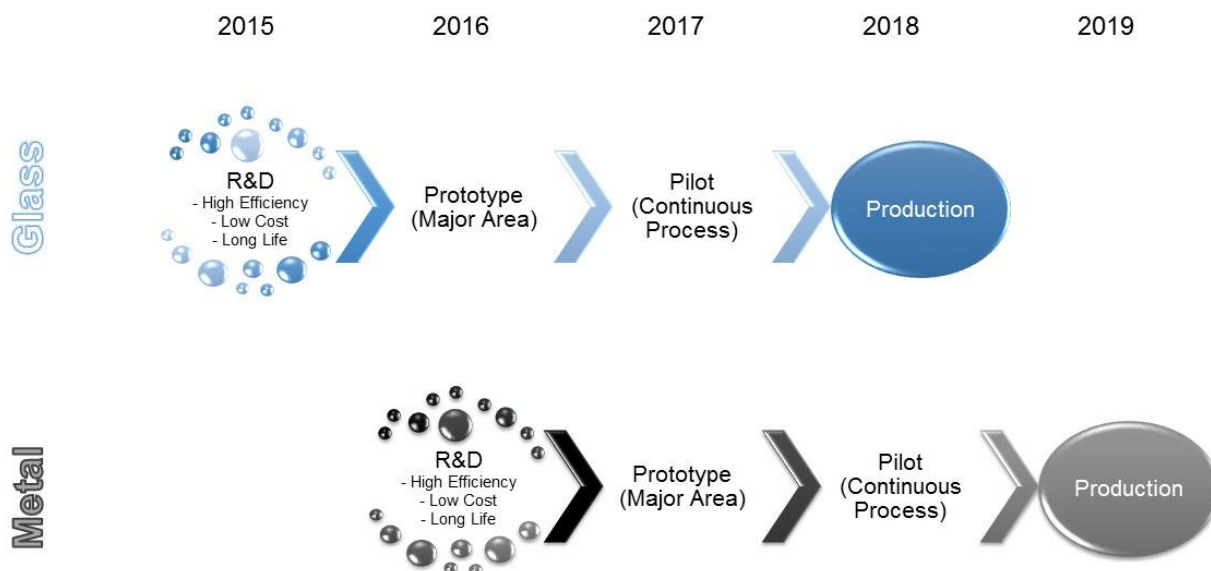


Fourth Quarter FY 2016 – Quarterly Report & Appendix 4C

Financial Quarter Highlights

- Turkey Commercialisation Setback Not Considered Terminal
- TAB Quarterly Milestone of 13% Porous Carbon Strip Cells Achieved
- Cristal/Dyesol Jointly File Performance Enhancing, Doped TiO₂ Patent
- VDL ETG Prototype Collaboration On Track

Commercialisation Schedule



Corporate and Operational

We awoke on the morning of Saturday, July 16 to the shocking news that there had been an attempted, and ultimately unsuccessful, coup d'état in Turkey. No direct loss was incurred by Dyesol because of the events as prudent risk management is always a key consideration in addressing international opportunities. Prior to this event, progress was very encouraging with Dyesol addressing each due diligence step professionally and receiving regular and positive feedback from government and our business associates there. When order is fully restored we expect our project to be again favourably considered for substantial financial government assistance.

It also is worth reminding ourselves that there are many billions of dollars of foreign investment in Turkey and it is critical to retain this investment and encourage further investment for its future growth and prosperity, especially in the energy sector. The Turkish government is currently sending strong messages to the international investment community emphasising its commitment to democracy and free markets. Please see <http://www.invest.gov.tr> for latest examples.

During and subsequent to the recent Australian federal elections, we have enjoyed constructive discussions with both CSIRO and ARENA at the highest level. Most apparent is the willingness to have government and industry working in an accountable and coordinated way to achieve more focused, commercial results. It appears the best outlook for energy renewables in Australia for several years.

Away from elections and geopolitics, Dyesol is performing very well. Recently, internal audits of R&D activities have confirmed progress and given confidence that allows us to move to scaling activities. Rigorous FY2017 budgets have now been completed and approved by the board. Importantly, and in response to very tight fiscal controls, corporate spend continues to fall, whilst the significant remainder is almost exclusively focused on achieving IEC61646 at module and panel scale, internally and with the external driver of the MAD project in collaboration with VDL ETG.

The International Conference on Hybrid and Organic Photovoltaics (HOPV16) was held over 3 full days at the beginning of July in Swansea, U.K. This is the most important gathering in the international scientific and business community on PSC PV. Dyesol was a lead sponsor and our attendance was to promote our product and equipment sales, rather than share our scientific and commercial advantage.

