GLOBAL GOLD
Holdings Ltd

ACN 123 879 416

2015 FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 JUNE 2015

GLOBALGOLD Holdings Ltd

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors

Tunku Naquiyuddin	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Jeffrey Choong	Non-Executive Director
Mr Andrew Kwa	Non-Executive Director
Dato Mohamad Nazir Bin Meraslam	Non-Executive Director
Mr Krishnan Ramasamy	Non-Executive Director
Dato David Tan	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Mr Leonard Math

Principal Place of Business and Registered Office

14 Emerald Terrace
West Perth, Western Australia, 6005

Telephone: (61-8) 9322 2700
Facsimile: (61-8) 9322 7211

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 11
172 St George's Terrace
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

Telephone: (61-8) 9323 2000
Facsimile: (61-8) 9323 2033

Auditors

Moore Stephens
Level 3,12 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

Bankers

National Australia Bank Limited
1232 Hay Street
West Perth, Western Australia, 6005

Solicitors

Steinepreis Paganin
Level 4, Next Building
16 Milligan Street
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

Stock Exchange

ASX Limited
Exchange Plaza
2 The Esplanade
Perth, Western Australia, 6000

ASX Code: GGH

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Global Gold Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group" or "Consolidated entity"), for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 and the auditor's report thereon.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Tunku Naquiyuddin
Non-Executive Chairman – appointed 20 June 2007

Tunku Naquiyuddin is a prominent Malaysian businessman and is presently the Chairman of Sino Hua-An International Berhad, a company listed on Bursa Malaysia (formerly known as the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange) with a substantial business in China. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Kian Joo Can Factory Berhad, a company which is also listed on Bursa Malaysia.

Tunku Naquiyuddin was a former diplomat and represented the foreign mission of Malaysia in Paris. He is also a keen environmentalist and was a Committee Member for the World Wide Fund for Nature (Malaysia) and a council member of the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Geneva.

Tunku Naquiyuddin's interests include being a founding Chairman of The Federation of Public Listed Companies Berhad in Malaysia. He was also the head of the Malaysia-France Economic and Trade Association for 8 years. As Chairman of the Alliance Francaise in Malaysia for over 18 years, he was instrumental in the promotion of Malaysia-France cultural and business links. He was nominated by the Malaysian Minister of Finance to sit on the Committee of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange in 1989 for five years.

Mr Jeffrey Choong
Non-Executive Director – appointed 23 April 2008

Mr Choong has a Bachelor of Business degree and qualified in 1999 as a Certified Practising Accountant. He has worked in several accounting and audit roles in Singapore and Australia. He is currently working for the University of Western Australia, in the IT department of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

Mr Andrew Boo Lye Kwa
Non-Executive Director – appointed 3 October 2008

Mr Kwa has a Bachelor of Computer Science degree from Teesside University in the UK. He worked as a Systems Analyst and IT Consultant for several years both in Malaysia and in Australia. Mr Kwa has extensive financial and project management experience. He is currently a consultant in a substantial property development in Western Australia.

DIRECTORS (cont'd)

Mr Krishnan Ramasamy
Non-Executive Director – appointed 20 May 2009

Mr Ramasamy is a Chartered Accountant (Malaysia) with over 25 years experience. He has worked in various senior management and accounting roles and currently provides consultancy services in areas of accounting, corporate, secretarial and tax. Mr Ramasamy is a Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (UK) and a Fellow of the Malaysian Institute of Taxation (Malaysia).

Dato Mohamad Nazir Bin Meraslam
Non-Executive Director – appointed 20 May 2009

Dato Nazir is Managing Director of Pembinaan Mohamad Nazir Meraslam Sdn Bhd, MNM Team Builders Sdn Bhd, MNM Piling Sdn Bhd and Vibrant Powers Sdn Bhd. These companies undertake projects ranging from building structures to power cables and high speed broad band systems to luxury condominiums. Dato Nazir's projects are for both the public and private sector in Malaysia.

Dato David Sek Yin Tan
Non-Executive Director – appointed 18 September 2008

Dato Tan is a businessman with over 20 years of experience in the business environment of Asia. From 1986 to 2004 he was the Executive Director of Tasek Corporation Berhad (Malaysia). His career included over 18 years of experience in the cement industry especially in financial, marketing and technical operations.

