling between FY21 and FY22, with an uplift in sales in the second half after restrictions eased and, offshore business development activities re-commenced. As foreshadowed in the FY21 annual report, the first LaserBond-branded rotary feeder was shipped to the US and is now under trial. Revenue for that sale was recognised in FY22.

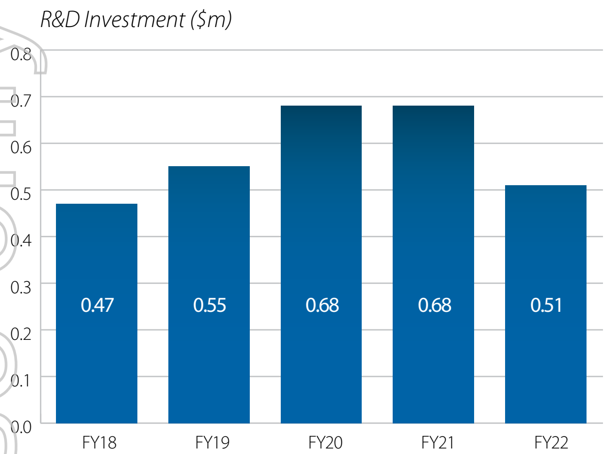
Technology Division

The Technology Division has been the most adversely affected by the border closures and Covid-driven restrictions, as well as global supply chain issues, so the recognition of $2.05 million of revenue is encouraging. While a significant increase on the previous year's revenue of approximately $71,000, this revenue only recognises the equipment component of one of three large technology sales against orders already received and originally planned for delivery in FY22, a shortfall largely due to supply issues related to minor electronic components.

Technology Division revenue in FY22 also includes consumable sales and ongoing license fees for our UK licensee.

The two delayed technology sales, one in North America and one in Western Australia for Curtin University, are now expected to deliver revenue in FY23. The business is working towards securing an additional technology sale that is currently close to finalisation.

LaserBond continues to work with opportunities for more licensees in North America, Asia and Europe and hopes to have agreements executed with sufficient lead time to enable up to two new equipment sales during FY23. To combat the supply issues hampering revenue recognition in FY22, LaserBond is ordering several long lead time components in advance of executing these agreements.



INNOVATION

We have also continued to invest in innovation to stay ahead of the market and maintain our position as the leader in our markets with products, services and technologies that are easily accessible, ahead of the innovation curve and cost-effective. This includes significant investment in internal R&D using our science and engineering staff, laboratory and testing equipment to develop solutions for particular applications with our customers.

In FY22, LaserBond also continued to leverage its research and development investments through collaborative research partnerships utilising Federal Government funding assistance with various customers in conjunction with researchers within various universities. These include:

- Cooperative Research Centre Project with University of SA and an industry partner further developing high performance coatings for wear and corrosion in minerals processing equipment.
- SEAM-ARC project with Swinburne University and McTaggert Scott for protection of glass and carbon fibre reinforced composites.
- SEAM-ARC project with University of SA for coating and repair of additively manufactured components.
- ARC Linkage Project with Monash University Institute of Railway Technology with Yarra Trams and ANSTO for the development and demonstration of laser cladding to maintain rails in tram networks.

These projects will be completed between October 2022 and January 2024 and are expected to provide opportunities for commercialisation of new products and applications. The comprehensive testing and characterisation of the coatings carried out by the researchers will assist in the commercialisation.

With respect to the LaserBond® equipment sale to Curtin University in the coming months, LaserBond has an agreement with Curtin to commence collaborative projects to increase business opportunities particularly with resource and energy companies with a strong presence in Western Australia.

Several technologies, such as Microclad™ , Nanoclad™ and E-Clad™, that were launched in FY21 are now beginning to make a contribution to revenue that is expected to grow with the greater ability to pursue sales and marketing activities.

PEOPLE

The most substantial challenge facing LaserBond at present, as with countless other businesses, is identifying, recruiting and training people to man equipment that is currently not fully optimised to bolster the number of skilled operators and machinists to cover afternoon shifts. In 2017, the Company appointed six employees under skilled visa applications, with these employees more than proving their value over the last few years of difficult trading. In early 2020, LaserBond continued to seek skilled visa applicants, however, COVID-related restrictions and travel bans rendered the process unviable, and those applications could not proceed at that time.

More recently, however, since these restrictions and bans have been lifted, the visas for these skilled migrants are in the final stages of processing and it is expected that 15 workers will begin work with LaserBond between late August and October this year. Once inducted and trained, they should become fully productive by February 2023 and allocated to sites to alleviate worker shortages, increase production with additional shifts and reduce prolonged lead times.

LaserBond will continue its strong recruitment drive to employ additional apprentices, trainees, and skilled machinists locally as well as offshore until its assets can be fully optimised to meet the accelerating demands of its customers.

Furthermore, the Company intends to become an employer of choice and is working on increasing employee autonomy, building the competencies of all employees, and promoting a greater level of decision-making at all levels of the workforce to reinforce the culture of accountability, trust, and excellence.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Keeping our people safe requires a commitment that is driven from the top of the Company and conveyed through every strand of the organisation. At LaserBond, the health and safety of its people is paramount, and much work is done each year to build on the solid cultural safety foundation that has been established over the past decades.

In the three decades of our operation, LaserBond has had an excellent safety record, and I am pleased to report that our rolling 12-month Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate has remained stable over the last year, despite an increase in the workforce size resulting from the Queensland acquisition over the same period.

To mitigate the risk of COVID infection on all LaserBond sites, the business introduced on-site Rapid Antigen Testing for all employees and visitors in August 2021 in New South Wales and Victoria, and from January 2022 in South Australia. With the acceptance of Covid as part of the Australian virus landscape, this routine testing has ceased at all sites, and subject to no change in COVID permeation statistics or future restrictions, the business does not anticipate any need to reinstate the program.

Again, like all businesses, LaserBond continues to deal with worker shortages resulting from Covid infection, but to date has not experienced any cluster events where large proportions of employees are affected and unable to work.

SUSTAINABILITY

LaserBond is at the forefront of driving cleaner outcomes for heavy industry, having designed new processes to manufacture more environmentally friendly options for customers. The E-Clad technology developed under our dedicated research and development program uses a metallurgical bond that is substantially more impact resistant than the chemical bond that is produced by the traditional hard chroming process. The process is faster, more durable, and requires less than a quarter of energy used in hard chroming. Not least, it does not utilise or produce harmful carcinogenic chemicals in the process. This process is the result of much investment in R&D, strong relationships with universities, and a relentless focus on the future of technology and the likely changes in demand as organisations across the globe want to, and moreover, are required to, adopt more sustainable practices in their operations.

As well as productivity and cost considerations, a central objective for our R&D program is to minimise the environmental impact of our customers' operations. The very nature of our products is to increase wear life and thus reduce the requirement for additional steel milling to manufacture new parts and equipment. By extending the life of heavy industry equipment, we eliminate the need for intensive energy usage required to manufacture and scrap the steel components.

Furthermore, sustainability is not just the responsibility of the large industrial operators. With governments around the world legislating and regulating for lower emissions and stricter environmental controls across the board, it makes good business sense to work towards a cleaner operating framework. LaserBond is ISO 14001 certified and has sound environmental practices and employee training in place to manage waste disposal, hazardous substances and energy usage.

STRATEGY

While there have been momentous and unforeseen changes across the economy over the past two years, a recent review of the business strategy by the LaserBond Board and management resulted in renewed commitment to it as the most compelling means to achieve maximum expansion with the resources available. The FY25 $60 million revenue target remains in place, as do the objectives and activities designed to achieve it over the next three years.

With the recent easing of international travel restrictions, global business development activity has re-commenced with vigour, and we intend to resume our business development program to build demand for specific products and technologies in specific markets in Asia the Americas and Europe. Following is a snapshot of LaserBond's progress as well as FY23 plans and initiatives to further its strategy.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Strategic Objective

GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSION - push existing and new products into new domestic and offshore markets

FY22 Progress on Plans

- Identified, assessed, acquired and integrated QSP Engineering in Queensland, which delivered a local facility to which capacity and capability could be added to better serve the local market
- Continued to assess acquisition options in Western Australia
- Heightened sales and marketing efforts in offshore markets as international travel bans were progressively lifted.
- Worked with Austrade and other advisors in specific Asian markets to meet with and demonstrate LaserBond® technology to potential licensees.

FY 23 Stated Plans

- Continue to analyse potential acquisition targets for the planned LaserBond presence in Western Australia.
- Grow the Products and Technology Division sales in specific areas of North & South America, Asia and Europe
- Continue the Austrade collaboration to build specific South American markets for products and services as well as technology licensees.
- Grow Services Division sales based on the spread of facilities in close proximity to customers.

Strategic Objective

CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY - invest in people and equipment to improve margins and build productivity

FY22 Progress on Plans

- Installed a new large LaserBond® system in Vic to increase capability. A new automated LaserBond® system is being commissioned in NSW and is expected to be operational from Sept, and fully automated from Dec 2022.
- Recruited 15 people for skilled visa entry and advanced their immigration approval. Expected arrival in the coming months
- Successfully integrated employees from the new QLD acquisition. Continuing to enhance culture remains a priority for the Board and management.

