Soil Sub Technologies Limited

ABN 39 078 388 155

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2015

Soil Sub Technologies Limited

ABN 39 078 388 155

Annual Report 2015

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Directors' Report

The directors of Soil Sub Technologies Limited present their report, together with the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

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

NAME OF PERSON	POSITION	DATE APPOINTED	DATE RESIGNED
Guy T. Le Page	Director	22 December 2009	-
Keong Chan	Director	22 December 2009	-
Keong Chan	Company Secretary	8 February 2010	-
Derek P Jones	Director	4 December 2013	18 August 2014
Thomas Alabakis	Director	31 December 2013	4 January 2015
Azlan Shairi Bin Asidin	Director	4 January 2015	

Information on directors
Information on Directors as at the date of this report is as follows:

Mr. Guy T. Le Page – Executive Chairman
Mr.T. Le Page B.A, B.Sc..B.App.Sc. (Hons), MBA, G. Dip App Fin, FFin, MAusIMM is a director of RM Corporate Finance a corporate finance and advisory company.

He is also actively involved in a range of corporate initiatives from mergers and acquisitions, initial public offerings to valuations, consulting, expert witness and corporate advisory roles. Mr. Le Page was a Corporate Adviser at ASX listed Stockbroker TolhurstNoall from 1998 before joining RM Capital in 2002. Prior to his tenure at TolhurstNoall, was responsible for the supervision of all Industrial and Resources Research.

As a Resources Analyst, Mr. T. Le Page published detailed research on various mineral exploration and mining companies listed on the ASX. The majority of this research involved valuations of both exploration and production assets.

Prior to entering the stockbroking industry, he spent 10 years as an exploration and mining geologist in Australia, Canada and the United States.

His experience spans gold and base metal exploration and mining geology, and he has acted as a consultant to private and public companies. This professional experience included the production of both technical and valuation reports for resource companies.

Mr. T. Le Page holds a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration from the University of Adelaide, a Bachelor of Applied Science (Hons) from Curtin University of Technology and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Financial Services Institute of Australasia. He is also a fellow of FINSIA and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr.T. Le Page owns 22,999,945 shares in Soil Sub Technologies as at the date of this report.

Mr. Derek Phillip Jones – Non Executive Director

Mr Jones has over 30 years of experience in global capital markets including 12 years as a stockbroker in Perth and brings a strong network of institutional/corporate relationships to the Company. He holds a Bachelor of Business degree from Curtin University.

Mr.Derek Jones owns 142,933,671 shares and 26,453,269 of options in Soil Sub Technologies as at the date of this report.

Mr. Thomas Alabakis – Non Executive Director

Mr Alabakis is an executive with regional and international experience in operations, corporate leadership, board level expertise, corporate governance, financial management, operational and financial restructuring, turnarounds and growth organizations.

He qualified with an Associateship in Accounting (Curtin University of Technology) and was a past member of the Australian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Mr. Thomas Alabakis owns 6,250,000 shares and 12,500,000 options in Soil Sub Technologies as at the date of this report.

Azlan Shairi Bin Asidin – Non Executive Director

Mr Asidin graduated in Bachelor of Engineering (Civil/Structural) from the University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom in 1986 and a Master of Business Administration from London Business School, United Kingdom in 2006.

He had a career almost 30 years in the construction, plantation, oil & gas and corporate sectors. The last 10 years until today, in senior positions of public listed companies as the Senior Vice President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr Asidin owns no shares as at the date of this report.

Mr. Keong Chan – Non Executive Director & Company Secretary

Mr. Chan, spent a number of years with PricewaterhouseCoopers and Deloitte in Sydney, Canberra and Perth, where he was national manager for Deloitte's Australian international trade practice. This position involved the coordination of teams across Australia to perform due diligence activities on private equity transactions, analysis of establishing operations in Australia, cost minimisation programs and other restructuring activities.

In the corporate finance sector, Mr. Chan has provided strategic advice to a number of companies on corporate matters in relation to; IPOs, back door listings, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers/divestments and acted as advisor to a number of ASX listed boards as well as acting as a representative for overseas funds/investment banks and mining conglomerates.

Mr. Chan is currently a Director of Charterhouse Capital and holds a Bachelor of Commerce and a Masters of International Trade Law.

Mr. Keong Chan owns 2,000,000 shares in Soil Sub Technologies as at the date of this report.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Period of directorship
Mr. Guy T. Le Page	Tasman Resources NL	2 June 2001 – current
	Eden Energy Limited	3 February 2006 – current
	Palace Resources Ltd	7 August 2009 – 10 March 2015
	Red Sky Energy Limited	18 February 2009 – 2 February 2015
	Conico Limited	15 May 2007 - current
Mr. Keong Chan	AAQ Holdings Limited	8 October 2010 – 5 February 2012
	Acuvax Limited	19 November 2010 –17 October 2012
Mr. Derek P Jones	Nil	Nil
Mr. Thomas Alabakis	Caeneus Minerals Ltd	3 March 2014 – 17 April 2014
Mr. Azlan Shairi Bin Asidin	Nil	

Directors' meetings

During the financial year, one meeting of directors (including committees of directors) was held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
	Number Eligible to Attend	**Number Attended**
Guy T. Le Page	1	1
Keong Chan	1	1
Derek P Jones	0	0
Thomas Alabakis	1	1
Azlan Shairi Bin Asidin	0	0

Directors' shareholdings:

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary in office for the company at any time during or since the end of the year is:

Mr.Keong Chan

Appointed on 8 February 2010.

The Company Secretary has been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. For information on Mr. Chan please refer to page 2 of the directors report.

Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities

On 17 September 2015, Soil Sub signed a Non-Binding Term Sheet with Pointerra Pty Ltd ("Pointerra") for the acquisition by Soil Sub for 100% of the issued capital of Pointerra.

Pointerra is a Perth, Western Australia-based company, focused on building a powerful on-line Software as a Service (SaaS) solution for mapping the earth from massive 3D point clouds.

On the same date of the announcement of the acquisition of Pointerra, Soil Sub also launched a Share Purchase Plan ("SPP") for up to $500,000.

Operating Results

The loss for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $2,437,947(2014: $996,620 loss).