He was also a Director of Cement Industries Sabah (Malaysia) overlooking their technical and marketing operations from 1990 to 2005 and from 1989 to May 2007 he was a Director of Jurong Cement Ltd (Singapore).

He is presently the Executive Director of Niche Capital Emas Holdings Berhad (formerly known as Yikon Corporation Berhad) (appointed 1 December 2007), a company quoted in Bursa Malaysia, and is also the CEO of Top-Gold Resources Sdn Bhd (appointed 2 October 2003), Top-Gold Jewellery Sdn Bhd (appointed 23 May 2006) and Top Shell (M) Sdn Bhd (appointed 27 May 2005), in Malaysia, which specialised in the trading of precious metals and stones such as gold and jade.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Leonard Math
Company Secretary – appointed 23 August 2013

Mr Leonard Math graduated from Edith Cowan University, majoring in Accounting and Information Systems in 2003 and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. He is also a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. In 2005 Mr Leonard Math worked in the audit division at Deloitte before joining GDA Corporate. He is currently the Manager for Corporate Services at GDA Corporate.

His public company responsibilities include corporate compliance roles, including extensive liaison with ASX and ASIC, control and implementation of corporate governance, completion of annual financial reports and auditor liaison, and shareholder relations with registry and shareholders both retail and institutional.

He is also the Company Secretary of ASX listed Mako Hydrocarbons Ltd, Elemental Minerals Limited, Ishine International Resources Ltd, Padbury Mining Ltd and RMA Energy Limited.

Mr Math is currently a non-executive director of ASX Listed Kangaroo Resources Limited (ASX: KRL), Elemental Minerals Limited (ASX: ELM), RMA Energy Limited (ASX: RMT) and Mako Hydracarbons Limited.

DIRECTORSHIPS IN OTHER LISTED ENTITIES

Directorships of other listed entities held by directors of the Company during the last 3 years immediately before the end of the year are as follows:

Director	Company	Period of directorship From	To
Tunku Naquiyuddin	Noble Minerals Resources Limited	7 Jan 2009	11 Sept 2013
	Sino Hua-An International Berhad	21 Mar 2007	Present
	Kian Joo Can Factory Berhad	30 Nov 1999	Present
	Ann Joo Resources Berhad	8 Jan 2008	Present
	Olympia Industries Berhad	26 Nov 2008	Present
Mr J Choong	Nil	-	-
Mr A Kwa	Audalia Resources Limited	11 October 2011	Present
Dato Nazir	Nil	-	-
Mr K Ramasamy	Nil	-	-
Dato D Tan	Niche Capital Emas Holdings Berhad	1 Dec 2007	Present
Mr J Choong	Nil	-	-

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The relevant interest of each director in the shares issued by Global Gold at the date of this report is as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares
Tunku Naquiyuddin	36,580,000
Mr J Choong	20,000
Mr A Kwa	-
Dato Nazir	22,000,000
Mr K Ramasamy	380,000
Dato D Tan	15,880,000

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and the number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings Held	Board Meetings Attended	Audit and Risk Committee Meetings Held	Audit and Risk Committee Meetings Attended	Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings Held	Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings Attended
Tunku Naquiyuddin	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mr J Choong	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr A Kwa	4	3	-	-	-	-
Dato Nazir	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mr K Ramasamy	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dato D Tan	4	4	-	-	-	-

Committee membership

As at the date of the report, the Company had a Nomination and Remuneration Committee and an Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors:

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS (cont'd)

Members acting on the committees of the Board during the financial year were:

Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Audit and Risk Committee
Mr A Kwa (Chairman) Mr J Choong Dato D Tan	Mr J Choong (Chairman) Mr A Kwa Dato D Tan

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the consolidated entity during the financial year was the trading in gold, investments in gold equities and strategic investments in gold-related entities.

