GULF INDUSTRIALS LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN 13 115 027 033

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Gulf Industrials Limited
ABN 13 115 027 033

DIRECTORS
J Arkoudis – Chief Executive Officer
A Karam – Managing Director
D Chidlow – Technical Director
W Kernaghan

COMPANY SECRETARY
W Kernaghan

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

The last year has seen the Company move rapidly towards an exploration program in respect of the Gbane Joint Venture in the Upper East Region of Ghana.

Since January 2017 when the Joint Venture was entered, the Company has successfully completed and announced results of its initial drilling program in Gbane. I commend David Chidlow and the team he has assembled for completing the first drilling program and results announced within four months of commencement. Those results have identified 1.5 km of strike in Gbane with a 5-30m wide mineralised and altered shear zone. Buoyed by this the second phase of the drilling program is currently underway with further results expected to be announced during October.

The Company's involvement in Ghana and the significant initial exploration results at Gbane provides an opportunity for the Company to make a fresh start and turn a new page. The Company has now earned a majority stake in the Gbane project as a consequence of its expenditure contribution for work on the ground. The Board considers that the best way to move forward and continue to add value to both our legacy and new assets is to expand the drilling program in a targeted approach within the Gbane Project to prove up the asset, based on an imminent detailed review of results from Phases 1 and 2. Simultaneously the Company will commence due diligence of the option areas adjoining Gbane and if successful, move swiftly towards an acquisition of the option parcels to increase the Company's footprint in the region.

The expansion of the Gbane project will be mated to the name change of the Company to "Cassius Mining Limited" which will allow the Company to capitalise on the significant goodwill that the Company's Joint Venture partner has been able to create in Ghana. The change reflects the Company's shift towards the gold sector particularly in Ghana. Most of my time in the last year has been in Ghana working closely with project stakeholders, the Department of Lands and Natural Resources and the Minerals Commission of Ghana as well as local communities to further the interests of the Gbane Joint Venture.

A streamlining of the Company's share structure is also a necessary step in implementing this new beginning and change in direction. The consolidation of shares, which the Board recommends, together with the Company's proposed purchase of unmarketable parcels both serve to distil the Company register and strengthen the Company's market position. The Company will then not only be in a strong fiscal position to complete the second drilling program but also well placed to translate any success on the ground into greater value for Shareholders.

While the Company's focus is now the gold exploration project in Gbane (and potentially the adjacent option areas, subject to due diligence), the Board is also mindful of adding value to the company's Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar. The Board is examining the best possible way to add value to this asset.

I look forward to working for and with many of you to bring to fruition the Company's projects. On behalf of the Board, I thank you for your ongoing support.

Yours truly,

James Arkoudis
Chairman

ACTIVITIES & PROJECT REVIEW

For the financial year 2017 Gulf Industrials' activities have included:

- Acquiring an interest in the Gbane Project exploring for gold in Ghana
- Planning was carried out during the year in preparation of a work programme on its Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar.

GHANA – GBANE PROJECT

The Company undertook a robust due diligence exercise over the course of the first 6 months of the financial year, following which the Company entered into a Heads of Agreement in January 2017 in relation to the Gbane Project. In May 2017, shareholders', with the benefit of having a comprehensive Independent Expert Report on the transaction, including a Technical Expert's Report, approved the transaction.

The Gbane Project is a joint venture between Cassius Mining Limited and Gulf Industrials Limited. The primary purpose of the joint venture is to conduct a gold exploration project in Bolgatanga, Ghana.

As at 30 June 2017, the Company had a majority 50.82% economic interest in Gbane Project with additional earn in rights to acquire up to 100% of the joint venture. Gulf's contributions will be paid by way of an earn-in investment (AUD$9M over the first 24 months), with those funds to be directed to the advancement of the Gbane Project.

Independent preliminary exploration activities in the region and historical artisanal workings provide positive early indications towards a potentially significant and economic graded multi-million ounce resource. During due diligence, there were positive indicators that the area under consideration was mineralized. Examples include the occurrence of gold ore extracted by artisanal miners using rudimentary techniques (see **Fig 1** below), and also the presence of free gold in rock samples (see **Fig 2** below).

Fig **1: Gold extracted by artisinal miners**

Fig **2: Free gold in rock samples**

The Gbane Project (refer to **Figure 3)** is located 21 km south-east of Bolgatanga, the regional capital of the Upper East Region, Northern Ghana**.**

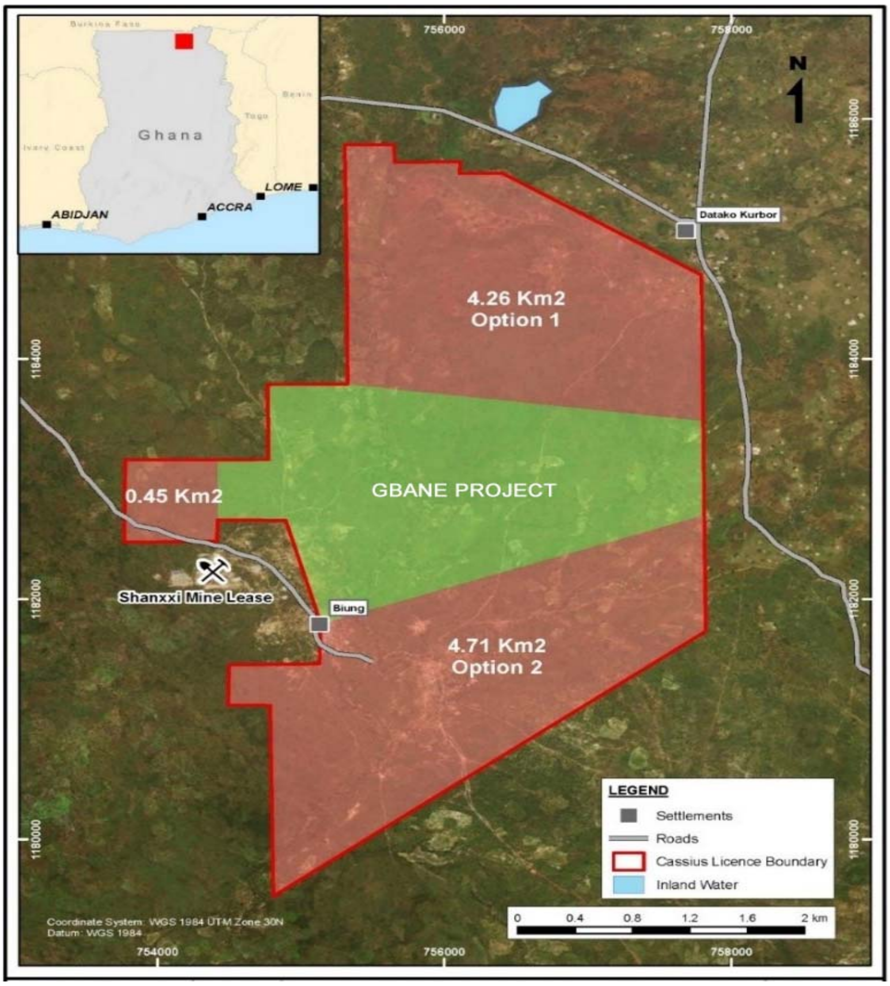

Figure *3*: Location of Gbane Project

The Large-Scale Prospecting Licence[1], within which the Gbane Project is situated, provides for security of tenure, thereby enabling rapid advancement and eventual production (should exploration efforts prove successful).

Some of the highlights in the Independent Technical Expert's (SRK) Report include:

- Potential to discover a multi-million-ounce gold resource at Gbane;
- The Gbane Project is at an advanced stage of exploration; and
- In SRK's opinion, the current Gbane earn-in and joint venture area, along with the additional areas under option, are considered highly prospective for gold and offer significant potential for the discovery of economic gold mineralisation in the Nangodi greenstone belt of northern Ghana.

Earlier exploration conducted in the Gbane Project area focused entirely on the Nangodi Fold Belt, specifically the artisanal mine workings along the eastern and western flanks of the fold belt.

[1] The License provides for security of tenure, which differs significantly from the other arrangements in the region which involve the consolidation of small artisanal leases through a mine support services agreement.

Above is supported by the presence of an operating high-grade underground mine (Shaanxi) immediately adjacent to the Project area (with known veins extending from the mine into the Project area), and also the presence of Cardinal's 4 million-ounce Namdini resource, approximately 5 km south-east of the Project area. In addition, extensive artisanal workings cover the Project area and extend further along strike within the adjacent Option areas. These workings cover more than 4 km along strike.