FY 23 Stated Plans

- Invest in people and training, and introduce more shifts to best utilise existing equipment capacity across all facilities
- Invest in equipment, both new and upgraded, and automate processes to improve efficiency, particularly in Queensland and Victoria

Strategic Objective

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT -

innovate, build R&D capability and stay ahead of the market

FY22 Progress on Plans

- Launched Microclad™, Nanoclad™ and E-Clad™ and release costings throughout the year and they are now contributing to revenue
- Launched new hard chrome replacement technology and now working on achieving a more competitive price for some smaller componentry

FY 23 Stated Plans

- Continue business development activities for all new products/applications including Microclad, Nanoclad, E-Clad, steel mill rolls, rotary feeders and release coatings
- Continue to invest in research and development activities and projects to remain ahead of the market for surface engineering equipment, applications, and capabilities
- Concentrate on Services Division applications for a broader range of industry sectors, including rail, power, timber, oil and gas, drilling and defence

Strategic Objective

TECHNOLOGY LICENSING -

build a suite of technologies for sale under long-tailed licensing arrangements

FY22 Progress on Plans

- Completed Technology sale to a NZ licensee.
- North American and Curtin University cells near completion, deliveries delayed by supply chain issues on small components.
- Increased sales and marketing activities as international travel bans lifted.
- Other technology licensing agreements negotiation progressing.

FY 23 Stated Plans

- Delivery of the North American and Curtin University cells in FY23.
- Plans for another two licensing agreements to be secured with revenue recognised in FY23
- More resources devoted to offshore marketing to increase technology licensing sales

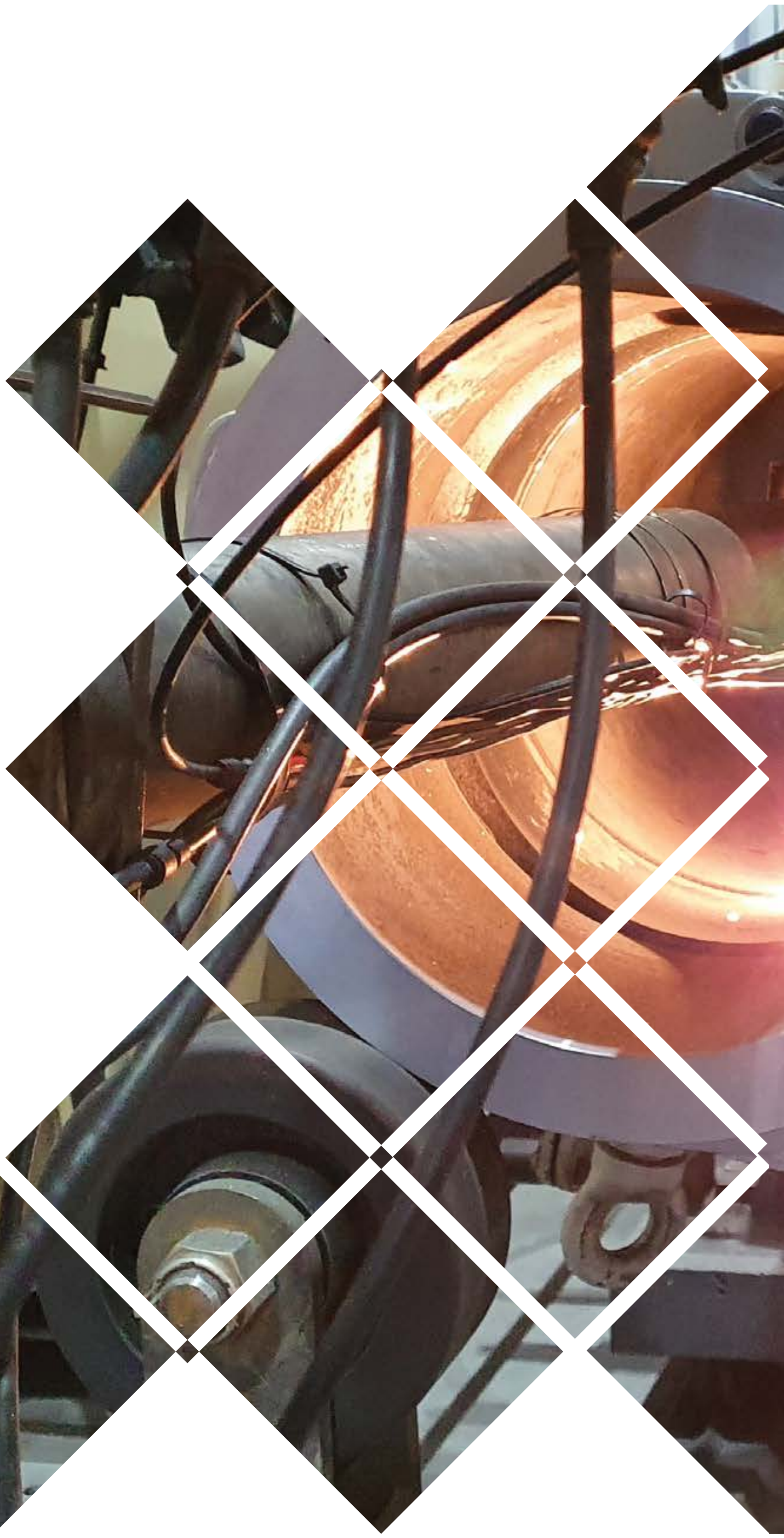
OUTLOOK

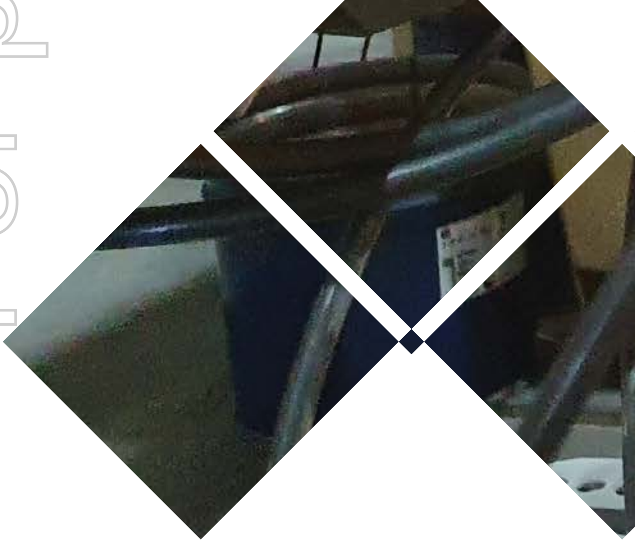
LaserBond has a clear path for growth and a solid balance sheet with good cash flows and $12.3 million of working capital combined with low debt to provide the ability to fund it. While the pandemic has certainly produced its challenges, the business has achieved growth despite these challenges, achieving a compound annual growth rate of 21.3% in EBITDA between FY19 and FY22. This performance demonstrates the underlying strength of the operations under extreme circumstances. It is also a validation of the business's worth to its customer base.

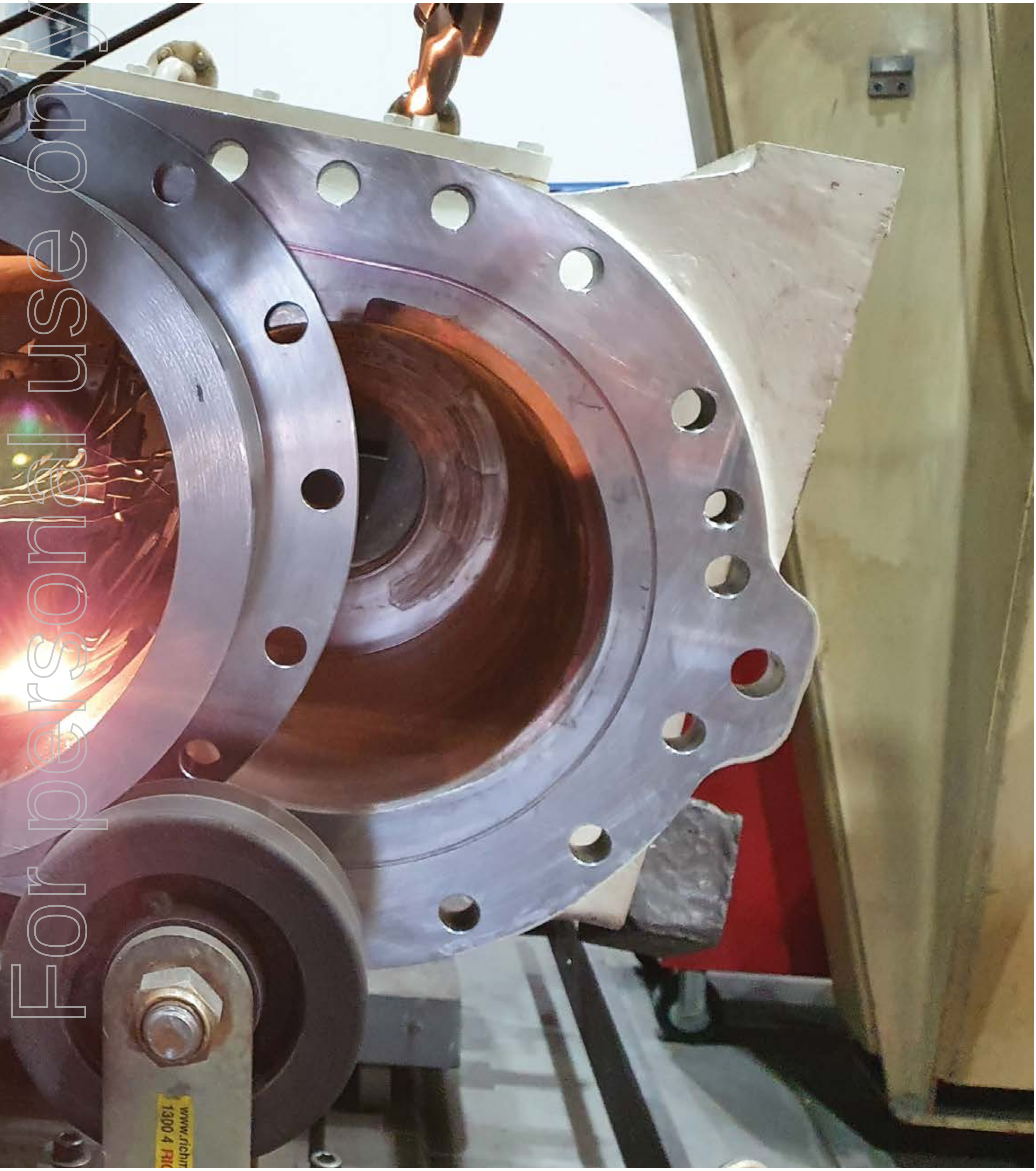
Assuming that constraints to our business, as well as our supplier's and customer's operations, do not return in a major way, LaserBond remains committed to strong revenue growth in FY23, and beyond to the $60 million FY25 target. With the additional employees coming on board to increase machine operations as well as the various domestic and offshore sales and marketing plans for growth into high demand markets, and the continued focus on innovation to stay ahead of the competition in our space, we are confident that FY23 will be the year that defines our shift from a defensive growth strategy to a far more aggressive one.