RESULTS

The consolidated entity reported a net loss from operating activities of $859,916 (2014: loss of $1,056,660) after income tax for the financial year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

FINANCIAL & BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

Over the past two years the board has been actively discussing with various interested parties to inject new businesses into our group to add value to our shares. From the various discussions one has shown a positive sign and a management team is actively pursuing this business. The team hopes to table this to our board of directors and if everything falls in place, to announce at our next AGM. At this juncture, prior to signing the necessary documents, it will be premature to delve further on this topic.

GOLD TRADING

The Group has ceased trading in gold and gold related products due to the lack of confidence in the gold market but is seriously discussing with a potential business group to add value to the listed entity.

MONEY LENDING

Conservative Money lending business on a small scale with stable borrowers is still on going on a prudent basis as past experience has made us take an extremely cautious stand. The interest earned helps offset some of the office expenses.

INVESTMENTS

The Group's biggest investment was in Noble and this went sour after Noble's Largest Creditor and Investor decided to allow Noble to go under administration. With the latest development there may be some hope of recovering this investment.

FINANCIAL POSITION

At the present moment the group is operating on a 'Lean' mode to conserve cash for business opportunities that are being looked into. An outstanding debt of a sizeable amount is on the brink of settlement and this amount will be put to use for the new business opportunity. Our chairman hopes to bring the new business, currently under discussion, on board in the very near future. This venture will see a major capital restructuring process.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity's activities are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State Legislation. However, the directors believe that the consolidated entity has adequate systems and procedures in place for the awareness and management of its environmental requirements, and are not aware of any breach of those requirements as they apply to the consolidated entity.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs during the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or paid by the consolidated entity to the date of this report.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The last business proposal brought up during the last financial year that was keenly discussed did not materialise pushing the board to look at other options. Currently our Chairman is personally following up on this new project whose financial reports and projections have been intensely looked into with assistance from advisors. Discussions are ongoing with the various parties and participants and a conclusion is expected soon. This business proposal will see the injection of a totally new business into the group which is expected to impact the capital structure thus enhancing the share value and contributing positively to the cash-flow of the group.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Subsequent to period end, Crossborder Alliance (M) Sdn Bhd with loan amounting to $1,852,275 payable to G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has renegotiated the settlement timing and balance. The Board of G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has resolved to accept the settlement balance which resulted in impairment of the loan receivable by $574,565. G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd still holds collaterals for the loan. Apart from the renegotiation as discussed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that significantly affected or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the future financial years.

OPTIONS

No options have been granted during or since the end of the financial year.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current directors and company secretary of the Company against all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors and company secretary of the Company, except where the liability did not arise out of conduct in good faith.

The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

Insurance Premiums

As at the date of this report no insurance policies have been entered into.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF AUDITORS

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

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

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the financial year, Moore Stephens, the Company's auditor, performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties.

The Board and the Audit and Risk Committee have considered the non-audit services provided during the previous financial period by the auditor and are satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the previous financial period by the auditor is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

(a) all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor.

(b) the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Details of the amounts paid to Moore Stephens, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below:

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Audit services:		
Auditors of the Company		
- audit and review of financial reports (Moore Stephens, Australia)	33,500	32,000
	33,500	32,000
Services other than statutory audit:		
Other services		
- tax compliance services (Moore Stephens, Australia)	7,049	11,857
	7,049	11,857

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER AUDIT PARTNERS OF MOORE STEPHENS

There are no officers of the Company who are former audit partners of Moore Stephens.

REMUNERATION REPORT

The Remuneration Report is set out on pages 9 to 15 and forms part of the Directors' Report.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 8 and forms part of the Directors' Report.

AUDITOR

Moore Stephens continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Dated at Perth this 30th day of September 2015.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Tunku Naquiyuddin
Non-Executive Chairman

MOORE STEPHENS

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Perth, WA 6000

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WA 6831

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S307C OF THE *CORPORATIONS ACT 2001* TO THE DIRECTORS OF GLOBAL GOLD HOLDINGS LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

Neil Pace

Neil Pace
Partner

Moore Stephens

Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountants

Signed at Perth this 30th day of September 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This Remuneration Report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Company and the consolidated entity in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the **Act**) and its regulations This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

For the purposes of this report, key management personnel of the consolidated entity are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. The Company does not presently employ any executives, other than executive directors.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The following were key management personnel of the consolidated entity at any time during the financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire financial year:

Directors – Parent

Name	Position held
Tunku Naquiyuddin	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Jeffrey Choong	Non-Executive Director
Mr Andrew Kwa	Non-Executive Director
Dato Nazir[1]	Non-Executive Director
Mr Krishnan Ramasamy	Non-Executive Director
Dato David Tan	Non-Executive Director

Director - Subsidiary

Name	Position held
Mr Dhamodaran Munusamy	Director, Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd

1. Dato Nazir is a director of Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd. He was appointed director of Global Gold on 20 May 2009.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration policies for the directors and executives. If necessary, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee obtains independent advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages given trends in comparable companies and in accordance with the objectives of the consolidated entity.

Further information on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee's role, responsibilities and membership is set out in the section entitled Corporate Governance Statement in this Financial Report.

PRINCIPLES OF REMUNERATION

The remuneration structures explained below are competitively set to attract and retain suitably qualified and experienced candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives and achieve the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders. The remuneration structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the key management personnel;
- the key management personnel's ability to control the relevant segment/s' performance;
- the consolidated entity's performance including:
    - the consolidated entity's earnings;
    - the growth in share price and delivering constant returns on shareholder wealth; and
    - the amount of incentives within each key management person's compensation.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration is clearly distinguished from that of executives.

Non-executive director remuneration

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. Total remuneration for all non-executive directors, last voted upon by shareholders at the 2007 General Meeting, is not to exceed $240,000 per annum. Directors' fees cover all main board activities and membership of committees.

Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, nor do they receive any performance related compensation.

Executive remuneration

Remuneration for executives is set out in employment agreements. There is currently no executive director in the Company.

Executive directors may receive performance related compensation but do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base compensation (which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicles) as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the consolidated entity. As noted above, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has access to external advice independent of management.

Long-term incentive

Long-term incentives ("LTI") may be provided to key management personnel via the Global Gold Holdings Limited Employee Share Option Plan ("ESOP"). The LTI are provided as options over ordinary shares of the Company to key management personnel based on their position within the consolidated entity. Vesting conditions may be imposed on any LTI if considered appropriate, in accordance with the ESOP's terms and conditions.

LTI are considered to promote continuity of employment and provide additional incentive to recipients to increase shareholder wealth. Options may only be issued to directors subject to approval by shareholders in general meeting.

There were no options issued under the ESOP during financial year ended 30 June 2015.

The Company has introduced a policy that prohibits employees and directors of the consolidated entity from entering into transactions that operate or are intended to operate to limit the economic risk or are designed or intended to hedge exposure to unvested Company securities. This includes entering into arrangements to hedge their exposure to LTI granted as part of their remuneration package. This policy may be enforced by requesting employees and directors to confirm compliance.

Due to the inactive status of Group operations during the year and to preserve the Group's cash holdings, no fees or salaries were paid or payable to the directors of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

In considering the consolidated entity's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the directors have regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous financial periods since year ended 2013:

	2015	2014	2013
Net (loss) / profit for the year	(859,916)	(1,056,660)	(21,094,154)
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Change in share price	-	($0.007)	($0.028)
Share price at beginning of the period	$0.003	$0.01	$0.038
Share price at end of the period	$0.003	$0.003	$0.01
Earnings/ (loss) per share	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.03)

Total remuneration for all non-executive directors has remained unchanged since voted upon by shareholders in March 2007.

There were no performance related remuneration transactions during the financial year (2014: nil).

REMUNERATION REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each key management person of the consolidated entity are:

		SHORT-TERM BENEFITS		POST-EMPLOYMENT		SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS		
		Salary & fees $	Other $	Superannuation benefits $	Termination benefits $	Options $	Total $	Proportion of remuneration performance related %
Directors								
Non-executive								
Tunku Naquiyuddin	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr J Choong	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dato D Tan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Kwa	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dato Nazir	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr K Ramasamy	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, all directors	**2015**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2014	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (cont'd)

		SHORT-TERM BENEFITS		POST-EMPLOYMENT		SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS		
		Salary & fees $	Other $	Superannuation benefits $	Termination benefits $	Options $	Total $	Proportion of remuneration performance related %
Executives								
Mr Munusamy	2015	41,685	6,407	-	-	-	48,092	-
	2014	40,385	6,106	-	-	-	46,491	-
Total, all executives	**2015**	**41,685**	**6,407**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,092**	**-**
	2014	**40,385**	**6,106**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,491**	**-**
Total, all directors and executives	**2015**	**41,685**	**6,407**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,092**	**-**
	2014	**40,385**	**6,106**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,491**	**-**

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SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation

There were no options granted as compensation to key management person during the reporting period (2014: nil).