As the Gbane Joint Venture Project developed during the course of the year, moving into and through its initial drilling program, the 'on-ground' team - continued to grow to over 40 strong.

The senior project management team led by David Chidlow (Technical Director & Project Lead) and Andrew Crispe / Drew Head (expat Project Managers) is supported and complemented by the experienced local Ghanaian Geologists. These local professionals boast over 70 years' experience in gold exploration and mining in Ghana, including senior personnel previously with Anglo Ashanti and Goldfields.

The Project Managers and Senior Geologists bring a comprehensive, world class skill set and experience to the operation.

Drilling Program[2]

Independent drilling contractors, Geodrill Ghana Ltd ("Geodrill"), were appointed to undertake the reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drilling program. Commencement of first drilling program at the Gbane Project began in May 2017 with approximately 8,000 metres completed by the end of the quarter (FY 2017).

Figure 4: Drill rig in action on the Gbane Project

[2] Refer to GLF ASX announcement dated 5 September 2017.

Over 11,000m of drilling has been completed in phase 1 with a 2-rig operation. Initial drilling was based on previous geochemical, geophysical and geological mapping studies. A total of 58 holes have been drilled to an average 150 m in length (maximum 230m) targeting potential shallow alteration zones and gold grade in the west of the Project area.

All holes were oriented at a 70-90^0 azimuth with an approximate 60^0 dip to optimise intersections orthogonal to the north-striking, westerly shallow-dipping target horizons.

10 diamond core holes have been drilled to confirm RC data quality, target deeper intersections and obtain sub-surface structural information.

A significant highlight of the maiden drilling program is the identification of 1.5 km of strike with a 5m - 30m wide mineralised and altered shear zone extending at least 500m down dip at approximately 35˚ to the west in the western portion of the Gbane Project area.

Significant results include[3]:

- 3m @ 5.03 g/t (from 0 m)
- 5m @ 4.83 g/t (from 14m)
- 5m @ 4.38 g/t (from 130m)
- 10m @ 2.9 g/t (from 238m)
- 12m @ 1.83 g/t (from 123m)

Other highlights include:

- RC drilling resulted in half (29) of the 58 drill holes intersecting mineralised material
- Further extensional and infill drilling program (Phase 2) is underway to confirm the geological structure and grade continuity along strike.
- Early holes in Phase 2 have successfully intersected the shear zone (up dip to the east and along strike to the north and south). Phase 2 assay results will be announced following completion of this program (at this stage expected during the later part of October 2017).

Further Exploration[3]

An extension diamond program of 2,300m (Phase 2) is in progress. The holes will vary in depth from 100m to 250m (to be extended dependent on mineralization and alteration), to test the structural model and grade continuity from near surface to a vertical depth of near 200m (**Figure 5** over page).

Following completion of the Phase 2 drilling program a detailed review will be conducted on which to base further targeted exploration activity in the Gbane Project towards a potential JORC compliant Mineral Resource.

Due diligence is also planned to commence in the option areas directly adjacent to the Gbane Project area from early Q4 2017. This will include Geochemical soil studies, Geophysical magnetics and/or a Drilling program to test consistency with the adjacent Gbane Project's structural model (and hence the potential extent of any contiguous asset).

[3] Refer to GLF ASX announcement dated 5 September 2017.

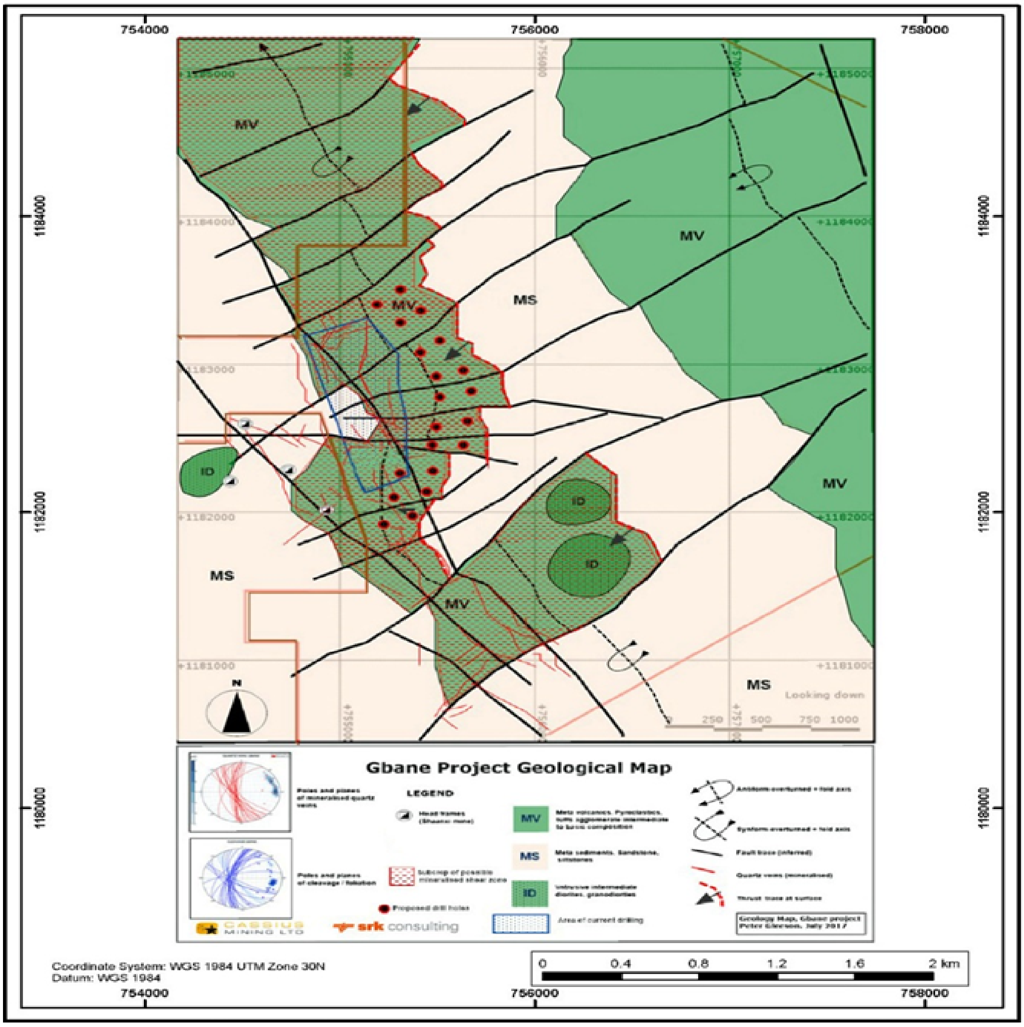

Figure 5: Mineralised shear zone with planned Phase 2 DD holes to test geological and grade continuity

MADAGASCAR - SOALARA LIMESTONE PROJECT

During the year the company worked towards finalising a drilling program and to secure quotes.

An Independent Technical Review of the Company's Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar ("SRK Report") was conducted by SRK Exploration Services ("SRK ES") in 2016.

Summary:

The Company continues to assess the development of the Company's Soalara limestone property in Madagascar in the context of the independent technical review conducted by SRK ES (January 2016) The review scope included what would be required to produce a JORC-compliant inferred category resource of greater than 750 Mt of limestone.

The Soalara property is located on the coast in southwest Madagascar and consists of two contiguous permits that encompass a total area of 18.75km^2. The permits are granted to Soalara Calcaire SARLU, a Malagasy company Gulf acquired 100 % share capital in through its Malagasy subsidiary Austral Malagasy Mining SARL.

As previously announced, in 2015, the permits were granted for the exploitation of limestone, and are valid for a period of 40 years.

Lithologically, the Soalara property includes a sequence of bedded Eocene-age limestones, a 70m to 90m thickness of which is exposed in cliffs and forms a plateau.

Based on the preliminary field observations completed as part of the SRK Review, the exposed limestone can be subdivided into a lower and upper sequence.

- Lower Sequence - is represented by amore compositionally variable limestone sequence (approximately 40m thick) that is conformably overlain by an;
- Upper Sequence - a more massive and compositionally uniform limestone sequence (also approximately 40 m).

Deleterious geological features, such as clay-filled cavities, chert nodules, silicification, dolomitisation and metalliferous mineralisation, were not observed.

Structurally, the entire limestone sequence is horizontal to shallowly dipping at between 3 and 5 degrees to the west, with little to no apparent structural deformation or complexity.

Superficially, the limestone plateau generally lacks significant cover. This would reduce the need for major overburden removal in the event exploitation occurs.

