

**GREAT DIRT PTY LTD**

**ABN 36 656 968 302**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**30 JUNE 2023**

## **DIRECTORS REPORT**

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### **DIRECTORS**

Martin Helean  
Jeremy Whybrow

### **SECRETARY**

Chris Achurch

### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Level 4, 216 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

### **PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS**

Level 4, 216 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

### **AUDITORS**

RSM Australia Partners  
Level 32, Exchange Tower  
2 The Esplanade  
Perth WA 6000

## DIRECTORS REPORT

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The directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Company, for the year ended 30 June 2023. The comparative financial information is for the period from date of incorporation, 1 February 2022 to 30 June 2022.

### DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise indicated, are as follows:

Sonny Gamer (appointed 1 February 2022, resigned 15 February 2023)  
Martin Helean (appointed 15 February 2023)  
Jeremy Whybrow (appointed 15 February 2023)

Directors were in office from the beginning of the financial year until the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The particulars of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each director are as follows:

#### Information on directors

Name:	Sonny Gamer
Title:	Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary
Other current directorships (listed):	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	240,000 ordinary shares
Interests in options:	Nil
Contractual rights to shares:	Nil

Name:	Martin Helean
Title:	Managing Director
Experience and expertise:	Martin Helean has more than 30 years' experience in senior management roles across mining, exploration, manufacturing, and construction industries, both within Australia and internationally. Experienced in contract negotiations with an emphasis on running lean and productive businesses, Martin is results oriented with the ability to translate business goals and objectives into plans and strategies. Some of the companies that Martin has worked for include Greenland Minerals & Energy Ltd, Convergent Minerals Ltd, Ram Resources Ltd, Rare Earth Minerals Plc, Suvo Strategic Minerals Ltd and C29 Metals Ltd.
Other current directorships (listed):	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	C29 Metals Ltd (ASX: C29)
Special responsibilities:	Managing Director
Interests in shares:	1,140,000
Interests in options:	Nil
Contractual rights to shares:	Nil

## DIRECTORS REPORT

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Name:	Jeremy Whybrow
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Science (Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology), Graduate Diploma (Minerals Economics), MAusIMM
Experience and expertise:	Mr Whybrow has over 25 years geological experience in the mining industry both domestically and internationally. He has devised, developed and executed exploration programs in some of the most remote places, and has utilised most technologies.
Other current directorships (listed):	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Critical Resources Limited (ASX: CRR)
Special responsibilities:	Chairperson
Interests in shares:	Jeremy a director of Tivat Consulting Pty Ltd which holds 1,015,000 ordinary shares in the Company. Jeremy also holds 125,000 ordinary shares directly.
Interests in options	Nil
Contractual rights to shares:	Nil

### Interests in the shares and options of the Company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors (direct and indirect) in the shares, options and performance rights of Great Dirt Pty Ltd were:

#### *Martin Helean*

1,140,000 ordinary shares in the Company

#### *Jeremy Whybrow*

Jeremy a director of Tivat Consulting Pty Ltd which holds 1,015,000 ordinary shares in the Company. Jeremy also holds 125,000 ordinary shares directly.

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### Corporate Structure

Great Dirt Pty Ltd is an Australian Proprietary Company. The financial statements cover Great Dirt Pty Ltd as an individual entity.

### Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The Company conducted minimal activities during the year, and anticipates being admitted to the Australian Securities Exchange during the 2023 calendar year, focusing on mineral exploration.

## OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

### Review of Operations

The Company conducted minimal activities during the period.

### Operating Results

The loss for the Company after income tax for the financial year was \$94,910 (2022: \$6,190).

### Financial Position

At 30 June 2023, the Company had net assets of \$264,160 (2022: net liabilities of \$6,180) with cash reserves of \$102,339 (2022: \$54,820).

### Financing and Investing Activities

The Company issued 2,500,000 ordinary shares at \$0.0001 on 1 January 2023 and 7,300,000 ordinary shares at \$0.05 on 3 May 2023 (Note 11).

## DIRECTORS REPORT

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### Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year and no recommendation was made for the payment of dividends.

### SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year are detailed in the company review.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or in the financial report.

### EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

### LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

### COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Achurch provides company secretarial, corporate advisory and general consulting services to a number of ASX-listed clients and is currently the Company Secretary of Auris Minerals Limited (ASX:AUR), Reach Resources Limited (ASX:RR1), Suvo Strategic Minerals Limited (ASX:SUV) and Star Minerals Limited (ASX:SMS). Previously, he was the Company Secretary of Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR).

### MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The numbers of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

<b>Board of Directors Meetings</b>		
	<b><u>Number eligible to attend</u></b>	<b><u>Number attended</u></b>
Sonny Gamer	-	-
Martin Helean	-	-
Jeremy Whybrow	-	-

### INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the directors and executives of the Company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a Director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

### INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

## **DIRECTORS REPORT**

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### **SHARE OPTIONS**

At the date of this report there were no unissued ordinary shares for which options were outstanding.

### **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

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

### **PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE 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.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS**

The Company is not currently subject to any specific environmental regulation. There have not been any known significant breaches of any environmental regulations during the year under review and up until the date of this report.

### **OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER PARTNERS OF RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS**

There are no officers of the Company who are former partners of RSM Australia Partners.

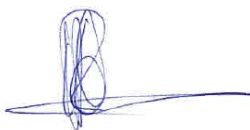
### **AUDITOR'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

The auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, has been received and is included within the financial report.

### **AUDITOR**

RSM Australia Partners continues in office in accordance with Section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.



Martin Helean  
Director  
Perth, 18 July 2023

**RSM Australia Partners**

Level 32, Exchange Tower  
2 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000  
GPO Box R1253 Perth WA 6844

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[www.rsm.com.au](http://www.rsm.com.au)

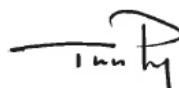
**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Great Dirt Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "RSM".

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tutu Phong".

Perth, WA  
Dated: 18 July 2023

TUTU PHONG  
Partner

**THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD**  
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM Australia Partners is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

RSM Australia Partners ABN 36 965 185 036

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

**GREAT DIRT PTY LTD**  
**CONTENTS**  
**30 JUNE 2023**

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13
Directors' declaration	32
Independent auditor's report to the members of Great Dirt Pty Ltd	33

**General information**

The financial statements cover Great Dirt Pty Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Great Dirt Pty Ltd.'s functional and presentation currency.

Great Dirt Pty Ltd is a proprietary limited company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

**Registered office**

Level 4  
216 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

**Principal place of business**

Level 4  
216 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 18 July 2023.



**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	<b><u>Note</u></b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Interest income		385	-
<b>Expenses</b>			
Tenement costs		(6,959)	(1,172)
Listing expenses		(37,000)	-
Other expenses	2(a)	(51,336)	(5,018)
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>		<b>(94,910)</b>	<b>(6,190)</b>
Income tax expense	3	-	-
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<b>(94,910)</b>	<b>(6,190)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss attributable to the members of Great Dirt Pty Ltd</b>		<b>(94,910)</b>	<b>(6,190)</b>
<b>Earnings per share attributable to the members of Great Dirt Pty Ltd</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Basic and diluted loss per share	5	(0.04)	(619)

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	<b><u>Note</u></b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	<b>102,339</b>	54,820
Trade and other receivables	7	<b>33,554</b>	-
Total Current Assets		<b>135,893</b>	54,820
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Exploration and evaluation	8	<b>149,437</b>	-
Total Non-Current Assets		<b>149,437</b>	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>285,330</b>	<b>54,820</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	<b>21,170</b>	61,000
Total Current Liabilities		<b>21,170</b>	61,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>21,170</b>	61,000
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>264,160</b>	(6,180)
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Issued capital	11	<b>365,260</b>	10
Accumulated losses	10	<b>(101,100)</b>	(6,190)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>264,160</b>	(6,180)

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	<b>Issued Capital</b>	<b>Accumulated Losses</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 February 2022 (date of incorporation)</b>	-	-	-
Loss for the period	-	(6,190)	(6,190)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(6,190)	(6,190)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Shares issued during the period	10	-	10
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(6,190)</b>	<b>(6,180)</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2022</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(6,190)</b>	<b>(6,180)</b>
Loss for the year	-	(94,910)	(94,910)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(94,910)	(94,910)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Shares issued during the year	365,250	-	365,250
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>365,260</b>	<b>(101,100)</b>	<b>264,160</b>

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	<u>Note</u>	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Payment to suppliers		(100,894)	(1,190)
Interest received		385	-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	6(a)	<b>(100,509)</b>	<b>(1,190)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(151,222)	-
Security bonds paid		(10,000)	-
Loans to a related party		(28,000)	-
Repayments of loans to a related party		28,000	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(161,222)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	100,000
Repayment of borrowings		(20,000)	(80,000)
Proceeds from issue of shares		329,250	10
Cash received pending allotment of shares		-	36,000
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>		<b>309,250</b>	<b>56,010</b>
 Net increase in cash held		 <b>47,519</b>	 54,820
Cash at beginning of the financial year		<b>54,820</b>	-
 Cash at end of financial year	6	 <b>102,339</b>	 54,820

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*

These financial statements and notes represent those of Great Dirt Pty Ltd (the “Company”).