Review of Operations

During the period, the Company continued to perform due diligence on the Malaysian based property projects with regard to option to acquire Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd ("Platinum") with projects located in Pahang and Terengganu, Malaysia.

PJVD was recommended to proceed to joint venture negotiations with the National Housing Commission of Malaysia ("Syarikat Perumahan Negara" or "SPNB") by the Deputy Minister of Finance in respect to RM1.8 billion ($622 million) housing project at the Penor site in Pahang State, Malaysia.

The Penor Project covers approximately 500 acres and will comprise a mixed residential/commercial project including 4-5,000 dwellings. The development proposal includes housing, infrastructure excluding public works.

•PJVD is currently negotiating a joint venture agreement with the SPNB which is intended to be implemented at the Penor Project.

After extensive due diligence, the Company determined that due diligence was unsatisfactory and the option to acquire PJVD expired on 30th June 2015. The Company has continued to assess other investment opportunities.

In addition, the Company has assessed the recoverability of the funds advanced and the Company has determined that recovery is unlikely, and as such has been impaired.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

Financial Position

With regards to the financial position of the company, the net assets of the company have decreased from $1,656,055 to net liabilities of $405,800. This was due to the impairment of loan made to Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd of $1,699,967 for the Malaysian based property projects.

Future Developments

On 17 September 2015, has signed a Non-Binding Term Sheet with Pointerra Pty Ltd ("Pointerra") for the acquisition by Soil Sub of 100% of the issued capital of Pointerra.

Pointerra's cloud based service is based on compression and visualisation algorithms which index massive point cloud data sets into a unified model, for which Pointerra has a Provisional Patent Application. The processed point cloud data has the capacity to be dynamically searched and visualised by anyone, anywhere.

Pointerra will commercialise its technology via Software as a Service ("SaaS") with both subscription and volume based revenue models. This will allow Pointerra to become a central marketplace for this ever-growing amount of data.

The Pointerra team brings an unrivalled level of experience in engineering, development and commercialisation to drive Pointerra's unique service. Upon completion of the proposed acquisition, Pointerra will be chaired by technology entrepreneur Dr Rob Newman, with Mr Ian Olson taking the position of Managing Director (see biographies in Schedule B). Mr Shane Douglas will assume the role of Chief Technology Officer.

The proposed $4.0 million capital raising will provide Pointerra with sufficient capital to pursue its commercialisation objectives.

Soil Sub will undertake a capital raising via a Share Purchase Plan ("SPP"), to raise up to $500,000 to pay for expenses of the proposed acquisition of Pointerra including costs associated with the recompliance with Chapters 1 & 2 of ASX Listing Rules. Further details are contained in a separate announcement specific to the SPP.

As the acquisition of Pointerra will constitute a significant change in the nature and scale of the Company's activities, the Company will be required to recomply with the requirements in Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX Listing Rules (including preparing a full form prospectus, conducting a capital raising and potentially a consolidation of capital) as a condition of completing the investment.

Environmental Issues

The directors have considered the enacted National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (the NGER Act) which introduces a single national reporting framework for the reporting and dissemination of information about the greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, and energy use and production of corporations. At the current stage of development, the directors have determined that the NGER Act will have no effect on the company for the current, nor subsequent, financial year. The directors will reassess this position as and when the need arises.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Soil Sub Technologies Limited under the option are as follows:

Date of expiry	Exercise price	Number under option
30 November 2015	$0.005	671,578,269
31 December 2015	$0.015	67,500,000

Indemnifying officers or auditor

During or since the end of the financial year the Company has given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums as follows:

- The Company has entered into agreements to indemnify all Directors and provide access to documents, against any liability arising from a claim brought by a third party against the Company. The agreement provides for the company to pay all damages and costs which may be awarded against the Directors.
- No indemnity has been paid to auditors.

Proceedings On Behalf Of Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

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

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report details the nature and amount of the remuneration for each key management person of Soil Sub Technologies Limited and for the executives receiving the highest remuneration for 30 June 2015.

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy, which sets the terms and conditions for the key management personnel, was developed by the board of directors after seeking professional advice from independent consultants and was approved by the board. All executives receive a base salary, superannuation, fringe benefits, performance incentives and retirement benefits. The board of directors reviews executive packages annually by reference to company performance, executive performance, comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies and independent advice. The performance of executives is measured against criteria agreed half yearly which is based on the forecast growth of the company's profits and shareholders value. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre executives and reward them for performance which results in long-term growth in shareholder value.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and director and executive remuneration

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. This will be achieved via offering performance incentives based on key performance indicators.

A summary of the operating losses and share prices at year end for the last five years are as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net Profit/(Loss)	($777,778)	($424,437)	($486,680)	($996,622)	($2,437,947)
Share price at year end	($0.002)	($0.001)	($0.001)	($0.001)	($0.001)

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel and Other Executives

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the company, and to the extent different, among the company executives receiving the highest remuneration. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options.

	Position held as at 30 June 2015 and any change during the year	Contract details (duration and termination)	Proportions of elements of remuneration related to performance			Proportions of elements of remuneration not related to performance	
			Non-salary cash-based incentives	Shares/ Units	Options/ Rights	Fixed Salary/ Fees	Total
			%	%	%	%	%
Key Management Personnel							
Mr. Guy T. Le Page	Director	3 year contract from 1 April 2013. 3 months' notice to terminate.	-	-	-	100	100
Mr. Keong Chan	Director	3 year contract from 1 April 2013. 3 months' notice to terminate.	-	-	-	100	100
Mr. Derek P Jones	Director	Service agreement in place with termination upon resignation, non-election at shareholders meeting or prohibited by law.	-	-	-	100	100

	Position held as at 30 June 2015 and any change during the year	Contract details (duration and termination)	Proportions of elements of remuneration related to performance			Proportions of elements of remuneration not related to performance	
			Non-salary cash-based incentives	Shares/ Units	Options/ Rights	Fixed Salary/ Fees	Total
			%	%	%	%	%
Mr. Thomas Alabakis	Director	Service agreement in place with termination upon resignation, non-election at shareholders meeting or prohibited by law.	-	-	-	100	100
Mr Azlan Shairi Bin Asidin	Director	Service agreement in place with termination upon resignation, non-election at shareholders meeting or prohibited by law.	-	-	-	100	100

Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

Key Management Personnel	Short-term Benefits				Post-employment Benefits	Other Long-term Benefits	Share based Payment		Total	Total Remuneration Represented by Options	Performance Related
	Cash, salary & fees	Cash profit share	Non-cash benefit	Other	Super-annuation	Other	Equity	Options			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	%
Guy T. Le Page (1)	96,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	-	-
Thomas Alabaski	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-
Keong Chan	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
Derek P Jones (2)	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Azlan Asidin	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-
	278,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278,000	-	-

(1) In addition to the above, BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd and RM Corporate Finance, companies of which the Director, Guy Le Page is a director, was paid or due to be paid $156,100 for corporate administrative services, capital raising fees of $11,200 and monthly retainer fees of $180,000 respectively.