Overall, the preliminary geological and geochemical observations and results indicate favourable characteristics for the development of a limestone resource.

The Soalara property is not currently associated with a compliant mineral resource or reserve estimate. However, there is considered to be sufficient data to state a JORC–defined Exploration Target.

SRK ES estimate an Exploration Target of between 491 and 818 Mt of limestone with a purity of high to very high[4] with calculations based on a 5 km^2 area, a 60m thickness and an applied bulk density of 2.4 t /m^3. [5]

In order to potentially derive a JORC inferred classification resource it would be necessary to complete a systematic drilling program. It is proposed that such a resource could be achieved by drilling 26 holes on 500m centres.[6] However, this drill hole density assumes good vertical and lateral grade continuity, and the absence of any detrimental geological features. In the event any detrimental geological features are identified, it may be necessary to increase drill hole density.

It is estimated that the cost of attaining a JORC-compliant resources estimate (i.e. the 26 hole drilling program, program management (including geological mapping, site preparation, logging and sampling), sample analysis, resources estimation and related reporting) would be in the range of US$420,000 – US$460,000 and could be achieved within a time period of approximately 4 months .

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[4] It should also be noted that the potential quality and grade range is conceptual in nature, and that its uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Minerals Resources.

[5] The area used in the Exploration Target estimate was based upon consideration of the geological, geomorphological and anthropogenic features that could impose constraints on the extent of an open-pit limestone deposit. Due to the presence of drainage and a large gorge in the eastern third of the property, and a large number of grave sites along the western edge of the plateau, this leaves an area of approximately 5km^2 that is considered to be most prospective and amenable to exploitation. The estimate also factored in a volume reduction on the basis of a pit slope of 75 degrees, and bench height of 15 m and a bench width of 8m, which are typical parameters for many limestone quarries. It also includes a reduction of 5% to allow for the presence of any voids within the limestone sequences.

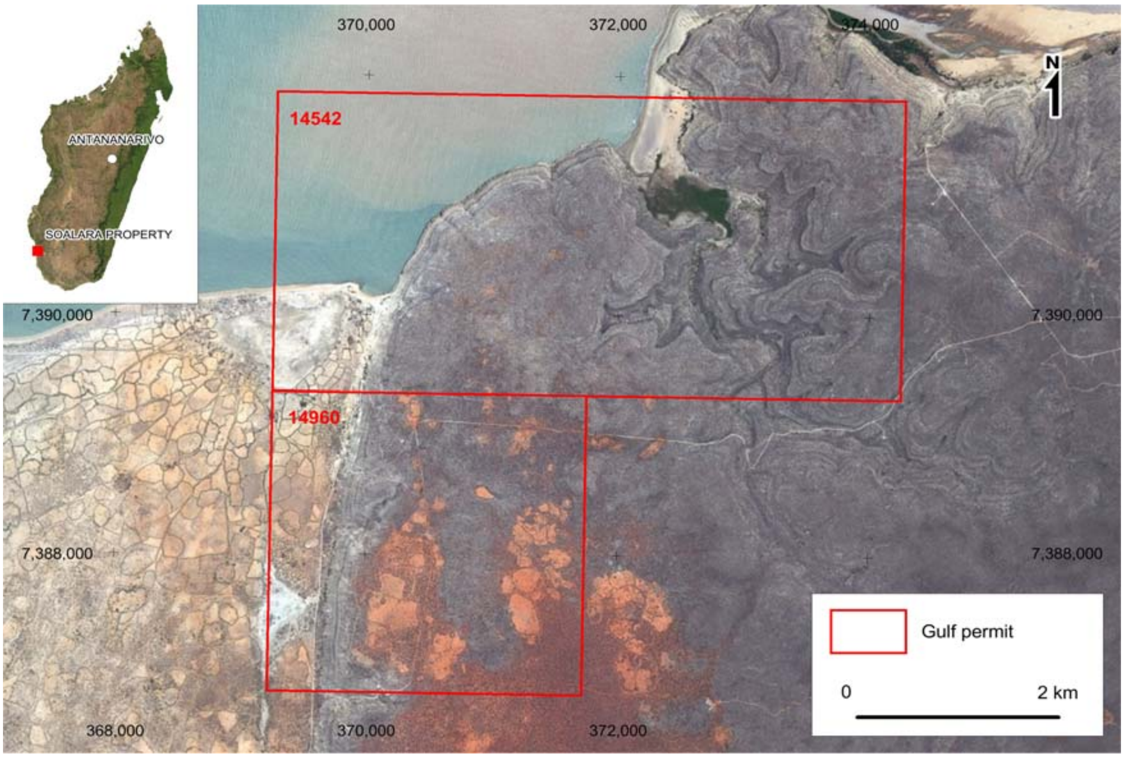
[6] It would be necessary to diamond (core) drill and it is recommended that the core diameter is no less than HQ or HQ3. The holes should be drilled vertically and it is recommended that they are drilled to a depth of 75 m. This would ensure that the upper and lower sequences observed at surface are fully intersected. Given these parameters, this would equate to a metreage of approximately 1,950 m. Prior to drilling, clarification will be sought regarding the environmental permitting aspects of the property. Systematic mapping will be completed prior to drilling.

Soalara Limestone Project, Madagascar

In 2015, the permits were granted for the exploitation of limestone, and are valid for a period of 40 years.

Permit	Company	Int (%)	Type	Expiry date	Grant date	Area (sq. km)	Commodities
14542	Soalara Calcaire SARLU	100	Exploitation (Mining)	03 Nov 2055	04 Nov 2015	12.50	Limestone
14960	Soalara Calcaire SARLU	100	Exploitation (Mining)	03 Nov 2055	04 Nov 2015	6.25	Limestone

Regionally the property is approximately 650 km southwest of Madagascar's capital city Antananarivo. Locally it is approximately 30 km south of the town of Toliara and immediately south of St Augustin Bay (see Figure below).



Attribution: Competent Person Statement

The information in Report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Gleeson who is a Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, a 'Recognized Professional Organization' (RPO) including in the list promulgated by the ASX from time to time. Peter Gleeson is a consultant working for SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd and has been engaged by Gulf Industrials Ltd to prepare documentation for the Gbane Project. He has sufficient experience which is related to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves", Peter Gleeson consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which its appears.

The information in Report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr David Jefferson who is a Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, a 'Recognized Professional Organization' (RPO) including in the list promulgated by the ASX from time to time. Dr Jefferson is a consultant working for SRK Exploration Services Ltd and has been engaged by Gulf Industrials Ltd to prepare documentation for the Soalara Limestone Property. He has sufficient experience which is related to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as Competent Person as define by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves", Dr. Jefferson consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which its appears.

SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Location	Tenement / Mining Lease Number / Special License Number
Ghana	Gbane part of Prospecting Licence [No. 1373814-16] – 50.82%
Madagascar	R14542 – 100% R14960 – 100%

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of Gulf Industrials Limited ("the Company") have adhered to the principles of corporate governance and this statement outlines the main corporate practices in place throughout the financial year. The ASX Corporate Governance Council has released revised Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 3rd Edition. Having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its enterprise, it is considered that the Company complies as far as possible with the spirit and intentions of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations as set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the practices were in place for the entire year.

1. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

As the Board acts on behalf of shareholders, it seeks to identify the expectations of shareholders, as well as other ethical expectations and obligations. In addition, the Board is responsible for identifying areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to adequately manage those risks.

The primary responsibilities of the Board include:

- formulation and approval of the strategic direction, objectives and goals of the Company;
- monitoring the financial performance of the Company, including approval of the Company's financial statements;
- ensuring that adequate internal control systems and procedures exist and that compliance with these systems and procedures is maintained;
- the identification of significant business risks and ensuring that such risks are adequately managed;
- the review of performance and remuneration of executive directors; and
- the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards.

The responsibility for the operation and administration of the Company is carried out by the directors, who operate in an executive capacity, supported by senior professional staff. The Board ensures that this team is suitably qualified and experienced to discharge its responsibilities, and assesses on an ongoing basis the performance of the management team, to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the expectations and risks identified by the board.

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Director	Appointed	Resigned
W Kernaghan	30 June 2005	-
A Karam	31 October 2014	-
J Arkoudis	31 October 2014	-
D Chidlow	8 June 2017	

For information in respect to each director refer to the directors' report.

2. Independent Directors

ASX guidelines recommends that the majority of the board should be independent directors. The Company has been in compliance with this recommendation for the full year.