Wayne Hooper

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of LaserBond Limited for the financial year ended 30th June 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

LaserBond is a specialist surface engineering Company that focuses on the development and application of materials using advanced additive manufacturing technologies to increase operating performance and life of wearing components in capital-intensive industries. Within these industries, the wear of components can have a profound effect on the productivity and total cost of ownership of their capital equipment. Almost all components fail at the surface, through a combination of abrasion, erosion, corrosion, cavitation, heat and impact, so a tailored surface metallurgy can be used to dramatically extend life and enhance performance.

LaserBond operates from facilities in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS & FINANCIAL RESULTS, EXPLANATION OF RESULTS AND OUTLOOK

Please refer to the CEO's Report on page 10.

DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

Details of the Company's Directors who have held office during the current financial year are:

Director	Position Held	In Office Since
Philip Suriano	Chairman / Non-Executive Director	6 May 2008
Ian Neal	Non-Executive Director	9 May 2022
Wayne Hooper	CEO/ Executive Director	21 April 1994
Matthew Twist	CFO / Executive Director	30 June 2020
Matthew Twist	Company Secretary	30 March 2009

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY (CURRENTLY HOLDING OFFICE)

Philip Suriano GAICD – *Chairman / Non-Executive Director, Audit, Risk, Nomination and Remuneration committee member*

Philip began his career in corporate banking with the State Bank of Victoria (Commonwealth Bank). He holds a degree in banking & finance (B.Bus. (Bkg & Fin)). He spent 16 years in senior positions within the Australian Media Industry. Philip has gained wide knowledge & experience to give him a strong background in operations, sales and marketing in such roles as National Sales Director, MCN (Austar and Foxtel TV sales JV) and Group Sales Manager at Network Ten. Prior to joining MCN, Philip was employed within the Victor Smorgon Group. For the past 15 years he has been working in corporate finance.

Ian Neal - *Non-Executive Director, Audit, Risk, Nomination and Remuneration committee member*

Ian's professional background is in financial markets, commencing as an equities analyst and moving to various banking positions until establishing Nanyang Ventures. Ian is a Chairman for The Executive Connection where he mentors CEOs. He is a life member of the Financial Services Institute of Australia, a previous National President of the Securities Institute of Australia and was a member of the first Corporate Governance Council which established the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Wayne Hooper GAICD – *Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer*

Wayne is a professional engineer with 40 years of management and technical experience within a range of industries. His engineering experience includes design, maintenance and project management. He started his career within the electricity generation industry, followed by FMCG production and other high volume manufacturing industries. Prior to joining the Company in 1994, Wayne held senior roles in marketing within the building products industry. Wayne holds degrees in Science, Engineering (Honours Class 1) and an MBA.

Matthew Twist GIA (Cert) – *Executive Director, Company Secretary, and Audit, Risk, Nomination and Remuneration committee member*

Matthew Twist has over 25 years' financial management experience, encompassing financial and operational control and systems development in manufacturing companies. Matthew has been the Company's Chief Financial Officer since March 2007 and was appointed Company Secretary on 30 March 2009. Matthew has a Certificate in Governance Practice and is an affiliated member of the Governance Institute of Australia.

REMUNERATION REPORT

The directors present the LaserBond Limited 2022 remuneration report, outlining key aspects of our remuneration policy and framework, and remuneration awarded this year. The report is structured as follows:

(a) Key management personnel (KMP) covered in this report.

(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance

(c) Link between remuneration and performance

(d) KMP remuneration

(e) Contractual arrangements for executive KMP's

(f) Non-executive director arrangements

(a) Key management personnel (KMP) covered in this report

All directors of the Company and the Company Secretary are considered as key management personnel (KMP's) for the management of its affairs and are covered by this report.

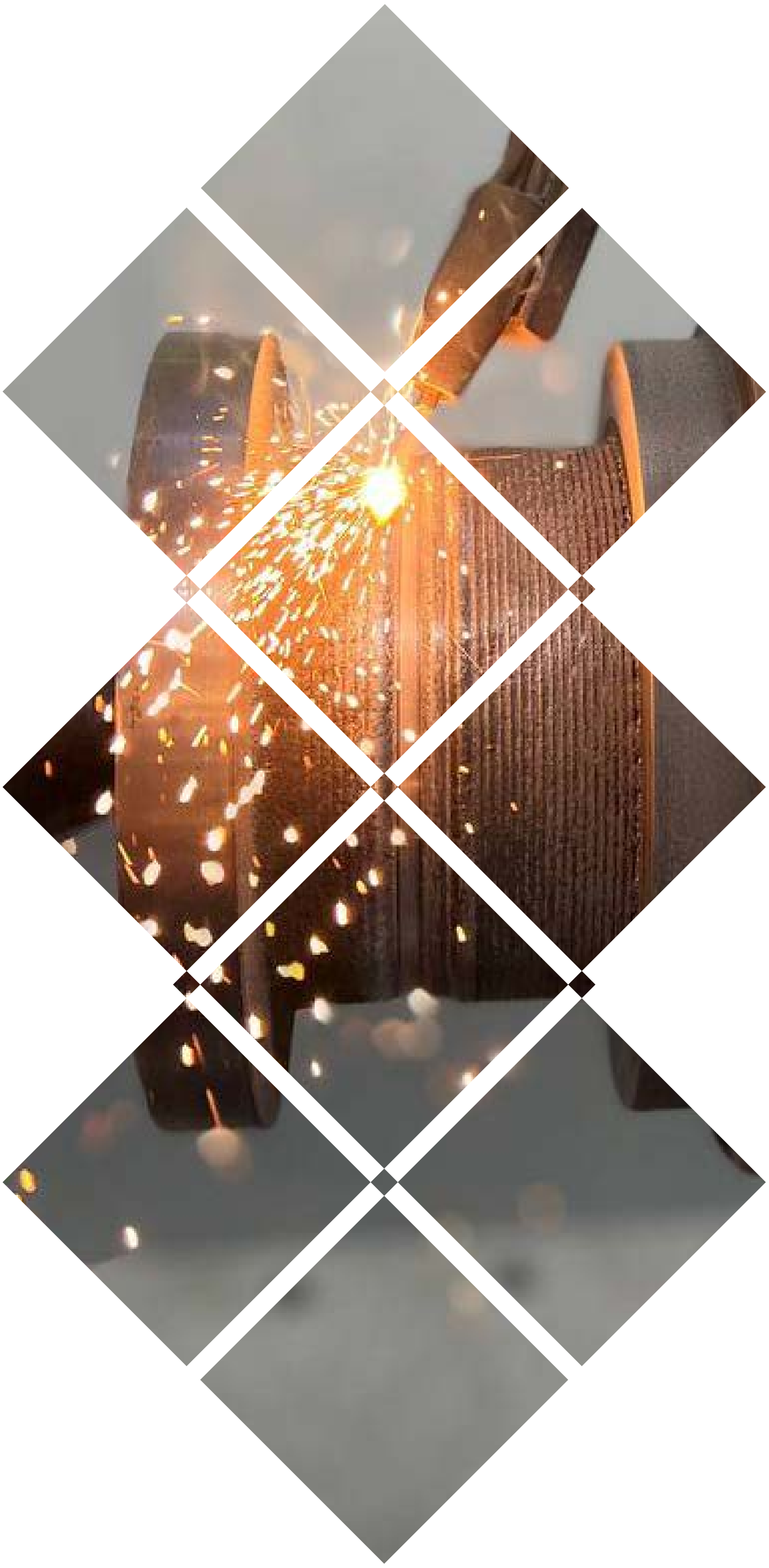
(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance

Remuneration levels for KMP's are competitively set to attract, motivate and retain appropriately qualified and experienced personnel. Remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Board through the Remuneration Committee including a reference to the Company's performance.