Great Dirt Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors’ Report.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (‘AASB’) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Except for cash flow information, the financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

The financial statements of the Company are for the year ended 30 June 2023. The comparative financial information is for the period from date of incorporation, 1 February 2022 to 30 June 2022.

#### *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

#### **New Accounting Standards for Application in Current and Future Periods**

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

#### **Statement of Compliance**

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Segment Reporting**

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

#### **Revenue Recognition**

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

##### *Rendering of services*

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

##### *Interest*

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

##### *Other revenue*

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income legislation and the anticipation that the Company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Other Taxes**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

#### **Current and Non-Current Classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as described above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### **Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Investments and Other Financial Assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

##### *(i) Impairment*

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### *(ii) Derecognition and disposal*

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Right-of-use Assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
- (ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:
  - (a) the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
  - (b) exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence, or otherwise, of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (for the cash generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Impairment of Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### **Provisions**

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Employee Benefits

##### *Short-term employee benefits*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled

##### *Defined contribution superannuation expense*

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

##### *Other long-term employee benefits*

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

#### Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings**

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is accrued over the period it becomes due and increases the carrying amount of the liability.

On the issue of convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

#### **Finance Costs**

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, including interest on short-term and long-term borrowings.

#### **Issued Capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

#### **Earnings per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

#### **Share-Based Payment Transactions**

The Company provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) of the Company in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

When provided, the cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model or the binomial option valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Great Dirt Pty Ltd (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant participants become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

#### **Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. There were no judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, as at the reporting date ended 30 June 2023.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

### 2. Expenses

#### (a) Other Expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit fees	15,000	5,000
ASIC fees and levies	290	18
Administration expense	36,046	-
	<b>51,336</b>	<b>5,018</b>

### 3. Income Tax

#### (a) Income tax expense

The income tax expense for the year differs from the prima facie tax as follows:

Loss for year	(94,910)	(6,190)
Prima facie income tax (benefit) @ 30% (2022: 30%)	(28,473)	(1,857)
Tax effect of non-deductible/(non-assessable) items	4,200	1,500
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	24,273	357
Total income tax expense	-	-

#### (b) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets not brought to account arising from tax losses, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1 occur:

-	-
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There are no franking credits available to the Company.

### 4. Auditors' Remuneration

The auditor of Great Dirt Pty Ltd is RSM Australia Partners.

Amounts, received or due and receivable by RSM Australia Partners for:

- audit services	15,000	5,000
- other non-audit services	-	-
	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>5. Earnings per Share (EPS)</b>		
	\$	\$
Basic earnings per share	(0.04)	(619)

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

Earnings – Net loss for year	(94,910)	(6,190)
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic EPS	2,392,887	10

**6. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash on hand	260	10
Cash at bank	102,079	54,810
	102,339	54,820

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

**(a) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities:**

Loss for the year	(94,910)	(6,190)
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities:</b>		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(21,454)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	15,855	5,000
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(100,509)	(1,190)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>7. Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Prepayments	3,350	-
Other receivables	12,350	-
GST receivable	17,854	-
	<b>33,554</b>	-

There were no expected credit losses during the year (2022: Nil)

## 8. Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation	149,437	-
	<b>149,437</b>	-

### Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial period are set out below:

Balance at 1 July	-	-
Expenditure during the year	149,437	-
Balance at 30 June	<b>149,437</b>	-

## 9. Trade and Other Payables

<b>Current</b>		
Cash received pending allotment of shares	-	36,000
Other payables	21,170	5,000
Related party payables <sup>(1)</sup>	-	20,000
	<b>21,170</b>	61,000

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.
- Due to the short term nature of trade payables and accruals, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(1) Amounts payable to Martin Helean, a director of the Company. Amounts payable are at arms-length and were incurred in the normal course of business. No interest is payable or implied on the amounts owing. This loan was repaid in full, on 6 July 2022.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>10. Equity - Accumulated Losses</b>		
Accumulated losses at the start of the financial year	(6,190)	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(94,910)	(6,190)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(101,100)	(6,190)