3. Board Composition

When the need for a new director is identified, selection is based on the skills and experience of prospective directors, having regard to the present and future needs of the Company. Any director so appointed must then stand for election at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

4. Terms of Appointment as a Director

The constitution of the Company provides that a director other than the Managing Director may not retain office for more than three calendar years or beyond the third Annual General Meeting following his or her election, whichever is longer, without submitting for re-election. One third of the directors must retire each year and are eligible for re-election. The directors who retire by rotation at each Annual General Meeting are those with the longest length of time in office since their appointment or last election.

5. Board Committees

(a) The Remuneration Committee

The Company did not have a Remuneration Committee for the year ended 30 June 2017. This was because as the Company had only three directors for the majority of the year and four directors from 8 June 2017 and it was decided in the prior year that the functions of the remuneration committee would be conducted by the full board.

(b) The Audit Committee

The Company did not have a Audit Committee for the year ended 30 June 2017. This was because as the Company had only three directors for the majority of the year and four directors from 8 June 2017 and it was decided in the prior year that the functions of the audit committee would be conducted by the full board.

6. Remuneration

Remuneration and other terms of employment of executives, including executive directors, are reviewed periodically by the Board having regard to performance, relevant comparative information and, where necessary, independent expert advice. Remuneration packages are set at levels that are intended to attract and retain executives capable of managing the Company's operations.

The terms of engagement and remuneration of executive directors is reviewed periodically by the Board. Where the remuneration of a particular executive director is to be considered, the director concerned does not participate in the discussion or decision-making.

7. Conflict of Interest

The directors must keep the Company informed, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes a significant conflict exists, the director concerned does not receive the relevant board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered.

8. Independent Professional Advice

Directors have the right, in connection with their duties and responsibilities as directors, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Prior approval of the Chairman is required, which will not be unreasonably withheld.

9. Code of Conduct

In view of the size of the Company and the nature of its activities, the Board has considered and adopted a code of conduct which is appropriate to guide executives, management and employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.

10. Diversity Policy

The Company has not established a diversity policy. There are currently no women on the board of the Company or in senior management roles. This will be reviewed in accordance with the next review of the Board's skills and requirements.

11. Make Timely and Balanced Disclosures

The Board has in place written policies and procedures to ensure the Company complies with its obligations under the continuous disclosure rule 3.1 and other ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements.

12. Communication to Market & Shareholders

The Board of Directors aims to ensure that the shareholders, on behalf of whom they act, are informed of all information necessary to assess the performance of the directors and the Company. Information is communicated to shareholders and the market through:

- the Annual Report which is available to all shareholders;
- other periodic reports which are lodged with ASX and available for shareholder scrutiny;
- other announcements made in accordance with ASX Listing Rules;
- special purpose information memoranda issued to shareholders as appropriate;
- the Annual General Meeting and other meetings called to obtain approval for board action as appropriate; and
- the Company's website.

13. Share Trading

Dealings are not permitted at any time whilst in the possession of price sensitive information not already available to the market. In addition, the Corporations Act 2001 prohibits the purchase or sale of securities whilst a person is in possession of inside information.

14. External Auditors

The external auditor is A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd. The external auditor is invited to attend the Annual General Meeting and is available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

Details of the Company's corporate governance practices can be viewed at www.gulfindustrials.com.au

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors submit their report together with the financial statements of the Group, being the Company and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Director	Appointed	Resigned
W Kernaghan	30 June 2005	-
A Karam	31 October 2014	-
J Arkoudis	31 October 2014	-
D Chidlow	8 June 2017	

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

Information on Current Directors

James Arkoudis Independent Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer

Mr Arkoudis boasts over twenty years commercial experience as a solicitor until 2013 when he decided to change career and concentrate on other business interests. He has worked a range of practices as well as having been in-house counsel for one of the large property trust groups and a well-known finance Company. Mr Arkoudis also has wide experience in litigation matters and has acted for a number of corporate clients in this regard. He has acted as consultant with a title insurance Company which introduced the concept of title insurance in the Australian mortgage market. Mr Arkoudis has also been a director of an ASX Listed mining Company.

Anthony Karam Independent, Executive Director, Managing Director

Mr Karam has previously been a managing director of an ASX listed mining Company for over 5 years. Mr Karam is a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and has worked as a lawyer in the corporate and commercial spheres for the over 20 years. He has been instrumental in identifying, negotiating terms and documenting several significant commercial transactions. Anthony's services as a corporate management consultant have been utilised by a number of Public companies. Mr Karam has a LLB/B.Com (Fin) from the University of New South Wales.

David Chidlow Independent, Non-Executive Director, Technical Director

Mr Chidlow has an Honours degree in Geology from Southampton University, England, and over 35 years' experience in resource exploration and development. The focus of David's career has been providing specialised professional services for developing major resources projects globally. David has worked in some of the harshest conditions in the industry including the Southern Highlands of Papua New Guinea, the Libyan Desert, Kuwait, and North Sea oil rigs.

David's expertise in project management and ability to deliver major projects are extremely well regarded in the resources industry, having been head hunted on several occasions for significant projects. Most recently, David was engaged as an expert consult by ExxonMobil to oversee and deliver key components of ExxonMobil's LNG Hides Project in PNG.

Wayne John Kernaghan B.Bus, ACA, FAICD, FCIS Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary

Wayne Kernaghan is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia with over 25 years' experience in various areas of the mining industry. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Chartered Secretary. During the past three years Mr Kernaghan has held and is currently a director of the following companies: Cullen Resources Limited from 11 November 1997 and South American Ferro Metals Limited from 26 June 2012 to his resignation on 24 April 2015.

Directors' Interests

Directors' interests in the shares and options of the company were:

Director	Direct Shares	Direct Various Options	Indirect Shares	Indirect Various Options
W Kernaghan	-	-	185,000,000	-
A Karam	-	-	52,200,000	134,950,000
J Arkoudis	-	-	52,200,000	143,950,000
D Chidlow	-	-	251,538,600	-

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were mining and mineral exploration and seeking mining infrastructure opportunities. There was no significant change in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the financial year.

Review & Results of Operations

Gulf Industrials Limited ("Gulf Industrials") is involved in mining and mineral exploration. The net loss after providing for income tax amounted to $908,596 (2016: $325,514).

During the year the company acquired a 40% interest in the Gbane Project in Ghana, West Africa which is highly prospective for gold. This acquisition was approved by shareholders at a general meeting held on 26 May 2017.The Company can increase it's interest to 70% by direct investment in the project, with the option of acquiring a 100% interest in accordance with the terms of the Joint Venture.

Limited exploration work was carried out during the year on its Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar.

The Company also conducted capital raisings over the year which raised $7.5m which will be used to advance it projects in Ghana and Madagascar.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for this financial year. No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

Financial Position

The net assets of the Group have increased by $7,281,404 to $11,511,719 at 30 June 2017.

Future Developments, Prospects & Business Strategies

Gulf Industrials is committed to exploring and developing its existing exploration properties and looking for other opportunities.

Environmental Issues

The exploration and mining activities of the Group in Madagascar are subject to environmental regulation under the laws of Madagascar. The environmental laws and regulations in Madagascar address the impact of the consolidated entity's activities in the areas of water and air quality, noise, surface disturbance and impact on flora and fauna. The directors are not aware of any environmental matter which would have a materially adverse impact on the overall business of the Group.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity that occurred during the financial year, not otherwise disclosed in this report or the consolidated accounts.

After Balance Sheet Date Events

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of Gulf Industrials, to affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the subsequent financial years.

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' Meetings of Gulf Industrials Limited held during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 and the number of meetings attended by each director are as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
Name	**Eligible to Attend**	**Attended**
W Kernaghan	5	5
A Karam	5	5
J Arkoudis	5	5
D Chidlow	-	-

* There are no audit or remuneration committees as the full Board carried out the duties of these committees.

As well as formal directors' meetings, executive and non-executive directors are in frequent communication.

Options

At the date of this report the Company had 732,500,000 and at 30 June 2017 the Company had 732,500,000 (2016: 440,000,000) unlisted options on issue over unissued ordinary shares and the details are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	432,500,000	$0.002	8 Jan 2018
Unlisted	5 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 June 2019
Unlisted	5 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 June 2020

During the year, 7,500,000 (2016: 20,000,000) fully paid ordinary shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Since the end of the financial year nil (2016: nil) shares have been issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Also during the financial year nil (2016: 32,315,000) options exercisable at $0.05 have expired.

During the year 300,000,000 (2016:nil) unlisted options were issued during the year as part consideration to acquire an initial 40% interest in the Gbane Project in Ghana.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director of Gulf Industrials Limited.