The remuneration policy attempts to align reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders. Please refer to the Corporate Governance Statement on our website, http://www.laserbond.com.au/investor-relations/governance-statement.html , for details.

(c) Link between remuneration and performance

Until 30 June 2021, the Company provided remuneration to non-executive directors through both cash fees and non-cash benefits in the form of equity issues. At the 2021 Annual General Meeting shareholder approval was sought and gained for the issue of 40,000 shares amounting to $37,800 for one non-executive director who held office for the full twelve months of fiscal year 2022. Approval was also sought and gained for the issue of 40,000 shares amounting to $37,800 to one executive director.



From 1st July 2021, non-executive directors will only be paid quarterly fixed cash fees.

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last five years for the Company as well as the share prices at the end of the respective financial years.

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue	30,711,118	24,664,453	22,177,264	22,667,200	15,648,146
Net Profit after Tax	3,628,751	2,838,114	2,805,061	2,809,404	967,749
Share price at year end (Cents)	66.00	94.50	39.50	39.00	12.50
Dividends paid (Cents)	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6

(d) KMP Remuneration

The following table shows details of the remuneration expense recognised for the Company's Key Management Personnel for the current and previous financial year. KMP's received a fixed remuneration during the year ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

		Salaries and fees $	Superannuation	Share based payments $	Long Service Leave
Wayne Hooper	2022	315,924	27,429	-	-
	2021	326,867	25,209	-	-
Philip Suriano[1]	2022	30,000	-	37,800	
	2021	30,000	-	19,750	-
Ian Neal[1]	2022	10,000	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-
Matthew Twist	2022	170,843	16,909	37,800	-
	2021	171,833	16,163	1,000	-
Totals	2022	526,767	44,338	75,600	-
	2021	528,700	41,372	20,750	-

1 Philip Suriano and Ian Neal's remuneration includes only fees related to their non-executive director remuneration. Any additional consulting fees related to support of executive functions is reported in Note 15 (b).

(e) Contractual arrangements for executive KMP's

KMP's who are active employees of the Company are hired following current human resources policies and procedures, and each are required to have employment contracts, job descriptions and key performance indicators relevant to their roles and responsibilities.

(f) Non-executive director arrangements

Arrangements with non-executive directors are based on the Company's commitment to develop a Board with a blend of skills, experience, and attributes appropriate for the business' goals and strategic plans.

Up until 30 June 2021, if a non-executive director held their Board position for the full twelve months of each reporting period, they may have been eligible for non-cash benefits of a fixed quantity of LaserBond shares reviewed annually by the Board. From 1 July 2021, all Board members are paid fixed quarterly cash fees.

(g) Shares held by key management personnel

The number of ordinary shares in the Company during the 30 June 2022 financial year held by each of the Company's key management personnel, including their related parties, is set out below:

Name	Balance 30 June 2021	Granted as remuneration	Bought / (Sold)	Dividend Reinvestment	Balance 30 June 2022
Wayne Hooper	11,064,295	-	-	-	11,064,295
Philip Suriano	843,565	40,000	-	12,617	896,182
Ian Neal	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Matthew Twist	73,973	40,000	-	-	113,973

(h) Loans to key management personnel

The Company allows its employees to take short term loans and this facility is also available to its key management personnel. The Company's loans to key management personnel during the year was $Nil (2021: $Nil). The loans to key management personnel are generally for a short term, unsecured and interest free.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT.

DIRECTOR'S MEETINGS

During the financial year ended 30th June 2022, the number of meetings held, and attended, by each Director were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Nomination and Remuneration Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Wayne Hooper	8	8	2	2	-	-
Philip Suriano	8	8	3	3	1	1
Ian Neal	2	2	1	1	1	1
Matthew Twist	8	8	3	3	1	1

Please refer to the Corporate Governance Statement at http://www.laserbond.com.au/investor-relations/governance-statement.html for further information.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

In February 2022, the Company acquired certain assets of QSP Engineering Pty Ltd in Brisbane. Refer to Note 9 for details. There was no other significant change in the state of affairs of the Company other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Any future developments required to be disclosed as per ASX Listings Rules have either been disclosed previously or are included in commentary or notes to this report. Any future items required to be disclosed will be done according to current listing rules requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

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

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The final dividend has been recommended and will be paid as detailed below.

No other matters or circumstances has arisen that has affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years which has not already been reflected in the financial report.

DIVIDENDS

2021 final dividends of 0.6 cents per share and 2022 interim dividends of 0.6 cents per share were paid during the year. The directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend for FY2022 of 0.8 cents per fully paid ordinary share (FY2021: 0.6c), fully franked based on tax paid at 25.0%. The dividend is expected to be paid on 7 October 2022.

Subject to the Company continuing to develop in accordance with future plans, the Board expects to continue to maintain future dividends.

INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS' AND AUDITORS'

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Company has insured the directors and officers against liabilities incurred in their role as directors and officers of the Company. The terms of the insurance policy, including the premium, are subject to confidentiality clauses and therefore the Company is prohibited from disclosing the nature of the liabilities covered and the premium paid.

No insurance premiums have been paid or indemnities been provided in respect of the Auditors.

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

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Audit and Risk committee has reviewed details of the amounts paid or payable for non-audit services provided to the Company during the year ended 30 June 2022 by the Company's auditor LNP Audit and Assurance.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services by the auditor is compatible with the general standards of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001 and 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 board of directors 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 the APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

For details of fees for non-audit services paid to the auditors, refer to note 3.

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 28.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director
Wayne Hooper
Dated this 25th day of August 2022

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors of the Company support and adhere to the principles of corporate governance, recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability. A review of the Company's corporate governance practices was undertaken during the year. As a result, new practices were adopted and existing practices optimised to reflect industry best practice. In compliance with the "if no why not" reporting regime, where the Company's corporate governance practices do not follow a recommendation, the Board has explained its reasons for not following the recommendation and disclosed what, if any, alternative practices the Company has adopted instead of those in the recommendation.

A description of the Company's current corporate governance practices is set in the Company's Corporate Governance Statement which can be viewed at: http://www.laserbond.com.au/investor-relations/governance-statement.html

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 33 to 52 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
    a. Comply with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
    b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30th June 2022 and of the performance for the financial year ended on that date of the Company.
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.

Note 1 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director
Wayne Hooper
Dated this 25th day of August 2022

LNP Audit + Assurance

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+61 7 3607 6379

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

As lead auditor of LaserBond Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

2. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

LNP Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd

Archana Kumar
Director

Sydney 25 August 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LASERBOND LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of LaserBond Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Directors' Declaration of the Company.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Company, is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

a) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
b) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements 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 APES110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (*including Independence Standards*) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia; and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Assessment of Carrying Value of goodwill Goodwill at 30 June 2022 relating to acquisition of QSP Engineering Pty Ltd business was $6,260,968. Management assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill relating to each cash generating unit (CGU) at 30 June 2022. The recoverable amount of CGU is determined on a value in use basis, the assessment incorporates a range of assumptions, including discount rates, growth rates, and the timing and amounts of cashflows. This a key audit matter due to the material value of goodwill and the degree of subjectivity, judgement and estimation required with the assessment.	Our procedures included: Our procedures included, among others: • Evaluating the "value in use" discounted cash flow models developed by management for each cash generating unit to assess the recoverable amount of goodwill, including critically assessing the following assumptions: (a) the discount rate; (b) the revenue growth rate; (c) other growth rate assumptions; and (d) the timing and amounts of forecasted cash flows. • Testing on a sample basis mathematical accuracy of forecasting of the cash flows of each cash generating unit. • Consideration of the assumptions used in comparison with publicly available data. • Assessing company's impairment testing model by subjecting the key assumptions to sensitivity analysis and stress test. • Assessing the appropriateness and adequacy of the relevant disclosures made in the financial statements.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 upon the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 judgment 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

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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 Company'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 Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on the Remuneration report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 18 to 19 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of LaserBond Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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

LNP Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd

Archana Kumar
Director
Sydney

25 August 2022

FINANCIAL REPORT

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30th June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	22	30,711,119	24,664,453
Cost of sales		(14,009,933)	(12,076,478)
Gross Profit		**16,701,186**	**12,587,975**
Other income	2	457,376	1,020,964
Advertising & promotional expenses		(188,560)	(66,002)
Depreciation & amortisation		(2,902,203)	(2,554,806)
Employment expenses		(4,509,889)	(3,780,626)
Administration expenses	3	(2,651,014)	(2,196,184)
Repairs & maintenance		(259,148)	(301,147)
Finance Costs		(443,991)	(463,973)
Research & development		(508,836)	(678,882)
Other expenses		(363,550)	(202,439)
Profit before income tax expense	4	**5,331,371**	**3,364,880**
Income tax expense	4	(1,702,620)	(526,766)
Profit after income tax expense		**3,628,751**	**2,838,114**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of LaserBond Limited		**3,628,751**	**2,838,114**

	Note	2022	2021
Earnings per share for profit attributable to members:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	5	3.531	2.955