(2) In addition to the above, Derek & Helen Jones ATF the Leto Trust, a company of which Derek P Jones is a director, was due to be paid $3,000 for providing corporate consulting services for due diligence in Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd.

Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2014

2014

Key Management Personnel	Short-term Benefits				Post-employment Benefits	Other Long-term Benefits	Share based Payment		Total	Total Remuneration Represented by Options	Performance Related
	Cash, salary & fees	Cash profit share	Non-cash benefit	Other	Super-annuation	Other	Equity	Options			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	%
Guy T. Le Page (1)	96,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,000	-	-
Simon Mitchell	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Keong Chan	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
Derek P Jones (2)	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-
Thomas Alabakis	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-
	269,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,000	-	-

(1) In addition to the above, BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd and RM Corporate Finance, companies of which the Director, Guy Le Page is a director, was paid or due to be paid $180,350 for corporate administrative services, capital raising fees of $58,914, monthly retainer fees of $105,000 and consultancy fee of $12,500 respectively.

(2) In addition to the above, Derek & Helen Jones ATF the Leto Trust, a company of which Derek P Jones is a director, was paid or due to be paid $22,143 for providing corporate consulting services for due diligence in Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd. Mr. Derek P Jones earned $5,000 in interest from a loan made to the Company.

Number of Shares Held by Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2015

The number of ordinary shares in Soil Sub Technologies Limited held by each Key Management Personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

2015

(a) **Number of Shares Held by Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2015**

Key Management Person	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during year	Issued on exercise of options during year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Guy T. Le Page	16,250,000	-	-	6,749,945	22,999,945
Keong Chan	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Derek P Jones	142,933,671	-	-	-	142,933,671
Thomas Alabakis	6,250,000	-	-	-	6,250,000
Azlan Asidin	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
	167,433,671	2,000,000	-	6,749,945	176,183,616

2014

Key Management Person	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during year	Issued on exercise of options during year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Guy T. Le Page	21,310,645	-	-	(5,060,645)	16,250,000
Simon Mitchell	-	-	-	-	-
Keong Chan	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Derek P Jones (1)	-	-	-	142,933,671	142,933,671
Thomas Alabakis (2)	-	-	-	6,250,000	6,250,000
	23,310,645	-	-	144,123,026	167,433,671

(1) 32,500,000 shares were acquired during the year. The remaining were initial holdings upon appointment.

(2) 6,250,000 shares were acquired during the year.

2015

(b) **Number of Options Held by Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2015**

Key Management Person	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during year	Issued on exercise of options during year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Guy T. Le Page	-	-	-	-	-
Keong Chan	-	-	-	-	-
Derek P Jones	26,453,269	-	-	-	26,453,269
Thomas Alabakis	12,500,000	-	-	-	12,500,000
Azlan Asidin	-	-	-	-	-
	38,953,259	-	-		38,953,259

2014

(c) **Number of Options Held by Key Management Personnel – 30 June 2014**

Key Management Person	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during year	Issued on exercise of options during year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
Guy T. Le Page	-	-	-	-	-
Keong Chan	-	-	-	-	-
Derek P Jones	-	-	-	26,453,269	26,453,269
Thomas Alabakis	-	-	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
	-	-	-	38,953,269	38,953,269

Details of options over ordinary shares in the Company that were granted during the year are as follows:

Director/Key Management Personnel	Number of shares under options	Class of shares	Exercise Price per Option	Expiry Date of option
Derek P Jones	26,453,269	Ordinary	$0.005	30 November 2015
Thomas Alabakis	12,500,000	Ordinary	$0.005	30 November 2015

Other transactions with key management personnel of the Company:

Key management personnel remuneration is included in note 6 and in detail in the remuneration report. A number of key management persons, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or joint control over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

A number of these entities transacted with the Company during the year. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or joint control were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Transactions with related parties		
During the year the following transactions were entered into with BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page):		
Corporate administrative fees *($156,100 remains outstanding at 30 June 2015 (2014: $180,350)).*	156,100	180,350
During the year the following transactions were entered into with RM Corporate Finance (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page):		
Capital raising fees *($11,200 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: 58,914)*	11,200	58,914
Monthly retainer *($105,000 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 and $75,000 was settled via the issue of 61,111,110 shares (2014: 105,000 was settled via the issue of 28,888,890 shares))*	180,000	105,000
Consultancy Fee (nil as at 30 June 2015 (2014: 12,500)	-	12,500
During the year the following transactions were entered into with Orequest Pty Ltd (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page):		
Travel expenses ($9,080 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil)	9,080	-
During the year the following transactions were entered into with Derek & Helen Jones ATF the Leto Trust (a Company associated with Mr. Derek P Jones):		
Consultancy fee *($9,000 was settled via the issue of 3,000,000 shares, $3,000 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: $22,143).*	3,000	22,143

Key management personnel loans:

Loan from key management personnel	2015 $	2014 $
Derek P Jones (1)	-	20,000
Guy Le Page (2)	-	40,000
Thomas Alabakis (3)	-	35,000
Total	-	95,000

(1) Loan from Derek Jones of $20,000 was settled with 8,333,333 ordinary shares at $0.0024.

(2) Loan from Guy Le Page of $40,000 was settled with 16,666,667 ordinary shares at $0.0024.