At the conclusion of the financial year, Dyesol again grew its sales by more than 25% and is now quite dominant in its market share of research grade materials and equipment to the global PSC community. We expect further improvement and profitability for this important revenue activity during FY2017, independently of outcomes with Nesli in Turkey.

Research and Development

Internal audits, reviews, gap analysis and adherence to technical milestone schedules help ensure that progress is meaningful and closely tied to our commercial objectives. Our work with ARENA on Levelised Cost of Electricity (LCOE) is an excellent 3rd party validation of the quality of our plans and goals.

Taking ourselves back 3 years with the rapid emergence of PSC, our shareholders will remember that we have focused on architectures that are stable and durable. Essentially, this means architectures that have little or no organics, are able to be environmentally encapsulated and sealed and where costs are contained and industrial conversion efficiencies competitive. This clearly distinguishes us from the academic community. We have been running parallel programmes in 2 strong candidate architectures and are delighted to announce this week that we have achieved our Technical Advisory Board milestone of 13% conversion efficiency at the strip cell level for Porous Carbon based PSC. The quality of the development work that underpins this is high with very low sample variation and “hero” performance of 13.6%. We also believe this is a world record for Porous Carbon PSC at 1cm². This is very significant as it provides high confidence of translation of performance into larger devices where competitive LCOEs can be achieved. This is very significant as it provides high confidence of translation of performance into larger devices where competitive LCOEs can be achieved. Over the next few months we will be using this excellent progress to commence the stability testing protocols required to achieve IEC61646 certification at a module level.

External performance certification is also important. Dyesol is increasingly working with Newport Laboratories in the US and in a formal collaboration with the CSIRO, based in Newcastle. Early discussions have also commenced with the National Renewable Energy Laboratories of the United States (NREL) to agree testing protocols. Uniformity of testing methodology is far from settled, however it is transitioning from early IV testing now to Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) which will help make various claims by the R&D community more real-world relevant.

On that note, we urge caution. Many ambit claims are made about laboratory achievements. Mostly they are for unstable PSC architectures or for active area performance of small cells, rather than the necessarily lower aperture or total device performance of larger modules and panels. We have little time or inclination to be policing claims, but if it looks incredible it is usually not credible.

It was also exciting to recently receive preliminary results from EPFL, where our post-doc appointee, Dr Neha Arora, achieved 15% conversion efficiency in an alternative low-organics device, opening additional pathways for industrial progress.

Under the Joint Development Agreement recently signed with Cristal in the UK, we have made a provisional patent application based on improved conversion efficiency from iodine doped mesoporous titania. Initial test results are very encouraging and we are now engaging with EPFL and 3rd party laboratories to fully quantify and substantiate the higher efficiencies achieved.

Manufacturing and Technical Collaborations

The preliminary outcomes for the VDL ETG Major Area Demonstration (MAD) prototype project are prospective. Phase 1 or Functional Specification and Feasibility is complete. It has provided confidence to proceed to Phase 2, Engineering and Design, which will be submitted to the board for approval very shortly. This phase is expected to take approximately 4 - 5 months to complete. While Phase 2 is underway, Dyesol will be working towards a scale of 650 x 450 mm internally, known as mini-MAD, as the handover point prior to full scale prototype manufacture at Phase 3, Realisation and Testing. The Process and Glass groups have been merged to facilitate this project under the supervision of Sung Il Lee. What we are achieving each day with VDL ETG is remarkable in terms of understanding the scale and scope of the project and de-risking it. Risk mitigation is a critical focus for the project.

Progress at University of Porto (UPorto) on laser assisted, low-temperature, glass frit sealing is slow, but positive. Our milestone based payment schedule is in arrears because of this, although the implications are negligible and certainly acceptable from a cash flow perspective. It will gain further impetus at the commencement of the new financial year as the GOTSolar/Horizon 2020 project commences with the catalyst of a €4 million parallel EU funded project where Dyesol is a lead partner along with EPFL and UPorto. This introduces the innovative sealing technology to which Dyesol has IP rights to steel substrates, as well.

Progress at Solliance is good and meeting expectations. We will now have 2 scientists located there. Activity is almost exclusively focused on the development of an inorganic hole transport material (HTM) based architecture suitable for steel substrates. We believe this is capable of delivering an important commercial competitive advantage for Dyesol.

Financials

The net operating monthly cash burn (Sec. 1.8) for the last quarter averaged \$1m. Net cash usage from operating and investing activities (Sec. 1.14) for the year ending 30 June 2016, averaged \$632k per month with R&D tax rebates included.