### 11. Issued Capital

#### (a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares - fully paid	365,260	10
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#### (b) Movement in ordinary shares on issue

##### 2022

#### Balance at date of incorporation

		-	-
Issue of shares – 1 February 2022	\$1.00	10	10

#### Balance at 30 June 2022

	10	10
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##### 2023

#### Balance at the beginning of the year

		10	10
Issue of shares – 1 January 2023	\$0.0001	2,500,000	250
Issue of shares – 3 May 2023	\$0.05	7,300,000	365,000

#### Balance at 30 June 2023

	9,800,010	365,260
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#### (c) Terms and conditions of issued capital

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### 11. *Issued Capital (Continued)*

#### (d) Capital management

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

The Company'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 Company's capital by assessing its financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses 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 Company since incorporation.

### 12. *Commitments*

#### Exploration commitments

The Company has certain commitments to meet minimum expenditure requirements on the mining exploration assets it has an interest in. Outstanding exploration commitments are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Within one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	200,000	-
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>

### 13. *Contingent Liabilities and Assets*

#### Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the reporting date (2022: Nil).

#### Contingent assets

There were no contingent assets at the reporting date (2022: Nil).

### 14. *Financial Reporting by Segments*

During the current and prior reporting year, the Company was largely dormant in anticipation of listing on the ASX during the 2023 calendar year. Correspondingly, there is one reportable segment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

### 15. *Related Party Transactions*

#### (a) **Key management personnel**

Remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company during the year was \$70,500 (2022: \$Nil).

	Company	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	70,500	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	<b>70,500</b>	-

#### *Loans with Key Management Personnel*

##### *Loans to/from related parties*

Amounts advanced from related parties at the reporting date totalled \$Nil (2022: \$20,000). Amounts were payable to Martin Helean, a director of the Company (interest free) and was repaid on 6 July 2022.

During the year, amounts advanced to related parties at the reporting date totalled \$28,000 (2022: Nil). Amounts were receivable from Martin Helean, a director of the Company (interest free) and was received on 2 December 2022 and 12 January 2023.

##### *Terms and conditions*

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

### 16. **Financial Risk Management**

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise payables and cash. The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting future financial security.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not speculate in the trading of derivative instruments. The Company uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rates and assessments of market forecasts for interest rates. Ageing analysis of and monitoring of receivables are undertaken to manage credit risk. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including for interest rate risk, credit allowances and cash flow forecast projections.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

### 16. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### Risk Exposures and Responses

##### Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to risks of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's cash balances. The Company constantly analyses its interest rate exposure. Within this analysis consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative financing positions and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates. As the Company has no variable interest rate bearing borrowings its exposure to interest rate movements is limited to the amount of interest income it can potentially earn on surplus cash deposits. The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

At balance date, the Company had the following financial assets exposed to variable interest rates that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Financial Assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents (interest-bearing accounts)	102,079	54,810
Net exposure	102,079	54,810

The sensitivity analysis on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date is not material.

##### Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring immediate and forecast cash requirements and ensuring adequate cash reserves are maintained.

##### Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to credit risk.

##### Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 1 month \$	1 – 3 Months \$	3 months – 1 year \$	1 – 5 years \$
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Non-derivatives</b>					
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>					
Other payables	-	25,000	-	-	-
		25,000	-	-	-
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Non-derivatives</b>					
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>					
Other payables	-	21,170	-	-	-
		21,170	-	-	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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### **16. Financial Risk Management (Continued)**

#### **Capital Management Risk**

Management controls the capital of the Company in order to maximise the return to shareholders and ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of expenditure and debt levels and share and option issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control capital of the Company since incorporation.

#### **Fair Value**

The methods of estimating fair value are outlined in the relevant notes to the financial statements. All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair values unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

### **17. Events Subsequent to Year End**

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

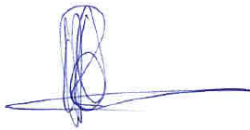
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In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Martin Helean  
Director

Perth, 18 July 2023





**RSM Australia Partners**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF GREAT DIRT PTY LTD**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Great Dirt Pty Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 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 Company 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.

**THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD**  
**AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING**

RSM Australia Partners is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

## Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and 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 Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

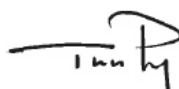
## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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: [https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A stylized, handwritten-style signature of the letters "RSM" in a dark grey or black ink.

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

A stylized, handwritten signature of "Tutu Phong" in a dark grey or black ink.

TUTU PHONG  
Partner

Perth, WA  
Dated: 18 July 2023