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30th June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		5,683,812	4,907,855
Trade and other receivables	6	9,773,596	5,806,508
Inventories	7	5,589,899	3,437,194
Current tax assets		-	777,495
Total current assets		**21,047,307**	**14,929,052**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	16,367,296	13,991,383
Deferred tax assets	11a	632,398	533,142
Rental Bond		37,500	-
Intangible assets	9	6,418,611	77,312
Total non-current assets		**23,455,805**	**14,601,837**
TOTAL ASSETS		**44,503,112**	**29,530,889**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	4,263,545	2,370,809
Current Tax Liabilities	4	110,014	-
Employee benefits		1,823,267	1,530,701
Financial liabilities	14	2,577,877	2,239,705
Total current liabilities		**8,774,703**	**6,141,215**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities	14	6,708,326	8,461,672
Deferred Tax Liabilities	11b	1,422,202	602,524
Employee benefits		89,769	63,803
Total non-current liabilities		**8,220,297**	**9,127,999**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**16,995,000**	**15,269,214**
NET ASSETS		**27,508,112**	**14,261,675**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	18,226,957	7,378,717
Retained earnings		9,281,155	6,882,958
TOTAL EQUITY		**27,508,112**	**14,261,675**

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

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 30th June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		30,558,799	26,619,131
Payments to suppliers and employees		(25,777,187)	(20,369,724)
Interest paid		(443,991)	(463,973)
Interest received		1,206	1,068
Income taxes paid, net		(94,990)	(1,029,571)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	**4,243,837**	**4,756,931**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for plant and equipment		(1,897,140)	(450,038)
Payment for acquisition	10	(8,940,039)	(805,851)
Loans to employees		(24,159)	(9,650)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(10,861,338)**	**(1,265,539)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		11,127,101	-
Payments for share issue costs		(691,579)	(12,404)
Payments for hire purchase assets and finance leases		(2,132,265)	(1,726,028)
Dividends paid		(929,678)	(842,758)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		**7,373,579**	**(2,581,190)**
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		775,957	910,202
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,907,855	3,997,653
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**5,683,812**	**4,907,855**

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

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30th June 2022

	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Opening Balance at 1st July 2020	**7,042,358**	**5,193,847**	**12,236,205**
Profit for the year	-	2,838,114	2,838,114
Issue of Share Capital, net of cost	336,359	-	336,359
Dividends paid/payable during the year	-	(1,149,003)	(1,149,003)
Closing Balance at 30th June 2021	**7,378,717**	**6,882,958**	**14,261,675**
Profit for the year	-	3,628,751	3,628,751
Issue of Share Capital, net of cost	10,848,240	-	10,848,240
Dividends paid/payable during the year	-	(1,230,554)	(1,230,554)
Closing Balance at 30th June 2022	**18,226,957**	**9,281,155**	**27,508,112**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Corporate Information

LaserBond Limited is a for-profit listed public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The nature of the operations and principle activities of the Company are described in the Directors' Report.

General Information and Statement of compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 25 August 2022. These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and the Corporations Act 2001 and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial report has been prepared on accruals basis.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows: (i) Identifying the contract with a customer; (ii) Identifying the performance obligations; (iii) determining the transaction price; (iv) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and (v) recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods to customers is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, being the point in time when the goods are received by the customer. Revenue from services is recognised at the point the services are provided.

Interest

Revenue from interest is recognised on accrual basis and is mainly derived from cash at bank.

Other Income

Revenue from other income streams is recognised when the Company either receives it or becomes entitled to it.

b) Segment Reporting

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

c) 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 income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction does not affect either accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases and is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

NOTE 1 (i): STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian dollars. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settling foreign currency transactions, as well as from restating foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

e) Comparative Information

Where necessary, comparative amounts have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year accounting policy and disclosures. If there are any such changes, details on the nature and reason for the amounts that may have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year accounting policy and disclosures, where considered material, are referred to separately in the financial statements or notes thereto.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, 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.

g) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets
All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification and subsequent measurement
On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Recognition and initial measurement
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 to 90 days from date of invoice.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire, 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 derecognised 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.

Impairment of financial assets
Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for financial assets measured at amortised cost. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

NOTE 1 (i): STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

Financial liabilities
The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables and finance lease liabilities.

h) Inventory

Raw materials, finished goods and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of work in progress comprises direct materials, direct labour, and any external sub-contract costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant and Equipment are measured at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a reducing balance basis using the following rates:

- Plant and equipment 4.5% - 65%
- Motor Vehicles 18.75% - 30%
- Development equipment 20% - 50%

j) Intangible assets

Patents

Patents are recognised and amortised from the date at which the patent was granted. Patent expenditures are amortised at 7.5% per annum.

Software

Software costs are recorded and amortised from the date at which the software is installed for use. Software expenditures are amortised at 40%-70% per annum.

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of a business (note 10) is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

k) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

l) Leases

Leases of plant and equipment, where the Company as lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance liabilities. Financed assets are capitalised at their inception at the fair value of the leased equipment or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

NOTE 1 (i): STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the relevant commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the relevant lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the relevant lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the relevant lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the relevant commencement date), and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The Company applies the practical expedient to not separate non-lease components from lease components and instead accounts for each lease component and any associated lease components as a single lease component.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the relevant lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the relevant commencement

date, the amount of lease liabilities are increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities are remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments, or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Significant judgements

The Company has made the following significant judgements with respect to its leases as lessee:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Under one of its facility premises leases, the Company is able to continually exercise the option to extend the term of the lease. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term specifically if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (i.e., a change in business strategy). The Company has included reasonably certain renewal options as part of the lease term for one of its facility premises leases for a further 5 years.

Determining the incremental borrowing rate
The Company has applied judgement to determine the incremental borrowing rate, which affects the amount of lease liabilities or right-of-use assets recognised. The Company reassesses and applies the incremental borrowing rate on a lease-by-lease basis at the relevant lease commencement date based on the term of the lease (or the remaining term of the lease at the initial date of application). The Company's equipment financing rate was used as a base rate in the Company's judgment.

m) Issued Capital

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

n) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. 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 Australian Taxation Office is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

NOTE 1 (i): STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits obligations

The liability for employee entitlements which are not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Discount rates are based on the market yield on Commonwealth Government Securities with maturity dates close to the expected date the employee will reach 10 years of service.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

The current provision for employee benefits includes accrued annual leave and long service leave. For long service leave it covers all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. Where employees have completed the required period of service, this entire amount is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experiences, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via an employee share scheme. The fair value of options granted under the employee share scheme is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares granted, including the impact of any vesting conditions.

Vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the numbers of shares that are expected to vest based on the vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

p) Dividends

Provision is made for any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at reporting date.

q) Earnings per share

(i) Basic Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- The profit attributable to members of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.
- By the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per share
There are no outstanding ordinary shares therefore diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

r) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant

NOTE 1 (i): STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

to the costs they are compensating. Government grants relating to assets are initially taken to deferred income and then offset against the carrying amount of the asset when construction of the asset has been completed.

s) New and amended Standards adopted by the Entity

The Company has adopted all standards and amendments issued for reporting periods commencing 1 July 2021. The adoption of the standards and amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

t) Impact of Standards Issued but not yet applied by the Entity

Certain new accounting standards and amendments to standards have been published that are not mandatory for reporting periods commencing 1 July 2021 and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable transactions.

u) Critical accounting estimates and judgement

In applying the Company's accounting policies, several estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. The directors base their judgements and estimates on historical experience and various other factors they believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. As a result, actual results could differ from those estimates. The main areas where a higher degree of judgement arises or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are:

(a) Carrying value of Goodwill – note 10

NOTE 2: OTHER INCOME

	2022 $	2021 $
Grant Income	190,628	297,976
Government Rebates / Subsidies	122,512	699,500
Other	144,236	23,488
	457,376	1,020,964

NOTE 3: AUDITOR REMUNERATION

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit before Income Tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Auditors Remuneration		
Audit Services – audit and review of Financial Reports	93,200	79,500
Non-Audit Services	22,000	-
	115,200	79,500

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

	2022 $	2021 $
Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense from continuing operations		
Profit before Income Tax expense	5,331,371	3,364,880
Prima Facie Tax at the Australian tax rate of 25.0% (2021: 26.0%)	1,332,843	874,869
Tax effect of timing differences	146,539	(377,869)
R&D Tax Concession	(46,150)	(84,861)
Net Non-Deductible Expenses	29,091	10,710
Other Deductible Expenses	(172,895)	(3,225)
Net adjustment relating to prior year income tax provisions (a)	413,192	106,962
Total income tax expenses	1,702,620	526,766

(a) Included in this balance is an adjustment for prior year income tax expense amounting to $563,448 which relates largely to the impact of the cash benefit available for the instant asset write-off being claimed by the Company. This adjustment has no impact on tax liabilities.

NOTE 5: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2022	2021
	$	$
Profit after tax	3,628,751	2,838,114
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	3.531	2.955

There are no current options to affect diluted earnings per share.