At the end of the last quarter cash balances totalled \$4.6m. In September we expect an approximate \$3.8 million R&D rebate from the federal government based on R&D activities approved and conducted over FY2016.

About DYESOL LIMITED

Dyesol is a global leader in the development and commercialisation of Perovskite Solar Cell (PSC) technology – 3rd Generation photovoltaic technology that can be applied to glass, metal, polymers or cement. Dyesol manufactures and supplies high performance materials and is focussed on the successful commercialisation of PSC photovoltaics. It is a publicly listed company: Australian Securities Exchange ASX ([DYE](#)) and German Open Market ([D5I](#)). Learn more at www.dyesol.com and subscribe to our mailing list in English and German.

About PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELL TECHNOLOGY

Perovskite Solar Cell (PSC) technology is a photovoltaic (PV) technology based on applying low cost materials in a series of ultrathin layers encapsulated by protective sealants. Dyesol's technology has lower embodied energy in manufacture, produces stable electrical current, and has a strong competitive advantage in low light conditions relative to incumbent PV technologies. This technology can be directly integrated into the building envelope to achieve highly competitive building integrated photovoltaics (BIPV).

The key material layers include a hybrid organic-inorganic halide-based perovskite light absorber and nano-porous metal oxide of titanium oxide. Light striking the absorber promotes an electron into the excited state, followed by a rapid electron transfer and collection by the titania layer. Meanwhile, the remaining positive charge is transferred to the opposite electrode, thereby generating an electrical current.

- Ends -

Media & Investor Relations Contacts:

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Rule 4.7B

Appendix 4C

Quarterly report for entities admitted on the basis of commitments

Name of entity

DYESOL LIMITED

ABN

92 111 723 883

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 JUNE 2016

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.1	Receipts from customers	220	1,027
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) staff costs	(1,447)	(5,755)
	(b) advertising and marketing	(93)	(498)
	(c) research & development	(1,166)	(3,784)
	(d) leased assets	(159)	(647)
	(e) other working capital	(716)	(2,338)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	53	102
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(6)	(23)
1.6	Income taxes received/(paid) (R&D Tax rebate)	239	3,521
1.7	Other (R&D grant)	57	1,030
Net operating cash flows		(3,018)	(7,365)

		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.8	Net operating cash flows (carried forward)	(3,018)	(7,365)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.9	Payment for acquisition of:		
	(a) businesses (item 5)	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) intellectual property	-	-
	(d) physical non-current assets	(37)	(244)
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
1.10	Proceeds from disposal of:		
	(a) businesses (item 5)	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) intellectual property	-	-
	(d) physical non-current assets	-	3
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
1.11	Loans to other entities (related parties)	-	-
1.12	Loans repaid by other entities (related parties)	6	25
1.13	Other- Investment in term deposits (proceeds on maturity)	-	-
	Net investing cash flows	(31)	(216)
1.14	Total operating and investing cash flows	(3,049)	(7,581)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.15	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc. (net)	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.17	Proceeds from the issue of shares	-	7,699
1.18	Repayment of borrowings	(30)	(120)
1.19	Dividends paid	-	-
1.20	Other - Treasury shares purchased	(475)	(897)
	Net financing cash flows	(505)	6,682
	Net increase in cash held	(3,554)	(899)
1.21	Cash at beginning of quarter/ year to date	8,078	5,403
1.22	Exchange rate adjustments	37	57
1.23	Cash at end of quarter	4,561	4,561

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors

Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.24	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	185
1.25	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.11	-
1.26	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	<u>1.24</u> Directors and associates remuneration	185

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1	Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows
2.2	Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in businesses in which the reporting entity has an interest

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	NIL	NIL
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	NIL	NIL

Reconciliation of cash

	Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
4.1	Cash on hand and at bank	4,561	7,460
4.2	Deposits at call	-	-
4.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
4.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.23)	4,561	7,460

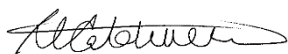
Acquisitions and disposals of business entities

		Acquisitions (Item 1.9(a))	Disposals (Item 1.10(a))
5.1	Name of entity		
5.2	Place of incorporation or registration		
5.3	Consideration for acquisition or disposal		
5.4	Total net assets		
5.5	Nature of business		

Compliance statement

1. This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act (except to the extent that information is not required because of note 2) or other standards acceptable to ASX.
2. This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:



Date: 28 July 2016

Print name:

Richard Caldwell, *Managing Director*

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
2. The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report except for any additional disclosure requirements requested by AASB 107 that are not already itemised in this report.
3. **Accounting Standards.** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.