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Gulf Industrials Limited has been designed to align director objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the consolidated group's financial results. The board of Gulf Industrials Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the consolidated group as well as create goal congruence between directors and shareholders.

Company Performance, Shareholders' Wealth & Director Remuneration

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors was developed by the board. All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), options and incentives. The board reviews executive packages annually by reference to comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.
The board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The board determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of directors' fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Non-Executive Directors' fees are not linked to the performance of the Company.

During the year no remuneration was based on any performance conditions, including Company or personal performance.

To align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Compensation Practices

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of compensation of key management for the Company is:

The remuneration for executive officers, including executive directors is based on a number of factors, including length of service, particular experience of the individual concerned, and overall performance of the Company. There are no formal written contracts in place, and normal employment arrangements are adhered to. Upon retirement, specified directors and executives are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to the date of retirement. Any options not exercised before or on the date of termination lapse.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The remuneration for each director received during the year was as follows:

Director 2017	Short Term Directors Fees	Short Term Consulting Fees/Salary	Termination Payment	Post Employment Superannuation	Share Based Payments	Total	Performance Related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Arkoudis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Chidlow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Director 2016	Short Term Directors Fees	Short Term Consulting Fees/Salary	Termination Payment	Post-Employment Superannuation	Share Based Payments	Total	Performance Related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Arkoudis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Options Granted as Part of Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

There were no options granted as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016:nil).

Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of Gulf Industrials Limited support and adhere to the principles of good corporate governance. The Company's corporate governance statement can be found on pages 11 to 13.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Company has entered into deeds of indemnity with the Directors indemnifying them against certain liabilities and costs to the extent permitted by law. The Company has paid premiums totalling $17,333 (2016: $20,150) in respect of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance and Company reimbursement policies, which covers all Directors and Officers of the company. The policy conditions preclude the Company from any detailed disclosures.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Non-Audit Services

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed did not compromise the external auditors' independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and

- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board. Fees payable to A D Danieli Pty Ltd an associated entity of A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd are disclosed in Note 11.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 19.

The Directors' Report, incorporating the Remuneration Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

W Kernaghan
Director
Sydney, 28 September 2017

A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd

Authorised Audit Company
ASIC Registered Number 339233
Audit & Assurance Services

Level 1 261 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

PO Box H88
Australia Square NSW 1215

ABN: 56 136 616 610

Ph: (02) 9290 3099
Fax: (02) 9262 2502

Email: add3@addca.com.au
Website: www.addca.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration
Under Section 307c of The Corporations Act 2001
To the Directors of Gulf Industrials Limited
ABN 13 115 027 033
And Controlled Entities

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

i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporation Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

A D DANIELI AUDIT PTY LTD

Sam Danieli
Director

Sydney, 28 September 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	30,632	42,871
Exploration expenditure		(520,907)	(191,814)
Operating expenses		(418,321)	(176,571)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		(908,596)	(325,514)
Income tax expense	3	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		(908,596)	(325,514)
Net (Loss) for the year		(908,596)	(325,514)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of parent entity		(908,596)	(325,514)
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	15	(0.03)	(0.01)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	15	(0.03)	(0.01)

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,403,275	3,315,757
Trade and other receivables	5	19,060	21,516
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		6,422,335	3,337,273
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Exploration expenditure	6	917,456	917,456
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7	4,921,333	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,838,789	917,456
TOTAL ASSETS		12,261,124	4,254,729
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	749,405	24,414
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		749,405	24,414
TOTAL LIABILITIES		749,405	24,414
NET ASSETS		11,511,719	4,230,315
EQUITY			
Issued capital	9	43,495,946	35,755,946
Reserves	10	1,370,000	920,000
Accumulated losses		(33,354,227)	(32,445,631)
TOTAL EQUITY		11,511,719	4,230,315

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Issued Capital $	Reserves (Note 10) $	Accumulated Losses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2015	35,535,721	1,790,200	(32,990,317)	4,335,604
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(325,514)	(325,514)
Options expired	-	(870,200)	870,200	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	220,225	-	-	220,225
Cost of issue of capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	35,755,946	920,000	(32,445,631)	4,230,315

	Issued Capital $	Reserves (Note 10) $	Accumulated Losses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2016	35,755,946	920,000	(32,445,631)	4,230,315
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(908,596)	(908,596)
Options expired	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	7,725,000	-	-	7,725,000
Exercise of options	15,000	-	-	15,000
Issue of options	-	450,000	-	450,000
Balance at 30 June 2017	43,495,946	1,370,000	(33,354,227)	11,511,719

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		-	-
Interest received		30,632	42,871
Payments to suppliers and employees		(211,781)	(456,497)
Net Cash (used in) provided by Operating Activities	21	(181,149)	(413,626)
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Investments accounted for using the equity method		(4,246,333)	-
Net Cash (used in) provided by Investing Activities		(4,246,333)	-
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from borrowings(Net of borrowing costs)		-	-
Proceeds from share and option issues (Net of expenses)		7,515,000	220,225
Net Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities		7,515,000	220,225
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		3,087,518	(193,401)
Cash at beginning of the year	4	3,315,757	3,509,158
Cash at end of the year	4	6,403,275	3,315,757

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements include the consolidated entity consisting of Gulf Industrials Limited and its subsidiaries. The parent entity Gulf Industrials Limited is a public listed Company incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements of the consolidated entity consisting of Gulf Industrials Limited and its controlled entities comply with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in their entirety.

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

Basis of Preparation

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented.

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and are based on historical cost modified where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

New and Revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Gulf Industrials Limited and its subsidiaries have adopted all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations which were applicable as of 1 July 2016.

Adoption of these new Standards and Interpretations did not have any effect on the financial position or performance of the consolidated entity.

Gulf Industrials Limited and its controlled entities have not early adopted any other standards or amendments that are issued but not yet effective.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business. The directors believe the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and to fund any near term activities.

The financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of assets or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary if the Company and consolidated group do not continue as going concern.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Gulf Industrials Limited at the end of the reporting period.

A controlled entity is any entity controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company has the capacity to dominate the decision-making in relation to the financial and operating policies of another entity so that the other entity operates with the Company to achieve the objectives of the Company.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 14 to the Financial Statements. All controlled entities have a June financial year end. All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the consolidated group during the year, their financial performance has been included from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

b. Mining Tenements & Deferred Exploration, Evaluation & Development Expenditure

Mining tenements are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area of interest or sale of that area of interest, or exploration and evaluation activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves and active or significant operations in or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

c. Goods & Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

d. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the consolidated group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

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

e. Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or are subsequently enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax losses for current and prior periods are not recognised as an asset as the future income tax benefit can be carried forward only as an asset where realisation of the benefit can be regarded as being probable.

f. Cash & Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes:

- cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts; and
- investments in money market instruments with less than 14 days to maturity.

g. Revenue Recognition

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method which for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

h. Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where control over another business is obtained and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities. All business combinations, including those involving entities under common control, are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

The purchase method requires an acquirer of the business to be identified and for the cost of the acquisition and fair values of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities to be determined as at acquisition date, being the date that control is obtained.

Cost is determined as the aggregate of fair values of assets given, equity issued and liabilities assumed in exchange for control together with costs directly attributable to the business combination. Any deferred consideration payable is discounted to present value using the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Goodwill is recognised initially at the excess of cost over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If the fair value of the acquirer's interest is greater than cost, the surplus is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

i. Joint Venture Interests

An interest in a joint venture operation is brought to account by including in the respective financial statement categories:

- the consolidated entity's share in each of the individual assets employed in the joint venture;
- liabilities incurred by the consolidated entity in relation to the joint venture including the economic entity's share of any liabilities for which the consolidated entity is jointly and/or severally liable; and
- The consolidated entity's share of expenses of the joint venture.

j. Financial Instruments

Recognition & Initial Measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).
Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Classification & Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

a. the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
b. less principal repayments;
c. plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and
d. less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

i. *Financial assets at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income*
Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

iii. *Held-to-maturity investments*
Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

iv. *Available-for-sale financial assets*
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

v. *Financial liabilities*
Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

k. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional & Presentation Currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction & Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Group Companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of comprehensive income. These differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the operation is disposed.

l. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within the year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

Superannuation commitments: Each employee nominates their own superannuation fund to which Gulf contributes the compulsory superannuation amount.

m. Critical Accounting Estimates & Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key estimates