(a) Weighted Average Shares on Issue	No. of Shares	Weighted No.
Opening Balance as at 1st July 2021	96,055,413	96,055,413
Shares issued on 8th October 2021	167,844	121,859
Shares issued on 8th November 2021	80,000	51,288
Shares issued on 23rd December 2021	11,494,253	5,951,819
Shares issued on 28th January 2022	1,295,447	543,023
Shares issued on 8th April 2022	208,652	47,447
Closing Balance as at 30th June 2022	109,301,609	102,770,849

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade Receivables	8,862,893	5,213,349
Provision for expected credit losses	(80,000)	(83,417)
Loans – Employees	9,553	9,257
Prepayments and other receivables (a)	981,150	667,319
	9,773,596	5,806,508

(a) Balances includes progress payments on patent applications and recruitment, and accrual for government subsidies receivable at balance date.

	Gross Amount $,000	Past due (and impaired) $,000	Within Trade Terms (not impaired) <30 $,000	31-60 $,000	61-90 $,000	>90 $,000	Total $,000
2022							
Trade receivables	8,783	80	4,336	2,160	1,031	1,176	8,783
Other receivables	991	-	991	-	-	-	991
	9,774	80	5,327	2,160	1,031	1,176	9,774
2021							
Trade receivables	5213	83	2,187	1,534	834	575	5,213
Other receivables	593	-	593	-	-	-	593
	5,806	83	2,780	1,534	834	575	5,806

Standard customer credit terms are 30 to 90 days depending on the customers. The Company applies the simplified approach to provide expected credit losses as prescribed by AASB9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit loss rate has been estimated and determined based on historic experience of sales and bad debts.

NOTE 7: INVENTORY

	2022	2021
	$	$
Stock on Hand – Raw Materials	3,203,961	2,194,360
Stock on Hand – Finished Goods	160,820	412,210
Work in Progress	2,225,118	830,624
	5,589,899	3,437,194

NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	2022	2021
	$	$
Prepayments of Assets	1,924,790	1,219,473
Plant & Equipment		
At Cost	18,346,413	14,623,436
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(8,212,482)	(6,459,416)
	10,133,931	8,164,020
Office Equipment		
At Cost	324,804	287,930
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(216,896)	(213,059)
	107,908	74,871
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	640,077	565,762
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(492,063)	(447,290)
	148,014	118,472
Right of Use Assets		
At Cost	6,737,451	6,082,032
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,684,798)	(1,667,485)
	4,052,653	4,414,547
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	16,367,296	13,991,383

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts	**Plant & Equipment**	**Office Equipment**	**Motor Vehicles**	**Right of Use Assets**	**Total**
2022 Financial Year	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,383,493	74,871	118,472	4,414,547	13,991,38
Additions	4,428,296	100,267	74,315	655,419	5,258,29
Disposal of Asset	-	(13,477)	-	-	(13,47
Depreciation Expense	(1,753,068)	(53,753)	(44,773)	(1,017,313)	(2,868,90
Carrying Amount at the end of the year	12,058,721	107,908	148,014	4,052,653	16,367,29
2021 Financial Year	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,365,660	84,886	188,862	4,712,813	11,352,22
Additions	4,476,842	39,165	-	637,423	5,153,43
Sale / Disposal of Asset	(24)	(152)	(5,910)	-	(6,08
Depreciation Expense	(1,458,985)	(49,028)	(64,480)	(935,689)	(2,508,18
Carrying Amount at the end of the year	9,383,493	74,871	118,472	4,414,547	13,991,38

(b) Asset Additions financed	**2022**	**2021**
	$	**$**
The values for asset additions purchased utilising finance leases or hire purchase agreements are:	-	2,992,152

NOTE 9: INTANGIBLES

	2022	2021
Goodwill (Note 10)	6,260,968	-
Patents and Trademarks		
At Cost	128,094	53,302
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(10,841)	(4,252)
	117,253	49,050
Software		
At Cost	62,845	70,634
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(22,456)	(42,372)
	40,390	28,262
TOTAL INTANGIBLES	6,418,611	77,312

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts	**Goodwill**	**Patents & Trademarks**	**Software**	**Total**
2022 Financial Year	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	49,050	28,262	77,312
Additions	6,260,968	79,045	34,583	6,374,595
Disposal of Asset	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(10,841)	(22,455)	(33,297)
Carrying Amount at the end of the year	6,260,968	117,253	40,390	6,418,611
2021 Financial Year	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	14,048	7,050	21,098
Additions	-	39,165	-	102,838
Sale / Disposal of Asset	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(49,028)	(64,480)	(46,624)
Carrying Amount at the end of the year	-	49,050	28,262	77,312

NOTE 10: ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS

In February 2022 the Company acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of QSP Engineering Pty Ltd for a total purchase consideration of $8,940,039 exclusive of GST. The purchase consideration was adjusted by $59,961 for employee entitlements and certain asset balances.

The details of fair value of net assets acquired are:

	$
Plant & Equipment	2,750,787

The liabilities assumed as at the date of acquisition were:

Employee Entitlements	71,716

Net tangible assets acquired as at the date of acquisition amounted to $2,679,071. At the same date, the Company also acquired the right of use asset in the sum of $655,419 and lease liabilities of the same amount.

This transaction has been accounted for as a business acquisition in the financial statements and the Company assessed that the value of any goodwill that were acquired consequential to the tangible assets was $6,260,968. This goodwill has been recognised on the financial statements along with other intangible assets of the Company which include patents and software. Goodwill has been assessed for impairment and no impairment has been recognised as at year end.

Significant estimates and judgement – Carrying value of Goodwill
The company determines whether goodwill is impaired at least at each reporting date. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating units (CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated, using value in use discounted cash flow methodology. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

NOTE 11: DEFERRED TAX

a) Deferred Tax Asset

	2022	**2021**
Deferred tax assets comprise temporary differences attributable to:	**$**	**$**
Employee Benefits	478,259	414,571
Accruals	154,139	118,571
	632,398	533,142
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered within 12 months	436,570	366,476
Deferred tax assets expected to be recovered after 12 months	195,828	166,666
	632,398	533,142

	Employee Benefits $	Expense Accruals $	Total $
At June 2020	318,176	68,207	386,383
(Charged) / credited - to profit or loss	96,395	50,364	146,759
At June 2021	414,571	118,571	533,142
(Charged) / credited - to profit or loss	63,688	35,568	99,256
At June 2022	478,259	154,139	632,398

b) Deferred Tax Liability

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax liabilities comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,422,202	602,524

NOTE 12: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021
Trade Payables	1,845,124	1,427,063
Superannuation	75,269	60,173
Dividends	28,556	38,958
Other payables and accrued Expenses	2,314,596	844,615
	4,263,544	2,370,809

NOTE 13: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Issued and Paid Up Capital	2022 Shares	2022 $	2021 Shares	2021 $
Opening Balance	96,055,413	7,378,717	95,414,650	7,042,358
Issued Shares	13,246,196	10,848,240	640,763	336,359
	109,301,609	18,226,957	96,055,413	7,378,717

(a) Ordinary Shares

Date	Details	No. Shares	Issue Price (Cents per Share)	$
1st July 2020	Opening Balance	95,414,650		7,042,358
9th October 2020	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	258,420	54.55	134,779
19th November 2020	Director Non-Cash Remuneration	50,000	39.50	17,828
11th February 2021	Employee Share Plan	51,646	60.00	164,230
1st April 2021	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	280,697	59.31	19,522
30th June 2021	Closing Balance	96,055,413		7,378,717
8th October 2021	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	167,844		132,921
8th November 2021	Director Non-Cash Remuneration	80,000		74,350
23rd December 2021	Capital Raise	11,494,253		9,361,997
28th January 2022	Share Placement Plan	1,295,447		1,085,137
8th April 2022	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	208,652		167,995
	Employee Share Plan	-		25,840
30th June 2022	Closing Balance	109,301,609		18,226,957

(b) Capital Risk Management

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting its financial structure in response to those risks. These responses include the management of debt levels and distributions to shareholders. The Company has no borrowings and no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	2022 $	2021 $
Current Liabilities		
Hire purchase and finance lease	1,308,399	1,366,547
Lease Liabilities (AASB 16)	1,269,478	873,158
	2,577,877	2,239,705
Non-Current Liabilities		
Hire purchase and finance lease	3,441,090	4,546,103
Lease Liabilities (AASB 16)	3,267,236	3,915,569
	6,708,326	8,461,672
	9,286,203	10,701,377

Included in the lease liabilities balances are finance costs of $293,815 (2021: $573,544).

NOTE 15: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Apart from security deposit guarantees of $245,102 with CBA for three of the leased premises, the directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities that would have an effect on these financial statements. (2021: $63,217).

The Company has committed to $458,280 of fixed asset purchases of which, $384,123 has been recognised in Prepayments of Assets classified in Property, plant and equipment (Note 8) as at 30 June 2022.

The Company did not have any contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 30 June 2022.

NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

(a) Other Related Parties

	2022 $	2021 $
Labour Costs		
Payroll persons related to executive directors	213,732	253,734

Note: this is exclusive of executive director remuneration which is included in the remuneration report within the Directors' Report of this Annual Report.

(b) Key Management Personnel Transactions

Consultants		
Hawkesdale Group	26,875	45,000

These consultant fees are paid to non-executive director related entities and relate to services to support executive functions. Fees relative to a non-executive director's board fees are included in the remuneration report within the Directors' Report of this Annual Report. Hawkesdale Group provided consultancy services related to sales support and strategy development. This is a director related entity.