(3) Loan from Thomas Alabakis of $35,000 was settled with 14,853,333 ordinary shares at $0.0024

Other payables	2015 $	2014 $
Derek Jones – Directors Fees and Consulting Fees	5,000	6,000
Thomas Alabakis – Directors Fees	32,000	8,000
Azidine Asidin – Directors Fees	24,000	-
Keong Chan – Directors Fee and Company Sectary Fee	110,000	-
Guy Le Page – Directors fees	96,000	-
RM Corporate – Capital Raising Fees	11,120	
Orequest Pty Ltd	9,080	-
Corporate administrative fee – BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd	156,100	22,300
RM Corporate Retainer Fees	105,000	105,000
Total	**548,300**	**141,300**

Subsequent Events

On 17 September 2015, Soil Sub signed a Non-Binding Term Sheet with Pointerra Pty Ltd ("Pointerra") for the acquisition by Soil Sub for 100% of the issued capital of Pointerra.

Pointerra is a Perth, Western Australia-based company, focused on building a powerful on-line Software as a Service (SaaS) solution for mapping the earth from massive 3D point clouds.

On the same date of the announcement of the acquisition of Pointerra, Soil Sub also launched a Share Purchase Plan ("SPP") for up to $500,000.

No other matters or circumstances, aside for the issue of convertible notes that may take place in the following months, that 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 future financial years.

Non-audit Services

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

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

- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditor during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration, as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found directly following the director's report.

This Report of the Directors, incorporating the Remuneration Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act of 2001.

Guy Le Page

GUY T. LE PAGE
Director
DATED at PERTH this 29th September 2015

Bentleys
THINKING AHEAD

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To The Board of Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Soil Sub Technologies Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

DOUG BELL CA
Director

Dated at Perth this 29th day of September 2015

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	2	158,302	57,262
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(71,336)	(71,210)
Directors Fees		(278,000)	(269,000)
Accounting and administration		(31,125)	(20,490)
Consulting and contracting cost		(336,711)	(403,759)
Travel and accommodation		(11,021)	(38,492)
Compliance and regulatory		(83,505)	(83,248)
Research expense		(21,500)	(34,241)
Loan establishment fee		-	(75,000)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(63,083)	(58,442)
Impairment of loan	9	(1,699,969)	-
Profit/ (Loss) before income tax expense		(2,437,947)	(996,620)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Net profit/ (loss) for the year		(2,437,947)	(996,620)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(2,437,947)	(996,620)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	16	(0.001)	(0.001)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial accounts

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	44,004	95,968
Trade and other receivables	8	4,101	42,778
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		48,106	138,746
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Loan Receivable	9	-	1,505,067
Intangible assets	10	423,033	493,824
Plant and Equipment	11	-	545
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		423,033	1,999,436
TOTAL ASSETS		471,139	2,138,182
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	578,915	260,450
Borrowings	13	-	95,000
Short–term provisions	14	66,279	54,279
Financial Liability	15	231,745	72,398
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		876,939	482,127
TOTAL LIABILITIES		876,939	482,127
NET ASSETS		(405,800)	1,656,055
EQUITY			
Issued capital	17	5,174,230	4,798,137
Options Reserve	18	18,914	18,914
Accumulated losses		(5,598,943)	(3,160,996)
TOTAL EQUITY		(405,800)	1,656,055

The accompanying notes form part of these financial accounts

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Issued Capital $	Option Reserves $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Company				
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2012	2,681,580	-	(2,164,376)	517,204
Loss for the year	-	-	(996,620)	(996,620)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(996,620)	(996,620)
Transactions with owners, directly in equity				
Share based payments	-	18,914	-	18,914
Issue of share capital	2,162,600	-	-	2,162,600
Capital raising costs	(46,043)	-	-	(46,043)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2014	4,798,137	18,914	(3,160,996)	1,656,055
Company				
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2014	4,798,137	18,914	(3,160,996)	1,656,055
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,437,947)	(2,437,947)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,437,947)	(2,437,947)
Transactions with owners, directly in equity				
Issue of share capital	428,980	-	-	428,980
Capital raising costs	(52,887)	-	-	(52,887)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2015	5,174,230	18,914	(5,598,943)	(405,800)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial accounts

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		2	(648,927)
Interest received		(239,466)	856
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	23(b)	(239,464)	(648,071)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loan to Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd		15,000	(1,547,600)
Receipts from repayment of loan		-	99,242
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		15,000	(1,448,358)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	1,353,912
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		172,500	787,500
Loans from Directors		-	95,000
Payment of share issue costs		-	(46,042)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities		172,500	2,190,370
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(51,964)	93,941
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of financial year		95,968	2,027
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of financial year	23(a)	44,004	95,968

The accompanying notes form part of these financial accounts

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretation, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial report covers the Company of Soil Sub Technologies Limited. Soil Sub Technologies Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of Preparation

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. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

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

GOING CONCERN

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Company incurred a loss for the year of $2,437,947 (2014: $996,620) and net cash outflows from operating activities of $239,464 (2014: $648,071) for the year ended 30 June 2015, and as at that date had a working capital deficiency of $828,833 (2014: $343,381).

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is principally dependent upon successfully raising sufficient working capital and managing cashflow in line with available funds.

The Directors believe it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis because subsequent to year end the Company has:

- raised a total of $20,000 via the issue of convertible notes.
- signed a Non-Binding Term Sheet with for the acquisition of 100% of the issued capital of Pointerra Pty Ltd. Pursuant to the term sheet, it is proposed the Company raise $4 million to support the delivery of Pointerra's commercialisation and comply with relevant ASX Listing Rules for share to be re-quote on the ASX

- dispatched a Share Purchase Plan Offer Letter to its shareholders and are in the process of raising up to A$500,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Pointerra Pty Ltd.
- RM Corporate Finance Pty Ltd (a company associated with Mr Guy Le Page) has signed a letter of financial support, confirming that it will provide financial support to the Company by placing the shortfall from the share purchase plan mentioned above.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast, which indicates that the Company will have sufficient cash flows to meet all commitments and working capital requirements for the 12 month period from the date of signing this financial report.