(i) *Impairment*
The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgements

(i) *Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure*
All exploration expenditure is reviewed by Directors to determine whether it is appropriate to capitalise any of these costs. All expenditure to date has been fully expensed.

n. Property, Plant & Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property & Leasehold Improvement

Freehold land and buildings and leasehold improvements are shown at their cost.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of comprehensive income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant & Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	5% - 10%
Leasehold improvements	10% - 33.33%
Plant and equipment	20% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	33.33%

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

o. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

p. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(L) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

q. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

r. Comparative Figures

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

s. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

International Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 9,and relevant amending standards	*Financial Instruments*	AASB 9 **replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement** Except for certain trade receivables, an entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), on the basis of their contractual cash flows and the business model under which the debt instruments are held. There is a fair value option (FVO) that allows financial assets on initial recognition to be designated as FVTPL if that eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. Equity instruments are generally measured at FVTPL. However, entities have an irrevocable option on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present changes in the fair value of non-trading instruments in other comprehensive income (OCI) without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. For financial liabilities designated as FVTPL using the FVO, the amount of change in the fair value of such financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation in OCI of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other AASB 139 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward into AASB 9, including the embedded derivative separation rules and the criteria for using the FVO. The incurred credit loss model in AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9. The requirements for hedge accounting have been amended to more closely align hedge accounting with risk management, establish a more principle-based approach to hedge accounting and address inconsistencies in the hedge accounting model in AASB 139.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

AASB 15,and relevant amending standards	*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	AASB 15 replaces all existing revenue requirements in Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, AASB Interpretation 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, AASB Interpretation 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and AASB Interpretation 131 *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*) and applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are in the scope of other standards, such as AASB 117 (or AASB 16 *Leases*, once applied). The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle by applying the following steps: ► Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer ► Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract ► Step 3: Determine the transaction price ► Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract ► Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB 2014-10	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. AASB 2015-10 defers the mandatory effective date (application date) of AASB 2014-10 so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2016.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB 2016-5	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*	This Standard amends AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*, clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for: ► The effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments ► Share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations ► A modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

AASB 2016-6	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts*	This Standard amends AASB 4 *Insurance Contracts* to permit issuers of insurance contracts to: ► Choose to apply the 'overlay approach' that involves applying AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and also applying AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to eligible financial assets to calculate a single line item adjustment to profit or loss so that the overall impact on profit or loss is the same as if AASB 139 had been applied; or ► Choose to be temporarily exempt from AASB 9 when those issuers' activities are predominantly connected with insurance, provided they make additional disclosures to enable users to make comparisons with issuers applying AASB 9.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB 2017-1	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investments Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments*	The amendments clarify certain requirements in: ► AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* – deletion of exemptions for first-time adopters and addition of an exemption arising from AASB Interpretation 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* ► AASB 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* – clarification of scope ► AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* – measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value ► AASB 140 *Investment Property* – change in use.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB Interpretation 22	*Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	The Interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

AASB 16	*Leases*	AASB 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under AASB 117 *Leases*. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in AASB 117 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.	1 January 2019	1 July 2019

The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

	Consolidated Group	
	2017 $	2016 $
2. Revenue and expenses for the year		
(a) Revenue from ordinary activities:		
Interest – other persons	30,632	42,871
	30,632	42,871
(b) Expenses from ordinary activities:		
Operating expenses		
Travel and airfares	48,182	12,379
3. Income Tax		
Operating (loss) before income tax	(908,596)	(325,514)
Prima facie income tax (benefit) calculated at 30% (2016:30%)	(287,033)	(97,654)
Non-deductible items		
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Less income tax benefits not brought to account at balance date	287,033	97,654
Total income tax expense	-	-

Potential future income tax benefits estimated at $11,984,602 (2016: $11,697,569) attributable to Australian tax losses carried forward by the Company and future benefits to exploration expenditure and other timing differences allowable for deduction have not been brought to account in the consolidated accounts at 30 June 2017 because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard full realisation of the future income tax benefits as probable. These benefits will only be obtained if:

(a) the consolidated entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of sufficient amount to enable the benefit from the deductions to be realised; and

(b) the consolidated entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation; and

(c) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit from the deduction in losses.

4. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2017	2016
Cash on hand and at bank	6,403,275	3,315,757
	6,403,275	3,315,757

5. Trade & Other Receivables

	2017	2016
Current		
Other debtors	19,060	21,516
	19,060	21,516

6. Exploration Expenditure

Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phase

	2017	2016
Opening balance	917,456	917,456
Expenditure incurred during the year	-	-
	917,456	917,456
Less expenditure written off during the year	-	-
Closing balance	917,456	917,456

Refer to Note 23 for further details.

7. Investments accounted for using the equity method

a. Information about Principal Associates and Joint Ventures

Set out below are the material associates and joint ventures of the Group.

Name	Classification	Place of Business/ Incorporation	Proportion of Ordinary Share Interests/ Participating Share		Measurement Method	Carrying Amount	
			2017 %	2016 %		2017 $	2016 $
Gbane Project	Joint venture	Ghana	50.82	-	Equity method	4,921,333	-

Gbane Project is a joint venture between Cassius Mining Limited and Gulf Industrials Limited. The primary purpose of the joint venture is to conduct gold exploration project in Bolgatanga, Ghana. Gbane project is classified by the Group as a joint venture. As at 30 June 2017, the Group has a 50.82% economic interest in Gbane Project with additional earn in rights to acquire up to 100% of the joint venture.

b. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities in Respect of Joint Ventures

The Group has no capital commitments relating to its interest in Gbane Project.

c. Summarised Financial Information for Joint Ventures

Set out below is the summarised financial information for Gbane Project. Unless otherwise stated, the disclosed information reflects the amounts presented in the Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements of Gbane Project. The following summarised financial information, however, reflects the adjustments made by the Group when applying the equity method, including adjustments for any differences in accounting policies between the Group and the joint venture.

	Ghane Project	
	2017 $	2016 $
Summarised Financial Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Total current assets	-	-
Total non-current assets	9,683,851	-
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, and provisions)	-	-
Total current liabilities	-	-
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables, and provisions)	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	-	-
NET ASSETS	9,683,851	-
Group's share (%)	50.82%	-
Group's share of joint venture's net assets	50.82%	-

Reconciliation to Carrying Amounts

Group's share of joint venture's opening net assets	-	-
Investments during the period	4,921,333	-
Group's share of joint venture's total comprehensive income	-	-
Group's share of dividends paid by joint venture	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-
Group's share of joint venture's closing net assets	4,921,333	-

	2017 $	2016 $
8. Trade & Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Creditors	749,405	24,414
	749,405	24,414
9. Issued Capital		
3,747,446,452(2016:2,727,446,452) fully paid ordinary shares	43,495,946	35,755,946

Movements during the year	2017 Number of Shares	2016 Number of Shares	2017 $	2016 $
Beginning of the financial year	2,727,446,452	2,662,390,062	35,755,946	35,535,721
03/07/15 issued at 0.002 cents options exercised	-	10,000,000	-	20,000
14/07/15 issued at 0.002 cents options exercised	-	10,000,000	-	20,000
14/07/15 issued at 0.004 cents	-	45,056,390	-	180,225
30/09/16 issued at 0.002 cents options exercised	7,500,000	-	15,000	-
13/02/17 issued at 0.008 cents	837,500,000	-	6,700,000	-
06/03/17 issued at 0.008 cents	93,750,000	-	750.000	-
24/03/17 issued at 0.008 cents	6,250,000	-	50,000	-
06/06/17 issued at 0.003 cents 40% interest in JV	75,000,000	-	225,000	-
Less share issue expenses	-	-	-	-
End of the financial year	3,747,446,452	2,727,446,452	43,495,946	35,755,946

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid upon shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Capital Management
Management controls the capital of the group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the group's capital by assessing the group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure to include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the group since the prior year.

Options

At 30 June 2017 there were 732,500,000 (2016: 440,000,000) unissued shares in respect of which options were outstanding and the details of them are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	432,500,000	$0.002	8 January 2018
Unlisted	6 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 June 2019
Unlisted	6 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 June 2020

During the year, 7,500,000 (2016: 20,000,000) fully paid ordinary shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Since the end of the financial year nil (2016: nil) shares have been issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Since the end of the financial year the 32,315,000 unlisted options exercisable at $0.05 lapsed on 20 July 2015.

During the year 300,000,000 options exercisable at $0.015 (2016:nil) options were issued during the reporting period in respect to the acquisition of the 40% interest in the Gbane project in Ghana.

