# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd ABN 651713683

Annual Report - 30 June 2023

## Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Directors' report 30 June 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

### **Directors**

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Stephen Richard Biggins Cherryann Woods

## **Principal activities**

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

Geothermal energy

#### **Dividends**

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

## Review of operations

The loss for the company amounted to \$84,281 (30 June 2022: \$47,737).

#### Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 5 May 2023, Cradle Resources Limited entered into a binding agreement to acquire 84% of the shares of Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd and Within Energy Pty Ltd respectively, with the aim to become Australia's leading geothermal company.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

## Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No 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.

# Likely developments and expected results of operations

Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd applied for a permit for geothermal exploration in South Australia.

## **Environmental regulation**

The company is subjected to significant environmental regulation under the South Australian Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000 and Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Regulations 2013.

## Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

## Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2023 and up to the date of this report.

## Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified 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.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company or any related entity.

## 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.

Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Directors' report 30 June 2023

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

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

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by

Mr Stephen Richard Biggins

Director

5 September 2023

DocuSigned by

Cherryann Woods

Ms Cherryann Woods

Director

## Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Contents 30 June 2023

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#### **General information**

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

Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

53 Johnston Street, Peppermint Grove, WA 6011

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 1 September 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Expenses Exploration costs Administration costs	3 3	(59,720) (24,561)	(28,725) (19,012)
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd	9	(84,281)	(47,737)
Other comprehensive income for the year		_	
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd		(84,281)	(47,737)

# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$	
Assets				
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Total current assets	4 5 	13,461 4,956 18,417	8,050 15,225 23,275	
Total assets		18,417	23,275	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Total current liabilities	6 7 —	70,930 843 71,773	16,000 25,012 41,012	
Total liabilities		71,773	41,012	(
Net liabilities		(53,356)	(17,737)	
Equity Issued capital Accumulated losses	8 9	78,662 (132,018)	30,000 (47,737)	
Total deficiency in equity		(53,356)	(17,737)	

# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated losses	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(47,737)	(47,737)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(47,737)	(47,737)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 8)	30,000	-	_	30,000
Balance at 30 June 2022	30,000	_	(47,737)	(17,737)
	Issued capital \$	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total deficiency in equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	capital		losses	deficiency in equity
Balance at 1 July 2022  Loss for the year  Other comprehensive income for the year	capital \$		losses \$	deficiency in equity \$ (17,737)
Loss for the year	capital \$		losses \$ (47,737)	deficiency in equity \$ (17,737) (84,281)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	capital \$		(47,737) (84,281)	deficiency in equity \$ (17,737) (84,281)

# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	<b>2023</b> \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(34,082)	(31,962)
Net cash used in operating activities	16 _	(34,082)	(31,962)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issue of shares Loan from related parties Loan to related parties Proceeds from loan to related parties Repayment of loan from related parties	8	48,662 843 - 15,000 (25,012)	30,000 25,012 (15,000)
Net cash from financing activities		39,493	40,012
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	·	5,411 8,050	8,050
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	13,461	8,050

# Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

## New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') 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.

## Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

#### Going Concern

At the reporting date the company incurred a loss of \$84,281 (30 June 2022: loss of \$47,737) and during the year ended 30 June 2023 and as of that date, the current liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$71,773 (30 June 2022: \$17,737). The directors have prepared the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis which assumes continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The shareholders of the Company have provided a letter of support to the directors of the Company confirming that they will continue to provide further loan funds to the Company as required for working capital purposes to ensure the Company has sufficient funds to continue trading and to pay its debts as and when they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statement.

Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

### Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

## Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

# Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

## Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

## Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 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 and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Trade and other receivables

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

#### Trade and other payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

## **Borrowings**

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

## 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 from the proceeds.

## Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST receivable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

## Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

#### **Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures**

The cost of tenements acquired for geothermal purposes and subsequent evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred.

# New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2023. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

## Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are likely to affect the current or future financial years.

## Note 3. Expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Exploration costs	-	_
Exploration expenses	59,720	28,725
Administration costs		
Accounting fees	7,391	6,000
Audit fees	10,000	10,000
Consulting fees	=	2,250
Formation costs	-	762
Insurance	1,880	-
Other corporate costs	5,290	
	24,561	19,012
Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	13,461	8,050

#### Note 5. Current assets - trade and other receivables

			2023 \$	2022 \$
Loan to other related party		_	-	15,000
Goods & services tax receivables Prepayments		_	3,539 1,417 4,956	225 - 225
			4,956	15,225
Note 6. Current liabilities - trade and other payables				
			<b>2023</b> \$	2022 \$
Trade payables Accounting fee payable Audit fee payable			38,930 12,000 20,000	6,000 10,000
			70,930	16,000
Refer to note 11 for further information on financial instruments.				
Note 7. Current liabilities - borrowings				
			2023 \$	2022 \$
Loan from entity with significant influence		-	843	25,012
Refer to note 11 for further information on financial instruments.				
The related party loans are repayable at call and have no intere	st payable.			
Note 8. Equity - issued capital				
	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 \$	2022 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	97,076	77,660	78,662	30,000

# Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

## Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

## Note 8. Equity - issued capital (continued)

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares or increase debt.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 2022 Annual Report.

#### Note 9. Equity - accumulated losses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year Loss for the year	(47,737) (84,281)	(47,737)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(132,018)	(47,737)

## Note 10. Equity - dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

# Note 11. Financial instruments

## Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities expose it largely to liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

# Market risk

## Foreign currency risk

The company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

### Price risk

The company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

# Interest rate risk

The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The company obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The company does not hold any collateral.

The company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

### Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the company to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

## Note 11. Financial instruments (continued)

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, raising capital and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

## Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

#### Note 12. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit services - William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd Audit of the financial statements	10,000	10,000
Note 13. Commitments		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Capital commitments Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable: Exploration and evaluation	100,000	

## Note 14. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year other than the loans disclosed below.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were loans to or from related parties at the reporting date.

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current receivables: Loan to other related party	-	15,000
Current borrowings: Loan from entity with significant influence	843	25,012

During the 2023 financial year, the loan to other related party of \$15,000 was repaid and the loan from entity with significant influence of \$25,012 was repaid. Another loan from entity with significant influence of \$843 was obtained during the year.

The related party loans are unsecured, payable on call and are interest free.

# Note 15. Events after the reporting period

No 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.

# Note 16. Reconciliation of loss to net cash used in operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Loss for the year	(84,281)	(47,737)
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Increase in trade and other payables	50,199	15,775
Net cash used in operating activities	(34,082)	(31,962)

## Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd Directors' declaration 30 June 2023

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 as disclosed in note 1.

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

DocuSigned by

Mr Stephen Richard Biggins

Director

5 September 2023

-DocuSigned by:

Ms Cherryann Woods

Cherryann Woods

Director



# Volt Geothermal Pty Ltd

Independent auditor's report to the members

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

# **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Volt Geothermal 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 cash flows, and the statement of changes in equity 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, gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

# **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 ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# 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 Australian Accounting Standards 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Directors either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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# 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 these financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

William Buck William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

ABN 67 125 012 124

Amar Nathwani

Amar Nathwani

Director

Dated 5 September 2023