Other key management personnel transactions with the Company or its controlled entities

There were no transactions with KMP or their related entities with the Company or its controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2015.

Movements in shares

The movement during the year in the number of ordinary shares in Global Gold Holdings Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their personally-related entities, is as follows:

2015	Held at 1 Jul	Held at date of appointment	Purchased	Received on exercise of options	Held at date of resignation	Other changes	Held at 30 Jun 2015
Directors							
Tunku Naquiyuddin	36,580,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	36,580,000
Mr J Choong	20,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	20,000
Mr A Kwa	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-
Mr K Ramasamy	380,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	380,000
Dato Nazir	22,000,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	22,000,000
Dato D Tan	15,880,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	15,880,000
Executives							
Mr Munusamy	1,020,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	1,020,000

Movements in shares (cont'd)

2014	Held at 1 Jul	Held at date of appointment	Purchased	Received on exercise of options	Held at date of resignation	Other changes	Held at 30 Jun 2014
Directors							
Tunku Naquiyuddin	36,580,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	36,580,000
Mr J Choong	20,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	20,000
Mr A Kwa	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-
Mr K Ramasamy	380,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	380,000
Dato Nazir	22,000,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	22,000,000
Dato D Tan	15,880,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	15,880,000
EXECUTIVES							
Mr Munusamy	1,020,000	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	1,020,000

No shares or options were granted to key management personnel as compensation in the year ended 30 June 2015 (2014: Nil).

End of Remuneration Report.

GLOBAL GOLD HOLDINGS LIMITED
(the 'Company')
Corporate Governance Statement

Overview

The Company's Board governs the business on behalf of shareholders as a whole with the prime objective of protecting and enhancing shareholder value. The Board is committed to, and ensures that the:-

(i) executive management runs the Group in accordance a high level of ethics and integrity;
(ii) Board and management complies with all applicable laws and regulations;
(iii) Company continually reviews the governance framework and practices to ensure it fulfils its corporate governance obligations.

Good corporate governance will evolve with the changing circumstances of a company and must be tailored to meet these circumstances. The Board endorses the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations ('ASX CGP') however, as a company recently ceased operating in gold trading and actively seeking for new business venture, at this stage of the Company's corporate development, implementation of the ASX CGP is not practical in every instance given the modest size and scale of the Company operations.

During the year ended 30 June 2015, the Company considered the 3rd Edition of the ASX CGP. This Statement reports on the revised recommendations and outlines the main corporate governance practices employed by the Board. Where it has not adopted a particular recommendation, an explanation is provided.

This Corporate Governance Statement was approved by the Board on 30 September 2015 and is current as at that date in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3. The Corporate Governance Statement will be published on the Company's website at www.globalgold.com.au rather than contain it in its Annual Report.

1. Laying solid foundations for management and oversight

Role and Responsibility of Board and Management

The relationship between the Board and senior management is critical to the Company's long term success. The Board is responsible for the performance of the Company in both the short and longer term and seeks to balance sometimes competing objectives in the best interests of the Group as a whole. The key aims of the Board are to enhance the interests of shareholders and other key stakeholders and to ensure the Company is properly managed.

Day to day management of the Company's affairs and the implementation of the corporate strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the Board to the Chief Executive Officer and senior management.

The responsibilities of the Board as a whole, the Chairman and individual Directors are set out in the Company's Board Charter and are consistent with ASX CGP 1. A copy of the Board Charter is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Before appointing a new director, the Company will undertake appropriate checks such as a character reference, police clearance certificate, bankruptcy check and any other check it deems appropriate. Where a director is to be re-elected or a candidate is put up for election to shareholders, all material information will be provided to shareholders for consideration.