	Consolidated Group	
	2017	2016
	$	$
10. Reserves		
Share Option Reserve	1,370,000	920,000
	1,370,000	920,000
(i) Share Option Reserve		
This relates to the recognition on the issue of options.		
Beginning of the financial year	920,000	1,790,200
Options issued	450,000	-
Options expired	-	(870,200)
End of the financial year	1,370,000	920,000

	Consolidated Group 2017 $	Consolidated Group 2016 $

11. Auditors Remuneration

	2017 $	2016 $
Remuneration of the auditor (and associated entities) of the parent entity for:		
- Audit of the financial statements	17,350	10,000
- Half year review	7,800	6,850
- Other services	-	-
	25,150	16,850

12. Key Management Personnel Compensation

(a) Names and positions held of economic and parent entity key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Name	Appointed	Resigned	Position
W Kernaghan	30 June 2005	-	Non Executive Director and Company Secretary
A Karam	31 October 2014	-	Managing Director
J Arkoudis	31 October 2014	-	Chief Executive Officer
D Chidlow	8 June 2017	-	Technical Director

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors Report.

(b) Number of options over ordinary shares of the parent held by key management personnel and their related parties:

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2016	Options Issued	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Option Lapsed	Balance 30/6/2017
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	293,125,000	50,450,000	-	(208,625,000)	-	134,950,000
J Arkoudis	293,125,000	59,450,000	-	(208,625,000)	-	143,950,000
D Chidlow	-	-	-	-	-	-

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2015	Options Issued	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Option Lapsed	Balance 30/6/2016
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	293,125,000	-	-	-	-	293,125,000
J Arkoudis	293,125,000	-	-	-	-	293,125,000

12. Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

(c) Number of shares held by key management personnel and their related parties

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2016	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Balance 30/6/2017
W Kernaghan	185,000,000	-	-	185,000,000
A Karam	46,000,000	-	6,200,000	52,200,000
J Arkoudis	46,000,000	-	6,200,000	52,200,000
D Chidlow	-	-	251,538,600*	251,538,600

*Number of shares at time of appointment as a director

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2015	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Balance 30/6/2016
W Kernaghan	195,000,000	-	(10,000,000)	185,000,000
A Karam	46,000,000	-	-	46,000,000
J Arkoudis	46,000,000	-	-	46,000,000

13. Related Party Transactions

(a Payments to director related companies

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

(b Transactions with partially and wholly owned controlled entities

During the financial year there have been transactions between Gulf Industrials Limited, and its partially and wholly owned controlled entities which have been eliminated for consolidation purposes.

(c Gbane Project

On 26 May 2017 shareholders approved the acquisition of an initial 40% interest in the Gabne project together with the rights to earn up to an additional 30% interest in the Gbane project. This additional 30% interest can be earned by Earn – In contributions whereby every $1,500,000 earning an additional 5% interest in the Gbane project.

Shareholder approval was required as Messrs Arkoudis and Karam (as directors of the company) were also directors and shareholders of the vendor Cassius Mining with a combined holding of 39.5% interest. Resolutions confirming the Company shareholders' approval of the transaction were passed at the Shareholders Meeting on 26 May 2017.

14. Economic entity accounts include a consolidation of the following companies:

Company	Contribution to consolidated operating loss 2017 $	2016 $	Details of investment in shares Cost of parent entity's investment in subsidiaries 2017 $	2016 $
Gulf Industrials Ltd	(908,596)	(325,514)	-	-
Austral Malagasy Resources Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-
Soalara Calcaire SARL	-	-	763,990	763,990
	(908,596)	(325,514)	763,990	763,990

Company	Place of Incorporation	Date of Acquisition	Class of Shares	2017	2016
Austral Malagasy Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	18.12.09	Ordinary	100%	100%
Soalara Calcaire SARL	Madagascar	18.08.10	Ordinary	100%	100%

15. Earnings per share

	2017	2016
(a) Net (loss) used in continuing and discontinued operations	(908,596)	(325,514)
Net profit/(loss) used in continuing operations	(908,596)	(325,514)
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	3,083,809,466	2,725,258,503
Weighted average number of options outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of dilutive EPS	3,083,809,466	2,725,258,503

There are no options considered dilutive as the Company has recorded a loss in the year.

	2017	2016
Basic loss per share(cents per share)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Diluted loss per share(cents per share)	(0.03)	(0.01)

16. Business Combination

(a) Acquisition of Soalara Calcaire SARL

On 18 August 2010, the Company acquired 100% of Soalara Calcaire SARL, a Company holding the limestone deposit in Madagascar.

Consideration for the acquisition was $1,070,000 of which $420,000 was still outstanding at 30 June 2017. The $420,000 is payable on the first commercial shipment of limestone together with a royalty averaging US$0.28 per tonne.

	Acquiree's Carrying Amount $	Fair Value $
Purchase consideration:		
Cash		1,187,455
Less:		
Exploration expenditure	1,187,455	1,187,455
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	1,187,455	1,187,455
Purchase consideration settled in cash		1,187,455
Cash outflow on acquisition		1,187,455

17. Capital Commitments

The consolidated entity has certain obligations to perform mining exploration work and expend minimum amounts of money on mineral exploration tenements. The consolidated entity has committed to expend a minimum of $Nil (2016: Nil) over the next year to keep its current tenements in good standing.

18. Financial Risk Management

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and loans to and from subsidiaries. The main risks the group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the establishment, implementation and ongoing monitoring and review of an effective risk management framework for the group. The group's risk management policies and objectives are designed to minimise the potential impacts of these risks on the results of the group where such impacts may be material.

i) Interest Rate Risk

The economic exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted interest for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below:

2017	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE	VARIABLE INTEREST RATE	FIXED MATURITY DATES LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-2 YEARS	2-3 YEARS	NON INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1%	6,403,275	-	-	-	-	6,403,275
Trade and other receivables		-	-	-	-	19,060	19,060
		6,403,275	-	-	-	19,060	6,422,335
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	749,405	749,405
		-	-	-	-	749,405	749,405

2016	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE	VARIABLE INTEREST RATE	FIXED MATURITY DATES LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-2 YEARS	2-3 YEARS	NON INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1%	3,315,757	-	-	-	-	3,315,757
Trade and other receivables		-	-	-	-	21,516	21,516
		3,315,757	-	-	-	21,516	3,337,273
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	24,414	24,414
		-	-	-	-	24,414	24,414

ii) Net fair values

Monetary financial assets and financial liabilities not readily traded in an organised financial market have been valued at cost, which approximate fair value. The carrying amounts of bank deposits, accounts receivable and, accounts payable approximate net fair value.

iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The consolidated group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies arising from the sale and purchase of goods and services in currencies other than the consolidated group's measurement currency.

iv) Liquidity Risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

v) Sensitivity Analysis

The group has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to foreign currency risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

The group has not performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date as it is not material and would have limited effect on the current year results.

	Consolidated Group	
	2017	**2016**
Currency Risk	**$**	**$**
10% Weakening of Australian dollar		
- Profit/(Loss) impact	-	-
10% Strengthening Australian Dollar		
- Profit/(Loss) impact	-	-

Currency risk exposure during the year was limited to inter-company transactions which eliminate on consolidation

19. Fair Value Measurement

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follow, and based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted market prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly observable).

Level 3 – Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable).

The following table represents a comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of assets and liabilities:

		As at 30 June 2017		As at 30 June 2016	
	Level	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	1	6,403,275	6,403,275	3,315,757	3,315,757
Trade & other receivables	1	19,060	19,060	21,516	21,516
Exploration expenditure	1	917,456	917,456	917,456	917,456
Investments accounted for using equity method	1	4,921,333	4,921,333	-	-
Liabilities					
Trade & other payables	1	749,405	749,405	24,414	24,414

The assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 of the Annual Report.

The Company considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate to their fair value

20. After Balance Sheet Date Events

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the parent entity, to affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the subsequent financial years.

21. Cash Flow Information

	Note	Consolidated Group 2017 $	Consolidated Group 2016 $
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax		(908,596)	(325,514)
Non cash flows in loss:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	5	2,456	(19,122)
Increase/(Decrease) Trade and other payables	8	724,991	(68,990)
Operating cash flow		(181,149)	(413,626)

22. Segment Information

The consolidated entity operates in two business segments being industrial minerals development and mining exploration, in two geographical locations, being Australia and Africa.

The operating segment analysis presented in these financial statements reflects operations analysis by business. It best describes the way the Company is managed and provides a meaningful insight into the business activities of the Company.