Based on the cash flow forecasts and other factors referred to above, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate. In particular, given the Company's history of raising capital from existing shareholders and the anticipated interest from the proposed Pointerra transaction, the directors are confident of the Company's ability to raise additional funds as and when they are required.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or to the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

a. Comparatives

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

b. Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in the profit and loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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

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

d. Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that is transferred to entities in the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

e. Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

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

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets).

Held-to-maturity investments

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

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other investments are classified as current assets).

If during the period the Company sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire held-to-maturity investments category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

Available for sale financial assets

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other financial assets are classified as current assets).

Financial Liabilities

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

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when and only when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

f. Impairment of Assets

At each the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

g. Intangibles

Patents and Licences

Patents and licences are recognised at cost of acquisition. Patents and licences have a finite life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Patents and licences are amortised over their useful life ranging from 12 to 20 years. The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists and in the case of indefinite lived intangibles annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

Patents and trademarks	
Useful lives	*12 – 20 years*
Method used	*Amortised over the term of the patent and revalued to fair value where deemed appropriate*
Internally generated /Acquired	*Acquired*
Impairment test / Recoverable amount Testing	*Annually and where an indicator of impairment exists*

Research and development

Research costs are expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the consolidated entity is able to use or sell the asset; the consolidated entity has sufficient resources; and talent to complete the development and its costs can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 10 years.

h. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at their nominal amount. Other employee entitlements payable later than one year have also been measured at their nominal amount.

Contributions are made by the Company to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

i. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j. Provisions

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

k. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

l. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

m. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use of sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in income in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

o. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Key Estimate – Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, related to taxation, are based on the best estimates of directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Companies they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the Australian Taxation Office.

Key Estimate – Intangibles

Licences and Patents

The Company has recorded intangible assets related to Licences and Patents with a carrying value of $120,000 and development costs with carrying value of $303,033, which relate to the Company's Nutrimix products which can be used as a soil substitute. The reasonableness of the carrying value of intangibles is intrinsically linked to the continued operation of the Company into the future and primarily dependent on the economic benefits associated with these assets being realised. Should the Company be able to successfully commercialise this product and derive a sufficient level of income, then the carrying value of the asset may be supported.

Share based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an internal valuation using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the assumptions detailed in note 19.

For equity transactions with consultants and other employees, the fair value reflects the value attributable to services where applicable. Where there is no quantifiable value of services the value of options is calculated using the Black and Scholes option pricing model, or the quoted bid price where applicable.

p. New accounting standards for application in the current period

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of new and revised AASB's issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatorily effective from an accounting period on or after 1 January 2013.

The Company has applied AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement' for the first time in the current year. AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of AASB 13 is broad; the fair value measurement requirements of AASB 13 apply to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items.

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under AASB 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Also, AASB 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements.

In addition, standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures were adopted. The impact of the application of these standards is not material.

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

q. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Valuation techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Company selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability, The Company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.

Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.

Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2
Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3
Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Company would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

(i) if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
(ii) if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a change in the categorisation occurs, the Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (i.e. transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstances occurred.

r. Interests in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

When a Company entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Company as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Company accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the AASBs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

When a Company entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Company entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Company is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interests in the joint operation.

When a Company entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Company entity is a joint operator (such as a purchase of assets), the Company does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

s. New accounting standards for application in future periods

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to AASBs and a new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that is mandatorily effective from an accounting period on or after 1 July 2014.

The application of these amendments and interpretation does not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations that were issued but not yet effective are listed below.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', and the relevant amending standards	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and AASB 2014-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15'	1 January 2017	30 June 2018
AASB 2014-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of	1 January 2016	30 June 2017

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
Depreciation and Amortisation'		
AASB 2014-6 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality'	1 July 2015	30 June 2016
AASB 2015-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Companys with a Foreign Parent'	1 July 2015	30 June 2016
AASB 2015-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017

Note that the following new Standards and Interpretations are not applicable for the Company but are relevant for the period:

AASB 14 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' and AASB 2014-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Part D: 'Consequential Amendments arising from AASB 14' is not applicable to the Company as the Company is not a first-time adopter of Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 1056 'Superannuation Entities' is not applicable to the Company as the Company is not a superannuation entity.

AASB 2015-6 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities' is not applicable to the Company as the Company is a for-profit entity.

	2015	2014
	$	$
NOTE 2. REVENUE		
Other Revenue		
– Interest Revenue	158,304	57,262
Total Revenue	158,304	57,262
NOTE 3. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		
The operating profit before income tax has been determined after:		
Amortisation/Depreciation of Non Current Assets		
– Patents and Development	70,791	70,791
– Plant & Equipment	545	419
Total Amortisation/Depreciation of Non Current Assets	71,336	71,210
NOTE 4. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
(a) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current	-	-
Deferred	-	-
	-	-
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Prima facie tax on operating profit at 30%	(731,384)	(298,987)
Add/(Less):		
Tax effect of:		
Other non-allowable items	21,237	25,575
Under provision in prior years	-	-
Capital Raising Costs	(34,251)	(31,078)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	744,398	304,489
Less: rebates		
Tax effect of:		
Non-Assessable Income		
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to entity	-	-
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:	Nil%	Nil%
(c) Deferred tax assets		
Tax losses	1,633,303	916,829
Provision and accruals	26,484	17,184
Other	105,927	124,311
	1,765,714	1,058,323
Set-off deferred tax assets	(1,765,714)	(1,058,323)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-
Less deferred tax assets not recognised	-	-
Net tax assets	-	-

	2015 $	2014 $
(d) Deferred tax liabilities		
Other	-	-
Set-off deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-
(e) Tax losses		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	5,444,344	2,967,017
	5,444,344	2,967,017

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses carried forward have not been brought to account at 30 June 2015 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:

i. The company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss to be realised.
ii. The company continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
iii. No changes to the tax legislation adversely affect the company in realizing the benefit from the deductions for the loss.