To ensure that Directors clearly understand the requirements of their role, formal letters of appointment are provided to them. The content of the appointment letter is consistent with that set out in ASX CGP 1.

To ensure that Executive Directors clearly understand the requirements of the role, service contracts and formal job descriptions are provided to them, the content of which is consistent with ASX CGP1.

Access to information

Directors may access all relevant information required to discharge their duties in addition to information provided in Board papers and regular presentations delivered by executive management on business performance and issues. With the approval of their Chairman, Directors may seek independent professional advice, as required, at the Company's expense.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, Leonard Math, is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. The role of the Company Secretary is consistent with ASX CGP1.

Diversity

The Board has established a diversity policy which supports the commitment of the Company to an inclusive workplace that embraces and promotes diversity and provides a framework for new and existing diversity-related initiatives, strategies and programs within the business.

The Board has not yet set measurable objectives, however, these will be considered by the Board and the Board will review progress against any objectives identified on an annual basis.
The proportion of women within the whole organisation as at the date of this report are as follows:

	Number	%
Number of females on the Board	0	0%
Number of females reporting to the CEO	0	0%
Number of females in the Company	2	50%

The Board acknowledges the absence of female participation on the Board of Directors. However, as noted above, the Board has determined that the composition of the current Board represents the best mix of directors that have an appropriate range of qualifications and expertise, can understand and competently deal with current and emerging business issues and can effectively review and challenge the performance of management.

The Company is at variance with Recommendation 1.5 in that it has not set or disclosed measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity in accordance with its Diversity Policy. Due to the size and status of the Company, the Board does not deem it practical to limit the Company to specific targets for gender diversity as it operates in a very competitive labor market where positions are sometimes difficult to fill. However, every candidate suitably qualified for a position has an equal opportunity of appointment regardless of gender, age, ethnicity or cultural background
The Code of Conduct Policy is available on the Global Gold website.

Board performance

The Board undertakes an annual self-assessment of its collective performance, by way of a series of questionnaires. The results are collated and discussed at a Board meeting and any action plans are documented together with specific performance goals which are agreed for the coming year.

The Chairman undertakes an annual assessment of the performance of individual directors and meets privately with each director to discuss this assessment. A director is nominated to review the individual performance of the Chairman and meets privately with him to discuss this assessment. The 2015 Board review will be undertaken in accordance with this process in December 2015.

Senior executive performance

Mr Munusamy, acting in the capacity as the CEO undertakes an annual self-assessment of his performance and provides a report to the Board for consideration.

The Chairman undertakes an annual assessment of the performance of CEO and provides a report to the Board for consideration.

2. Structure of the Board

Board composition

The Directors determine the composition and size of the Board in accordance with the Company's Constitution. The Constitution empowers the Board to set upper and lower limits with the number of Directors not permitted to be less than three.

At the date of this report, the Board consists of the following:

Tunku Naquiyuddin	(Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman)
Mr Jeffrey Choong	(Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Andrew Kwa	(Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dato Mohamad Nazir Bin Meraslam	(Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Krishnan Ramasamy	(Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dato David Tan	(Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)

There are currently 6 Directors appointed to the Board and their skills and experience, qualifications, term of office and independence status is set out in the Directors' Report.

Nominations committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nominations Committee to assist the Board in its discharge of duties. Refer to 8. below for further information.

Board succession/Board skills matrix

The Board has yet to adopt a Board skills matrix which identifies its collective mix of skills and diversity. The Board's collective skills include board of director experience, CEO succession planning, financial, fundraising, independence, industry knowledge, leadership, legal, lobbying/networking, marketing/PR, risk management and strategic planning.

As the Company has recently ceased operations in the gold trading industry and working towards a new operation in a different industry, the Board is unable to apply the Board skills matrix due to the unidentified industry that the Company will operate in.

During the financial year, the composition of the Board was regarded as balanced with a complementary range of skills, independence, diversity and experience to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

Should the Company be in the position where it believes that it or a new director does not have the requisite skills and experience, the Company will ensure that appropriate training or development is provided to ensure that the current or new director has sufficient knowledge, skills and understanding of their responsibilities.