Superannuation		
Contribution to superannuation funds on behalf of key management personnel	71,967	66,305

NOTE 17: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The key management personnel of the Company for management of its affairs are all executive directors and the Company secretary.

(a) Remuneration

Details in relation to the remuneration of the key management personnel of the Company for management of its affairs are included in the remuneration Report within the Directors' Report of this Annual Report.

(b) Options Held

There were no options held at 30 June 2022 or 30 June 2021. There were no options issued during the financial year.

(c) Shares Held

Interest		Shares Held as at 30th June 2021	Issued	Purchased (DRP)	Purchased / (Sold) on market	Shares Held as at 30th June 2022
Wayne Hooper	Direct	9,768,797	-	-	-	9,768,797
Wayne Hooper	Indirect	1,295,498	-	-	-	1,295,498
Philip Suriano	Indirect	843,565	40,000	12,617	-	896,182
Ian Neal	Indirect	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Matthew Twist	Direct	73,973	40,000	-	-	113,973
		11,981,833	80,000	12,617	25,000	12,099,450

Interest		Shares Held as at 30th June 2020	Issued	Purchased (DRP)	Purchased / (Sold) on market	Shares Held as at 30th June 2021
Wayne Hooper	Direct	9,768,797	-	-	-	9,768,797
Wayne Hooper	Indirect	1,295,498	-	-	-	1,295,498
Philip Suriano	Indirect	776,576	50,000	16,989	-	843,565
Matthew Twist	Direct	72,307	1,666	-	-	73,973
		11,913,178	51,666	16,989	-	11,981,833

NOTE 18: DIVIDENDS

	2022 $	2021 $
Declared 2022 fully franked interim ordinary dividend of 0.60 (2021: 0.60) cents per share franked at the tax rate of 25.0% (2021: 26.0%)	654,558	574,360
Declared 2021 fully franked final ordinary dividend of 0.60 (2020: 0.60) cents per share franked at the tax rate of 25.0% (2020: 26.0%)	576,332	574,642
Total dividends per share for the period	1.20 cents	1.20 cents
Dividends paid in cash or satisfied by the issues of shares under the dividend reinvestment plan during the year were as follows:		
Paid in cash	927,459	841,433
Satisfied by the issue of shares	303,431	307,569
	1,230,890	1,149,002

Dividends not recognised during the reporting period

Since year-end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of 0.8 cents per fully paid ordinary share (2021: 0.6) fully franked based on tax paid at 25.0%. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid on 7th October 2022 out of retained earnings as at 30 June 2022 but not recognised as a liability at year-end is $874,413. The debit expected to the franking account arising from this dividend is $218,603.

Franking credits	2022 $	2021 $
Franking credits available for subsequent periods based on a tax rate of 25.0% (2021: 26.0%)	3,454,761	3,655,600

NOTE 19: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities		
Profit after Income Tax for the year	3,628,751	2,838,114
Non-cash flows in operating surplus		
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	2,902,203	2,554,806
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	13,477	3,357
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,967,088)	(1,415,454)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(2,152,705)	17,779
(Increase) / Decrease in deferred tax assets	(99,256)	(146,759)
(Increase) / Decrease in current tax assets	777,495	(777,495)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	1,892,736	1,044,628
Increase / (Decrease) in current provisions	292,566	434,308
Increase / (Decrease) in current tax liabilities	110,014	(402,367)
Increase / (Decrease) in non-current provisions	25,966	3,190
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	819,678	602,524
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,243,837	4,756,631

NOTE 20: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management Policies

Activities undertaken may expose the Company to credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's risk management policies and objectives are therefore reviewed to minimise the potential impacts of these risks on the results of the Company.

The Board of Directors monitors and manages financial risk exposures of the Company and reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating these risks. The overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance, including the review of credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Maturity of financial liabilities at 30th June 2022	**Within 1 Year**	**Greater than 1 Year**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Trade and other payables	4,263,545	-	4,263,545
Hire Purchase / Finance Lease	1,308,400	3,441,090	4,749,490
Lease Liabilities (AASB16)	1,269,477	3,267,236	4,536,713
Total financial liabilities	6,841,422	6,708,326	13,549,748

Maturity of financial liabilities at 30th June 2021	**Within 1 Year**	**Greater than 1 Year**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Trade and other payables	2,370,809	-	2,370,809
Hire Purchase / Finance Lease	1,366,547	4,546,103	5,912,650
Lease Liabilities (AASB16)	873,158	3,915,569	4,788,727
Total financial liabilities	4,610,514	8,461,672	13,072,186

Credit Risk Exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at the balance date to recognise financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulties raising funds to meet commitments. The Company manages this risk by monetary cash flow forecasts

Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and liabilities (e.g. accounts receivable and payable) are at approximate net fair value.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Company has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year's results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis:

The Company as at 30th June 2022 held a quantity of cash on hand in an interest-bearing bank account. The Director's do not consider that any reasonably possible movement in interest rates would cause a material effect on profit or equity.

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity Analysis:

The Company purchases certain raw materials from overseas due to non-availability in Australia or savings due to bulk buying power overseas. The Company continues to expand its operation and has some overseas customers. 100% of those overseas customers invoiced in foreign currency and 95% of overseas suppliers paid in foreign currency are affected by movement in the US dollar exchange rate. To mitigate foreign currency risk for US dollar transactions the Company has a US dollar bank account. Payments made from this US dollar account are from foreign customer deposits or transfers of cash at a time the exchange rate is deemed positive (which is reviewed daily). The Directors do not consider that any reasonably possible movement in foreign currency rates would cause a material effect on profit or equity.

NOTE 21: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

a) Employee Share Plan

A scheme under which shares may be issued by the Company to employees for no cash consideration was approved by shareholders through the prospectus. Eligibility to participate is based on an employee being a full-time employee of the Company (or any of its 100% owned subsidiaries), the employee is an Australian resident for income tax purposes and the employee has been directly employed by the Company (or any of its 100% owned subsidiaries) for at least a period of 36 continuous months in a permanent position.

Each eligible employee will be entitled to a maximum of $1,000 of fully paid ordinary shares annually, with the number of shares calculated based on the closing price of the Company on the day each issue is formally passed by the Board. Offers under the scheme are at the discretion of the Board. Shares issued are vested for a period of three years from the date of issue, with one-third released annually on each anniversary date of the Board approved issue date. If employment is ceased for any reason any shares still currently vested and not released will be forfeited by the employee. Shares are issued as fully paid ordinary shares and rank equally with existing shares on issue.

	2022	2021
Number of new shares issued under the plan to participating employees: (refer to Note 13 (a) for detail of issue)	-	51,646

Due to the level of shares vested and not released but forfeited by employees, no new shares were required to be issued under the employee share plan in the twelve months to 30 June 2022.

b) Non-Executive Director Remuneration (Non-Cash)

Up until 30 June 2021, Non-Executive Directors were paid quarterly fixed fees, reviewed annually. Further, if a Non-Executive Director held their Board position for the full twelve months of each reporting period, they may have been eligible for non-cash benefits of a fixed quantity of LaserBond shares, reviewed annually by the Board and based on approval by shareholders at a general meeting.

At the 2021 Annual General Meeting shareholder approval was sought and gained for the issue of 40,000 shares to one non-executive director who held office for the full twelve months of fiscal year 2021. From 1st July 2021, Non-Executive Directors will only be paid quarterly fixed fees.

c) Expense arising from share-based payment transactions	2022 $	2021 $
Shares Issued under employee share plan	-	21,444
Shares Issued under Director Remuneration	75,600	19,750
	75,600	41,194

NOTE 22: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has identified its operating segment based on internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive directors (chief decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The Company operates entirely within Australia. Segment information for the reporting period is provided below.

Segment Definitions:

a) Services – the reclamation or repair of worn components for end users, or the manufacture of products that do not incorporate LaserBond® cladding applications.
b) Products – the manufacture of products incorporating LaserBond® cladding applications.
c) Technology – the sale of LaserBond® cladding technology and associated licensing fees and consumables supply.
d) Research & Development – costs related to the ongoing development of new or improved technology, applications, and products.

	30 June 2022				
	Services	**Products**	**Technology**	**R&D**	**Total**
Revenue	13,699,219	14,964,100	2,047,800	-	30,711,119
Gross Profit	51.6%	58.6%	42.5%	-	54.4%
EBITDA	3,641,140	5,021,125	522,750	(508,656)	8,676,359
Interest	(211,623)	(231,162)	-	-	(442,785)
Depreciation & Amortisation	(1,370,763)	(1,497,328)	-	(34,112)	(2,902,203)
Profit Before Income Tax	2,058,754	3,292,635	522,750	(542,768)	5,331,371
Income tax expense	(657,481)	(1,051,532)	(166,945)	173,338	(1,702,620)
Profit after Income Tax	1,401,273	2,241,103	355,805	(369,430)	3,628,751
Assets					44,503,112
Liabilities					(16,995,000

	30 June 2021				
	Services	**Products**	**Technology**	**R&D**	**Total**
Revenue	11,638,940	12,954,613	70,900	-	24,664,453
Gross Profit	47.8%	53.7%	87.5%	-	51.0%
EBITDA	2,985,450	4,081,721	(59,974)	(624,648)	6,382,549
Interest	(219,051)	(243,8120	-	-	(462,863)
Depreciation & Amortisation	(1,189,055)	(1,323,467)	-	42,284	(2,554,806)
Profit Before Income Tax	1,577,344	2,514,442	(59,974)	(666,932)	3,364,880
Income tax expense	(246,931)	(393,632)	9,389	104,407	(526,766)
Profit after Income Tax	1,330,413	2,120,810	(50,585)	(562,525)	2,838,114
Assets					29,530,889
Liabilities					(15,269,214)

NOTE 22: MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

a) Dividends

The directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of 0.8 cents per fully paid ordinary share (2021: 0.6) fully franked based on tax paid at 25.0%. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend is expected to be paid on 7 October 2022.