NOTE 5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration of the parent entity auditors for:		
– Auditing or reviewing the financial report	40,208	41,353
	40,208	41,353

NOTE 6. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Short-term employee benefits	278,000	269,000
	278,000	269,000

Transactions with related parties

During the year the following transactions were entered into with BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page): Corporate administrative fees ($156,100 remains outstanding at 30 June 2015 (2014: $180,350)).	156,100	180,350
During the year the following transactions were entered into with RM Corporate Finance (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page): Capital raising fees ($11,200 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: 58,914)	11,200	58,914
Monthly retainer ($105,000 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 and $75,000 was settled via the issue of 61,111,110 shares (2014: 105,000 was settled via the issue of 28,888,890 shares))	180,000	105,000
Consultancy Fee (nil as at 30 June 2015 (2014: 12,500)	-	12,500

Transactions with related parties continued	**2015**	**2014**
	$	**$**
During the year the following transactions were entered into with Orequest Pty Ltd (a Company associated with Mr. Guy Le Page):		
Travel expenses ($9,080 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil)	9,080	-
During the year the following transactions were entered into with Derek & Helen Jones ATF the Leto Trust (a Company associated with Mr. Derek P Jones):		
Consultancy fee ($9,000 was settled via the issue of 3,000,000 shares, $3,000 remains outstanding as at 30 June 2015 (2014: $22,143).	3,000	22,143

There are no other related party transactions other than to Key Management Personnel identified above.

Loan from key management personnel		
Derek P Jones (1)	-	20,000
Guy Le Page (2)	-	40,000
Thomas Alabakis (3)	-	35,000
Total	-	95,000

(1) Loan from Derek Jones of $20,000 was settled with 8,333,333 ordinary shares at $0.0024.

(2) Loan from Guy Le Page of $40,000 was settled with 16,666,667 ordinary shares at $0.0024.

(3) Loan from Thomas Alabakis of $35,000 was settled with 14,853,333 ordinary shares at $0.0024

Other payables		
Derek Jones – Directors Fees and Consulting Fees	5,000	6,000
Thomas Alabakis – Directors Fees	32,000	8,000
Azidine Asidin – Directors Fees	24,000	-
Keong Chan – Directors Fee and Company Sectary Fee	110,000	-
Guy Le Page – Directors fees	96,000	-
RM Corporate – Capital Raising Fees	11,120	
Orequest Pty Ltd	9,080	-
Corporate administrative fee – BT Global Holdings Pty Ltd	156,100	22,300
RM Corporate Retainer Fees	105,000	105,000
Total	**548,300**	**141,300**

NOTE 7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2015	2014
	$	$
Cash at bank	44,004	95,968

NOTE 8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

CURRENT		
Other debtors	4,101	42,778
	4,101	42,778

NOTE 9. LOAN RECEIVABLES

CURRENT		
Loan to Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd	1,699,969	1,505,067
Impairment Loss	(1,699,969)	-
	-	1,505,067

The company advanced funds to Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd which attracted 10% per annum interest. During the year, the interest accrued on loan was $158,301. As at 30 June 2015, the option to acquire Malaysian based Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd expired and the company has elected not to proceed with the acquisition on the basis of Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd's failure to meet certain conditions precedent including failing to secure a contract with the Malaysian Government with respect to the affordable housing project. As the amount is deemed not recoverable, the loan has been impaired in full.

NOTE 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		Capitalised Development	Patents & Licences	Total
Reporting period ended 30 June 2015:	Note	$	$	$
At 1 July 2014 net of accumulated amortisation		346,324	147,500	493,824
Additions		-	-	-
Amortisation	3	(43,291)	(27,500)	(70,791)
At 30 June 2015 net accumulated amortisation		303,033	120,000	423,033
Reporting period ended 30 June 2014:				
At 1 July 2013 net of accumulated amortisation		389,615	175,000	564,615
Additions		-	-	-
Amortisation	3	(43,291)	(27,500)	(70,791)
At 30 June 2014 net accumulated amortisation		346,324	147,500	493,824

The Company has recorded intangible assets related to Licences and Patents with a carrying value of $120,000 which relates to the Company's Nutrimix products which can be used as a soil substitute. The Company has recorded capitalised development cost with a carrying value of $303,033 which relates to the Company's Nutrimix products which can be used as a soil substitute. The reasonableness of the carrying value of intangibles is intrinsically linked to the continued operation of the Company into the future and primarily dependent on the economic benefits associated with these assets being realised. Should the Company be able to successfully commercialise this product and derive a sufficient level of income in accordance with the Directors' expectation, then the carrying value of the asset will be supported.

	2015	2014
	$	$
NOTE 11. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	1,677	1,677
Accumulated depreciation	(1,667)	(1,132)
	-	545

a. Movements in Carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Plant & Equipment $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2013		
Opening balance	545	964
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(545)	(419)
Balance as at 30 June 2014	-	545

NOTE 12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT		
Unsecured Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	12,734	180,000
Sundry creditors and accrued expense	566,180	80,450
	578,915	260,450

Included in the above are payables to related parties of $548,300 (2014:141,300). Refer to note 6 for details

NOTE 13. BORROWINGS

CURRENT		
Unsecured Liabilities:		
Loans from related parties	-	95,000
	-	95,000

The loans were converted to shares during the year.

NOTE 14. PROVISIONS

CURRENT		
Employee Entitlements	66,279	54,279
	66,279	54,279

NOTE 15. FINANCIAL LIABILITY

	2015	2014
	$	$
Convertible notes	220,000	70,000
Interest payable	11,745	2,398
	231,745	72,398

During the year, the Company raised funds via the issue of convertible notes. Each note entitles the holder to convert to one ordinary share at the lower of $0.001 or 80% of the 5 trading day volume weighted average price of the company's fully paid ordinary shares. The convertible notes attract interest of 4% until the settlement date. Each note has a face value of $10,000.

During the year, the Company raised $150,000 via the issue of convertible notes and the convertible notes remain unconverted. The interest expense is calculated by applying an effective interest rate of 4% to the liability component since the loan notes were issued.