Director independence

Refer to the table below in relation to the independence of directors during the financial year based on the definition of independence published in ASX CGP 2.

Director	Independent	Reasons for non-independent
Tunku Naquiyuddin	No	Substantial shareholder
Jeffrey Choong	Yes	-
Andrew Kwa	Yes	-
Dato Mohamad Nazir Bin Meraslam	No	Substantial shareholder
Krishnan Ramasamy	Yes	-
Dato David Tan	No	Substantial shareholder

Independent Decision Making

A majority of the Board are independent which is consistent with ASX CGP 2. All Directors bring to the Board the requisite skills which are complementary to those of the other Directors and enable them to adequately discharge their responsibilities and bring independent judgments to bear on their decisions.

The Board Charter sets out the criteria the Board uses to determine director independence. Materiality thresholds used to assess director independence are set out in the Board Charter.

The Board believes that the interests of the shareholders are best served by:

- The current composition of the Board which is regarded as balanced with a complementary range of skills, diversity and experience as detailed in the Directors' Report; and
- The Independent Directors providing an element of balance as well as making a considerable contribution in their respective fields of expertise.

The following measures are in place to ensure the decision making process of the Board is subject to independent judgments:-

- A standard item on each Board Meeting agenda requires Directors to focus on and declare any conflicts of interest in addition to those already declared;
- Directors are permitted to seek the advice of independent experts at the Company's expense, subject to the approval of the Chairman;
- All Directors must act all times in the interest of the Company; and
- Directors meet as required independently of executive management.

Adoption of these measures ensure that the interests of shareholders, as a whole, are pursued and not jeopardised by a lack of independence.

Inducting new directors

New Non Executive Directors are provided with a pack of information and documents relating to the Company including the Constitution, Group structure, financial statements, recent Board papers and the various Board policies and charters. A site visit is arranged at an appropriate and cost effective time.

3. Ethical and Responsible Decision Making

Code of Conduct

A Code of Conduct Policy is in place to promote ethical and responsible practices and standards for directors, employees and consultants of the Company to discharge their responsibilities. This Policy reflects the directors' and key officers' intention to ensure that their duties and responsibilities to the Company are performed with the utmost integrity. A copy of the Standards of Conduct policy is available to all employees and is also available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. The terms are consistent with ASX CGP 3.

4. Integrity of corporate reporting

Audit & Risk Committee

During the financial year, the Board had an Audit& Risk Committee to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities.

The Audit & Risk Committee charter is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and the composition, operations and responsibilities of the Committee are consistent with ASX CGP 4. The members are however considered to be the best qualified to serve on the Committee given their background and experience.

Details of these Directors' qualifications and attendance at Audit & Risk Committee meetings are set out in the Company's Directors' Report.

The Audit & Risk Committee undertakes all responsibilities which include the following:-

- Reviewing and approving statutory financial reports and all other financial information distributed externally;
- Monitoring the effective operation of the risk management and compliance framework;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment including compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The nomination of the external auditors and the review of the adequacy of the existing external audit arrangements; and
- Considering whether non audit services provided by the external auditor are consistent with maintaining the external auditor's independence.

CEO/CFO Sign Off

Before the Board approves the Company's financial statements it receives a declaration from its CEO and CFO in accordance with ASX CGP 4.

External Auditor

The lead audit partner responsible for the Group's external audit is required to attend each Annual General Meeting and to be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

5. Timely and balanced disclosure

Continuous Disclosure Policy

The Company has a written policy on information disclosure that focuses on continuous disclosure of any information concerning the Group that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities.

A copy of the Continuous Disclosure Policy is located in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and the terms are consistent with ASX CGP 5.

The Company Secretary has been nominated as the person responsible for communications with the Australia Securities Exchange (ASX). This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements in the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosure to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and the public.

6. Rights of Security holders

Website

The Company maintains a website at www.globalgold.com.au.The website contains information consistent with ASX CGP 6.

Communication

The Company's Shareholder Communications Policy promotes effective communication with the Company's shareholders and encourages shareholder participation at general meetings. A copy of this Policy, which deals with communication through the ASX, the Share Registry, shareholder meetings and the annual report, may be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website.