Subject to the Company continuing to develop in accordance with future plans, the Board expects to continue to maintain future dividends.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company.

NOTE 23: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

Revenues of $15,002,017 (2021 - $12,586,099) that are contributed largely to the products segment are derived from two independent customers.

1. Substantial Shareholders at 27th July 2022

Holder LaserBond Limited	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	%
Ms Diane Constance Hooper	9,768,797	8.937
Mr Wayne Edward Hooper	9,768,797	8.937
Mr Wayne Edward Hooper (W&D Hooper Investments Pty Ltd)	1,295,498	1.185
Mr Rex John Hooper	6,883,916	6.269
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	6,817,126	6.237
Mrs Lillian Hooper	5,542,928	5.071

2. Distribution of Shareholders as at 27th July 2022

Holdings Ranges	Holders	Total Units	%
1-1,000	364	196,476	0.180
1,001-5,000	824	2,088,454	1.910
5,001-10,000	312	2,244,006	2.050
10,001-100,000	532	16,017,962	14.650
100,001-9,999,999,999	103	88,754,708	81.200
Totals	**2,135**	**109,301,609**	**100.000**
Holdings less than a marketable parcel	218	72,517	0.06635

3. Twenty Largest Shareholders as at 27th July 2022

Holder LaserBond Limited	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	%
Ms Diane Constance Hooper	9,768,797	8.937
Mr Wayne Edward Hooper	9,768,797	8.937
Mr Rex John Hooper	6,883,916	6.298
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	6,817,126	6.237
Mrs Lillian Hooper	5,542,928	5.071
Lornat Pty Ltd <WK & LM Peachey S/Fund A/C>	4,943,344	4.523
National Nominees Limited	4,500,827	4.118
Mr Keith Knowles	3,009,207	2.753
Mr Ian Davies	2,749,532	2.516
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited – A/C 2	2,517,026	2.303
Myall Resources Pty Ltd <Myall Group Super Fund A/C>	1,836,777	1.680
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd HUB4 Custodial Serv Ltd <DRP A/C>	1,537,932	1.407
Parks Australia Pty Ltd	1,495,378	1.368
Mr Brendan Thomas Birthistle	1,483,610	1.357
W&D Hooper Investments Pty Ltd <W&D Hooper Unit A/C>	1,295,498	1.185
Mr Makram Hanna & Mrs Rita Hanna <Hanna & Co P/L Super A/C>	1,244,000	1.138
Fortitude Enterprises Pty Ltd < Fortitude Super Fund A/C>	1,041,780	0.953
Dixson Trust Pty Limited	1,034,582	0.947
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	1,014,060	0.928
DMX Capital Partners Limited	974,138	0.891
Totals for Top 20	69,459,255	63.548
Security Totals	**109,301,609**	

4. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity securities are:

a) 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.
b) Options – No voting rights.

5. Restricted Securities

The Company has no restricted securities.

6. Securities subject to voluntary escrow

Total number of shares held in escrow	Escrow Release Date 1	Escrow Release Date 2	Escrow Release Date 3
9,765	7 Feb 2023 – 9,765 shares		
31,108	2 Feb 2023 – 15,540 shares	2 Feb 2024 – 15,568 shares	
47,561	7 Feb 2023 – 15,873 shares	7 Feb 2024 – 15,873 shares	7 Feb 2025 – 15,815 shares

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS:	Mr. Philip Suriano Chairman / Non-Executive Director Mr. Ian Neal Non-Executive Director Mr. Wayne Hooper Executive Director Mr. Matthew Twist Executive Director
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Mr. Matthew Twist
REGISTERED OFFICE, PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:	2 / 57 Anderson Road SMEATON GRANGE NSW 2567 Phone: +61 2 4631 4500
SOUTH AUSTRALIA DIVISION	112 Levels Road CAVAN SA 5094 Phone: +61 8 8262 2289
VICTORIA DIVISION	26-32 Aberdeen Road ALTONA VIC 3018 Phone: +61 3 9398 5925
QUEENSLAND DIVISION	74 High Road BETHANIA QLD 4205 Phone: +61 7 3200 9733
WEBSITE:	www.laserbond.com.au
SHARE REGISTRY:	Boardroom Pty Ltd Grosvenor Place Level 12, 225 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000 Phone: 1300 737 760
AUDITOR:	LNP Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd Level 8, 309 Kent Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
SOLICITOR:	HWL Ebsworth Lawyers Level 14, Australia Square 264-278 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000 Phone: +61 2 9334 8555
BANKERS:	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Major Client Group Level 9, Darling Park Tower 1 201 Sussex Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING:	LaserBond Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under LBL.

LASERBOND
PRODUCTIVITY | INNOVATION | CONSERVATION

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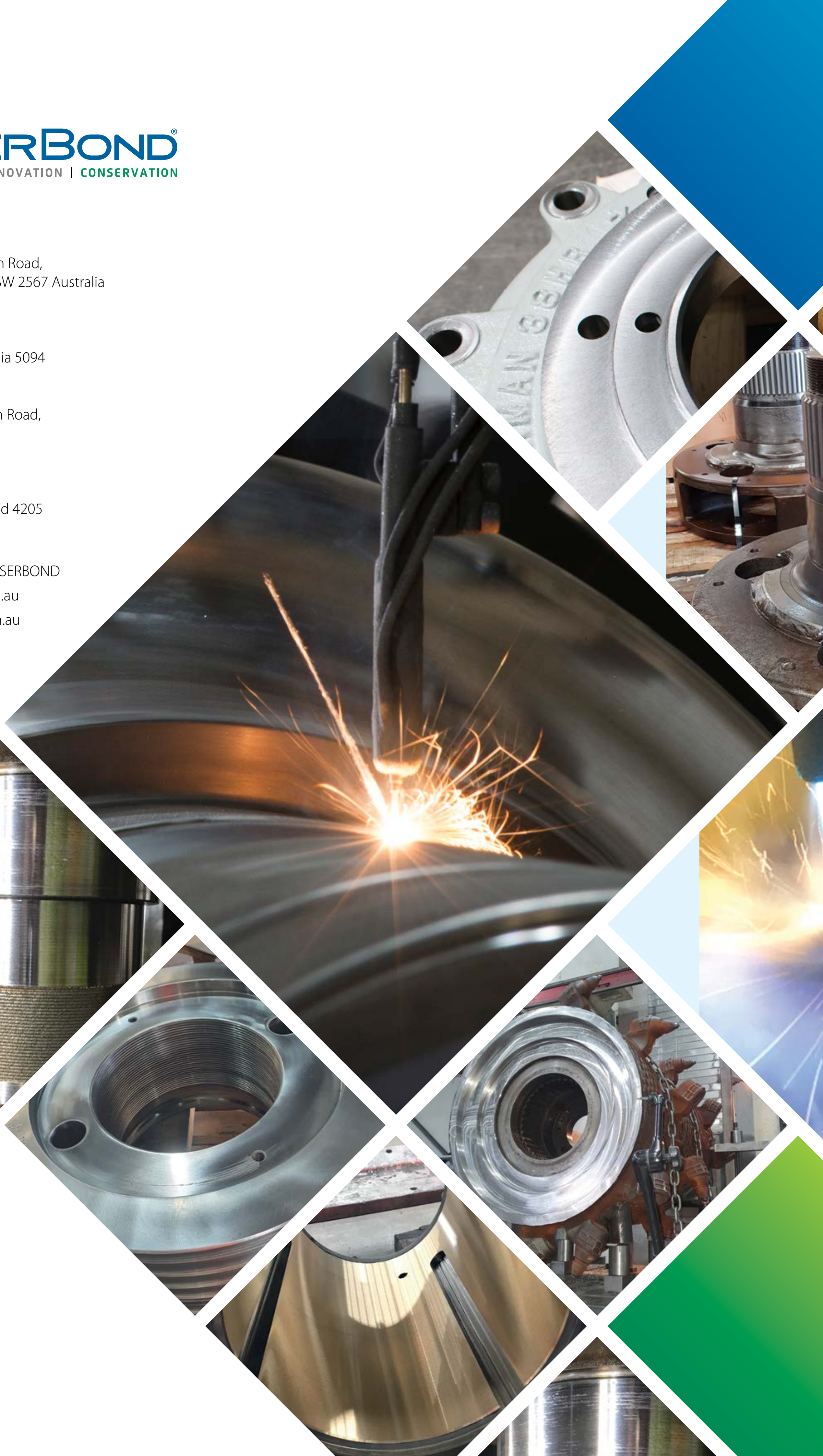

QAS INTERNATIONAL
REGISTERED FIRM
Quality 9001,
Environment 14001,
Health & Safety 4801