NOTE 16. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings used in calculating basic earnings/(loss) per share	(2,437,947)	(996,620)
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,918,911,786	1,078,776,832

NOTE 17. ISSUED CAPITAL

1,983,579,687 (2014: 1,769,194,425) Fully paid ordinary shares with no par value	5,745,080	5,316,100
Less: Capital Raising Fees	(570,851)	(517,963)
Net Issued Capital	5,174,230	4,798,137

(a) **Ordinary shares:**	No.	No.
At the beginning of the reporting period		
1 July 2013	1,769,194,425	543,412,887
Shares issued during the year		1,225,781,538
– 18 August 2014	117,047,222	
– 28 October 2014	18,726,929	
– 28 November 2014	61,111,111	
– 5 December 2014	17,500,000	
At reporting date	1,983,579,687	1,769,194,425

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Capital Management:

The Directors' objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern, so that they may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, the Company does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Company's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Company to meet business development and corporate overheads. The Company's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The working capital position of the Company at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Working Capital:	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	44,004	95,968
Trade and other receivables	4,101	42,778
Loan Receivable	-	1,505,067
Trade and other payables	(578,915)	(260,450)
Borrowings	-	(95,000)
Short-term provisions	(66,279)	(54,279)
Financial Liability	(231,745)	(72,398)
Working capital surplus/(deficiency)	(828,834)	1,161,686

NOTE 18. OPTIONS RESERVE

At the end of the year, the following options over unissued ordinary shares were outstanding:

- 67,500,000 options expiring 31 December 2015 at an exercise price of $0.015
- 671,578,269 options expiring 30 November 2015 at an exercise price of $0.005

NOTE 19. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Grant Date/entitlement	Number of Instruments	Grant and Vesting Date	Fair Value per instrument at grant date $
On 18th September 2014, ordinary shares were issued as consideration for the settlement of outstanding corporate advisory and capital raising services provided by RM Corporate	43,213,889	18 September 2014	0.002
On 18th September 2014, ordinary shares issued to PME Biofuels in settlement of payment of loan establishment fee	31,250,000	18 September 2014	0.002
On 28 October 2014, ordinary shares issued to Derek and Helen Jones ATF as consideration for the settlement of outstanding consultancy services provided	3,000,000	18 September 2014	0.003
On 28th November 2014, ordinary shares issued to RM Corporate in consideration for the settlement of outstanding corporate advisory services provided by RM Corporate	61,111,111	28 November 2014	0.002
On 5th December 2014, ordinary shares issued as consideration for the settlement of outstanding services provided by consultants	17,500,000	5 December 2014	0.0008

Grant Date/entitlement	Number of Instruments	Grant and Vesting Date	Fair Value per instrument at grant date $
On 18th September 2014, ordinary shares were issued as consideration for the settlement of outstanding loan provided by Key Management Personnel	39,583,333	18 September 2014	0.002
On 28th October 2014, ordinary shares were issued to Platinum JV Developments Sdn Bhd	18,726,929	28 October 2014	0.0011

NOTE 20. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

There are no such commitments at this stage of the company's operations.

NOTE 21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

There are no contingent assets or liabilities.

NOTE 22. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment Information

Identification of reportable segments

The Company has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The information presented in the financial report is the same information that is reviewed by the directors'.

The Company has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The Company's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its assets and liabilities by segment are detailed below.

	Revenue from external customers		Profit/Loss		Assets		Liabilities	
	Year ended 30/6/15	Year ended 30/6/14	Year ended 30/6/15	Year ended 30/6/14	Year ended 30/6/15	Year ended 30/6/14	Year ended 30/6/15	Year ended 30/6/14
Australia	158,302	57,262	(737,980)	(996,620)	48,106	633,115	876,939	482,127
Malaysia	-	-	(1,699,968)	-	-	1,505,067	-	-
Total	158,302	57,262	(2,437,947)	(996,620)	48,106	2,138,182	876,939	482,127

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

(a) Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Company.

(b) Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to that segment thatreceives majority economic value from that asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

(c) Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

	2015 $	2014 $

NOTE 23. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2015 $	2014 $
(a) **Reconciliation of Cash**		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	44,004	95,968
	44,004	95,968
(b) **Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Operating Profit after Income Tax**		
Operating (loss) after income tax	(2,437,947)	(996,620)
Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	71,335	71,210
Impairment of loan advanced to Platinum JV Development	1,699,967	(56,710)
Expense recognised in respect of equity-settled share-based payments	58,037	80,000
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	38,677	(3,401)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	330,467	257,450
	(239,464)	(648,071)

NOTE 24. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 17 September 2015, Soil Sub signed a Non-Binding Term Sheet with Pointerra Pty Ltd ("Pointerra") for the acquisition by Soil Sub for 100% of the issued capital of Pointerra.

Pointerra is a Perth, Western Australia-based company, focused on building a powerful on-line Software as a Service (SaaS) solution for mapping the earth from massive 3D point clouds.

On the same date of the announcement of the acquisition of Pointerra, Soil Sub also launched a Share Purchase Plan ("SPP") for up to $500,000.

No other matters or circumstances, aside for the issue of convertible notes that may take place in the following months, that 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 future financial years.

NOTE 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) **Financial Risk Management**

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks and accounts payable. The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for company operations. The company does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2015

i. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Company. Due to the nature of the Company's activities, the Company does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. The Board of Directors constantly monitor the state of equity markets in conjunction with the Company's current and future funding requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required. Any surplus funds are invested with major financial institutions.

The financial liabilities of the Company are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the Statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 12 months of the reporting date.

ii. Market Risk

The Board meets on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

iii. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The company is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is not material to the company as no debt arrangements have been entered into.

Foreign exchange risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.
Price risk
The Company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

iv. Credit Risk

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the director's in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

	2015	2014
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents		
— AA Rated	44,004	95,968

(b) **Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate Within 1 Year		Fixed Interest Rate 1 to 5 Years		Non-interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	%
Financial Assets:												
Cash	44,004	95,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,004	95,968	0.01	2.75
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,101	42,778	4,101	42,778	N/A	N/A
Loan receivable	-	-	-	1,505,066	-	-	-	-	-	1,505,066	N/A	N/A
Total Financial Assets	44,004	95,968	-	1,505,066	-	-	4,101	42,778	48,105	1,643,812		
Financial Liabilities:												
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	578,915	-	-	260,450	578,915	260,450	N/A	N/A
Convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	72,398	231,745	-	231,745	72,398	4.00	4.00
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	95,000	N/A	N/A
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	578,915	72,398	231,745	355,450	810,660	427,848		

Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities equal to their fair value based on their short-term nature. No financial assets or liabilities are required to be measured at their fair value on a recurring basis.