The following tables present details of revenue and operating profit by business segment. The information disclosed in the tables below is derived directly from the internal financial reporting system used by corporate management to monitor and evaluate the performance of our operating segments separately.

(a)	Industrial Minerals Development	Mineral Exploration	Unallocated	TOTAL Consolidated Group
2017	$	$	$	$
For the year ended 30 June 2017				
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-	-
Interest & other	-	-	32,632	32,632
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before income tax	-	-	(908,596)	(908,596)
Reportable segment assets as at 30 June 2017	-	5,838,789	6,422,335	12,261,124
2016				
For the year ended 30 June 2016				
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-	-
Interest & other	-	-	42,871	42,871
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before income tax	-	-	(325,514)	(325,514)
Reportable segment assets as at 30 June 2016	-	917,456	3,312,859	4,230,315

(b) Reconciliation of reportable segment profit and loss.	2017	2016
As at 30 June:	$	$
Total profit or loss for reportable segment	(908,596)	(325,514)
Eliminating of inter-segment profit	-	-
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(908,596)	(325,514)

	2017 $	2016 $
(c) Reconciliation of reportable segment assets.		
As at 30 June:		
Reportable segment assets	12,261,124	4,230,315
Elimination of inter-segment assets	-	-
Total assets	12,261,124	4,230,315
(d) Assets by geographical region.		
As at 30 June:		
Australia	6,422,335	3,312,859
Africa	5,838,789	917,456
Total Assets	12,261,124	4,230,315

23. Parent Entity Information

Information relating to Gulf Industrials Limited:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Current assets	6,422,335	3,337,273
Total assets	12,261,124	4,254,729
Current liabilities	749,405	24,414
Total liabilities	749,405	24,414
Issued capital	43,495,946	35,755,946
Accumulated losses	(33,354,227)	(32,445,631)
Reserves	1,370,000	920,000
Total shareholders' equity	11,511,719	4,230,315

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Profit/(Loss) of the parent entity	(908,596)	(325,514)
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	(908,596)	(325,514)

Contingent Liabilities

There is $420,000 is outstanding in respect of the purchase of the Company that holds the limestone deposit in Madagascar. This amount is payable when the first commercial shipment of limestone from the project has occurred.

There are no other known contingent liabilities. There have been no changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual reporting date.

Contractual Commitments

At 30 June 2017 Gulf Industrials Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the Consolidated Entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1.

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declaration required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ending 30 June 2017.

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

For and on behalf of the Board

W Kernaghan
Director
Sydney, 28 September 2017

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Audit & Assurance Services

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of
Gulf Industrials Limited
ABN 13 115 027 033
And Controlled Entities

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial report of Gulf Industrials Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code)* that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Investment Accounted for using Equity Method	
During the period Gulf Industrials Limited acquired an interest in the Gbane project through the initial establishment of a Joint Venture & future earn in rights with Cassius Mining Limited. As per the agreements, Gulf Industrials Limited acquired an initial interest of 40% with an earn in right to increase its interest at a rate of 5% for each \$1.5 million spent. As at 30 June 2017, there had been expenditure of \$4,921,333 by the way of cash and non cash payments. This represents an interest of 50.82% in the joint venture.	We have evaluated disclosure and challenged management judgements during our procedures to confirm accuracy of the disclosures and valuation applied to the transaction as well as the existence of expenditure including: • Reviewing documentation in respect to the Joint Venture and earn in agreement. • Documenting and assessing the processes and controls in place. • Testing and sampling invoices and transfers to determine they were bona fide payments and transfers which were properly authorized and recorded in the general ledger. Based on our procedures, we noted that investment accounted for using equity method is fairly stated.

Carrying value of Exploration expenditure.	
The Group has capitalised exploration expenditure of $917,456 (2016: $917,456) in relation to limestone exploration. There has been no change in the carrying value of capitalised exploration expenditure. Determining impairment involves judgement on facts and circumstances that indicates if an entity needs to test for impairment. Management has reviewed results for the period to determine there is no indication the group needs to test for impairment.	We have evaluated the appropriateness of management's assessment that there is no suggestion that the carrying amount of exploration expenditure may exceed its recoverable amount and therefore, determined there is no requirement to test for impairment in respect to the exploration expenditure. Our procedures included challenging management on the suitability and reasonableness of these assumptions, through performing the following: • Review of independent evaluation of geological data; • Review of geological data in respect to independent reports and ASX announcements; • Assessing the budgeted expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of the tenement; and • Assessing the various agreements entered on future production and sales. Based on our procedures, we noted that the exploration expenditure is fairly stated.
Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents totaling $6,403,275 is a significant balance to the Group. We do not consider cash and cash equivalents to be at a high risk of significant misstatement, or to be subject to significant level of judgement, However, due to the materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, they are considered to be an area of risk in our overall audit strategy.	We have evaluated disclosure and challenged management during our procedures to confirm existence of the asset including: • Documenting and assessing the processes and controls in place to record cash transactions; • Testing and sampling payments to determine they were bona fide payments, were properly authorised and recorded in the general ledger; and • Agreeing 100% of cash holdings to independent third-party confirmations. Based on our work, we noted no significant issues in respect to cash and cash equivalents.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 16 to 17 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Gulf Industrials Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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.

A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd

Sam Danieli
Director

Sydney, 28 September 2017

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

Shareholdings

(a)

Analysis of holdings as at 28 September 2017	**Ordinary Shares**
1-1,000	75
1,001-5,000	38
5,001-10,000	103
10,001-100,000	377
100,001 and over	697
	1,290
Less than marketable parcels	406

(b) Substantial shareholders

The company has the following substantial shareholders as at 28 September 2017:

	Number of Shares	**Percentage of Total**
Axis Group Investments Pty Ltd	196,222,222	5.24

(c) Voting rights

No restrictions. On a show of hands every member present or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

(d) The names of the twenty largest shareholders of ordinary shares as at 28 September 2017.

	Holder Name	**Number of Shares**	**Percentage**
1	Axis Group Investments Pty Ltd	196,222,222	5.24%
2	WJK Investments Pty Ltd	185,000,000	4.94%
3	Mr Dennis Lowe & Mrs Yvonne Lowe	181,316,000	4.84%
4	Mr James Lenehan & Miss Eliza Parker	162,500,000	4.34%
5	Robot Systems Pty Ltd	156,360,000	4.17%
6	SPQR One Pty Ltd	138,673,413	3.70%
7	Mrs Elizabeth Lenehan & Mr James Lenehan	117,500,000	3.14%
8	Tasman Pacific Investments Limited	102,374,414	2.73%
9	Fokas Corporation Pty Ltd	100,000,000	2.67%
10	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	85,251,367	2.27%
11	David Milne	82,426,202	2.20%
12	Mr Simon Lenehan & Mrs Stephanie Lenehan	79,286,964	2.12%
13	Numoon Pty Ltd	78,886,400	2.11%
14	Elite Exercise Sydney Pty Ltd	75,091,667	2.00%
15	BPE Investments Pty Ltd	60,422,958	1.61%
16	Bestrawl Pty Ltd	55,250,000	1.47%
17	Ms Sandra Brinkman	53,613,495	1.43%
18	JSA & Associates Pty Ltd	52,200,000	1.39%
19	Jadison Pty Ltd	52,200,000	1.39%
20	Bill Savellis	51,450,000	1.37%
TOTAL		**2,066,025,102**	**55.13%**

(e) As at 28 September 2017, the Company had 440,000,000 options listed and unlisted options on issue over unissued ordinary shares. Details are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	432,500,000	$0.002	8 Jan 2018
Unlisted	6 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 Jun 2019
Unlisted	6 June 2017	150,000,000	$0.015	5 Jun 2020

(f) The interests of each director and/or associate are listed in the Directors' Report.

(g) Other Information

i) The business and registered office address is
Level 7
99 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 8226 3323
Facsimile (02) 8226 3304

ii) Gulf Industrials Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.
ASX Code: GLF – Fully Paid Shares

iii) Share registry is located at
Security Transfer Registrars Pty Limited
770 Canning Highway
Applecross WA 6153
Telephone (08) 9315 2333
Facsimile (08) 9315 2233

iv) Schedule of Tenements (as at 30 June 2017)

Location	Tenement Details	Interest	Comments
Ghana	Gbane part of Prospecting Licence [No. 1373814-16]	50.82%	Gulf has earned a 50.82% at 30 June 2017 on the Gbane project which is on part of the prospecting licence and an option over the remainder of the licence.
Madagascar	R14542	100%	
	R14960	100%	