NOTE 26. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office is:

Level 1, 143 Hay Street, Subiaco WA 6008

The principal place of business is:

Level 1, 143 Hay Street, Subiaco WA 6008

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Soil Sub Technologies Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 13 to 39, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    (a) comply with Accounting Standards;

    (b) are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as noted in note 1 to the financial statements;

    (c) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company;

2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

3. the directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Guy T. Le Page
Director

Dated at Perth this 29th day of September 2015

Bentleys
THINKING AHEAD

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Soil Sub Technologies Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Soil Sub Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of accounting policies, other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility 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 Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standards AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for Qualified Auditor's Opinion

Carrying Value of Intangible Assets

As disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements, the Company has recorded intangible assets related to Licenses and Patents with a carrying value of $120,000 and Capitalised Development costs with a carrying value of $303,033 which relates to the Company's Nutrimix products. The reasonableness of the carrying value of intangibles is intrinsically linked to the economic benefits associated with these assets being realised. Should the Company be able to successfully commercialise this product and derive a sufficient level of income, then the carrying value of the asset may be supported. However spending on developing these assets has ceased and at the date of this report the Company has not been able to provide sufficient evidence to support the carrying value of these assets.

Opening Balances - Loan Receivable

As disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements, the Company had recorded a loan receivable with a carrying value of $1,505,067 as at 30 June 2014 which related to funds lent to Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the financial position as at 30 June 2014 and financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2014 of Platinum JV Development Sdn Bhd to assess the recoverability of the loan receivable as at 30 June 2014 and consequently our audit report for the year ended 30 June 2014 was qualified. During the year ended 30 June 2015, this loan was fully impaired. Consequently, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2014, and the statement of financial position as at that date are qualified.

Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs:

a. The financial report of Soil Sub Technologies Limited 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 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. The financial statements also comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of matter

Without further qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $2,437,947 during the year ended 30 June 2015. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Soil Sub Technologies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

DOUG BELL CA
Director

Dated at Perth this 29th day of September 2015

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Soil Sub Technologies Limited ("Soil Sub" or "the Company"), is responsible for the Corporate Governance of the Company. The Board is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standard of corporate governance applied in a manner that is appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

The Company has taken note of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 3rd Edition, which was released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council on 27 March 2014 and became effective for the financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is current as of the date of this report and it has been approved by the Board. The Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Company's website at: www.soilsub.com.au

Additional Information for Shareholders

The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange in respect of listed public companies only.

1. **Shareholding**

a. **Distribution of Shareholders**

Category (size of holding)	Number Ordinary	Number Redeemable
1 – 1,000	444	-
1,001 – 5,000	234	-
5,001 – 10,000	57	-
10,001 – 100,000	113	-
100,001 – and over	519	-
	1367	-

b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 998.

c. The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register as at 28 September 2015 are:

Shareholder	Number Ordinary	% Issue Capital
Perigee Capital Pty Ltd<Apogee Investment A/C>	101,410,062	5.11

d. **Voting Rights**

The voting rights attached to each class of equity security are as follows:

Ordinary shares

— Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

Redeemable and converting preference shares

— These shares have no voting rights.

e. **20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares**

1	PERIGEE CAPITAL PTY LTD	101,410,062
2	LOZIN MUST INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	94,000,000
3	MR JAMES IVANOFF	73,333,333
4	MR STEPHEN JOHN IRWIN	65,000,000
5	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES	54,500,000
6	TADEA PTY LTD	48,400,000
7	BARRALONG CAPITAL PTY LTD	46,000,000
8	NATALIE JEAN ALABAKIS	44,583,333
9	MR BARRY JENNINGS &	43,750,000
10	MOLTONI SUPER PTY LTD	33,648,276
11	MR IAN BARRIE MURIE	33,333,334
12	MR DAVID JOHN WAIDEMAN	32,000,000
13	PETO PTY LTD	31,250,000
14	MR DEAN EICHHORN	30,500,000
15	SILKTREE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	30,000,000
16	MR ALI REZA SADIQI	30,000,000
17	PETO PTY LTD	25,000,000
18	R & D ADAMS SUPERANNUATION	22,217,270

19	MAXIM BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PTY	22,000,000
20	OREQUEST PTY LTD	21,523,953

20 Largest Holders - $0.005 Options

1	MR MICHAEL NOTTAS	50,000,000
2	MR IAN BARRIE MURIE <ALEVAN A/C>	40,000,000
3	PETO PTY LTD <1953 SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	31,250,000
4	JAMES IVANOFF	30,000,000
5	TADEA PTY LTD	30,000,000
6	PAN AUSTRALIAN NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	25,000,000
7	BREAMLEA PTY LTD <J & E MACDONALD A/C>	25,000,000
8	NATALIE JEAN ALABAKIS	25,000,000
9	MORGANS FINANCIAL LIMITED	25,000,000
10	PERIGEE CAPITAL PTY LTD <APOGEE PTY LTD A/C>	22,500,000
11	MR BARRY JENNINGS + MRS JAN JENNINGS <JENNINGS SUPERFUND A/C>	21,250,000
12	MR DON GEORGE EVANS	20,000,000
13	SEAN PETER LARTER-CONWAY	20,000,000
14	BT GLOBAL HOLDINGS (WA) PTY LTD	20,000,000
15	LAPJ NOMINEES PTY LTD	18,750,000
16	PERIGEE CAPITAL PTY LTD <APOGEE INVESTMENT A/C>	15,622,830
17	MR JASON PETERSON + MRS LISA PETERSON <J & L PETERSON S/F A/C>	15,000,000
18	MR VICTOR NOTTAS	15,000,000
19	TAYCOL NOMINEES PTY LTD	15,000,000
20	SILKTREE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <VASSILEFF SUPER FUND A/C>	15,000,000

2. The name of the company secretary is Keong Chan.

3. The address of the principal registered office in Australia is Level 1, Suite 19, 513 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA, 6008. Telephone 08 6380 9200

4. Registers of securities are held at the following addresses

   Level 1, Suite 19, 513 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA, 6008.

5. **Stock Exchange Listing**

   Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

6. **Unquoted Securities**

   The Company does not have any unquoted securities.

7. **Other Disclosures**

   None.