Shareholders are provided with the opportunity to question the Board concerning the operation of the Company at the annual general meeting. They are also afforded the opportunity to question the Company's auditors at that meeting concerning matters related to the audit of the Company's financial statements.

Shareholders are also encouraged and given the opportunity to receive electronic communications from, and send electronic communications to, the Company and its share registry.

7. Recognising and Managing Risk

Risk Committee

The Board has established an Audit & Risk Committee to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities. Refer to 4. above.

Internal Audit

The Company does not currently have an internal audit function. Once the Company is at a size and scale that warrants an internal auditor or nears production status, the Board, through the Audit & Risk Committee will be responsible for the appointment and overseeing of the internal auditor.

Exposure to Economic, Environmental and Social Sustainability Risks

The Company's corporate ethics includes a strong focus on environmental responsibility. This approach is integral to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Company's operations. Due to the current status of the Company, it has very limited exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risk.

An important key to the Company's current and future success is open communications with all stakeholders. The Company acknowledges its responsibility towards local communities and are committed to being a good neighbor.

Part of the Company's long-term approach towards community relations is to:

- Pursue mutual benefits for all involved;
- Improve the quality of life for neighboring communities; and
- Working in partnership with the community and local level government to find solutions for any social impact resulting from the mines.

8. Remunerating Fairly and Responsibly

Remuneration and Nominations Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nominations Committee to assist the Board in its discharge of duties.

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee Charter is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website and the composition, operations and responsibilities of the Committee is consistent with the terms of ASX CGP 2 and 8.

Details of the Directors' qualifications and attendance at the Remuneration and Nominations Committee meetings are set out in the Directors' Report.

The Committee seeks to ensure that collectively its membership represents an appropriate balance between Directors with experience and knowledge of the Company and Directors with an external or fresh perspective. It shall review the range of expertise of its members on a regular basis and seeks to ensure that it has operational and technical expertise relevant to the operation of the Company.

Directors are re-elected, nominated and appointed to the Board in accordance with the Board's policy on these matters set out in the Charter, the Company's Constitution and ASX Listing Rules. In considering appointments to the Board, the extent to which the skills and experience of potential candidates complement those of the Directors in office is considered.

The Company's remuneration philosophy, objectives and arrangements are detailed in the Remuneration Report which forms part of the Directors' Report.

Remuneration of Non Executive Directors

The annual total of fees to Non Executive Directors is set by the Company's shareholders and allocated as Directors' Fees by the Board on the basis of the roles undertaken by the Directors. Full details of Directors' remuneration appear in the Remuneration Report. These fees are inclusive of statutory superannuation contributions. No retirement benefits are paid to Non Executive Directors and no equity-based remuneration scheme exists for them.

Remuneration of Executive Management

Remuneration packages for Executive management are generally set to be competitive so as to both retain executives and attract experienced executives to the Company. Packages comprise a fixed (cash) element and variable incentive components. Payment of the variable components will depend on the Company's financial and the executive's personal performance.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Revenue – sale of goods		-	49,837
Other revenue	4	1,585	428
Cost of sales		-	(49,837)
Gross profit / (loss)		1,585	428
Other income	4	19,433	5,178
Administrative expenses	4	(305,030)	(522,604)
Other expenses	4	(574,565)	(539,079)
(Loss)/ Profit before income tax		(858,577)	(1,056,077)
Income tax	6	(1,339)	(583)
Net (loss)/profit for the year from continuing operations		(859,916)	(1,056,660)
Net (loss) for the year		(859,916)	(1,056,660)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated	
		2015	**2014**
		$	**$**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net gain/(loss) on re-measurement of available for sale financial assets and associates, net of tax expense		(160,466)	246,155
Foreign exchange gains / (losses) arising from translations of financial statements of foreign operations		172,048	(129,628)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		11,582	116,527
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(848,334)**	**(940,133)**
Net (loss) attributable to:			
-Equity holders of the parents		(859,916)	(1,056,660)
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(859,916)	(1,056,660)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to :			
-Equity holders of the parents		(848,334)	(940,133)
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(848,334)	(940,133)
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share (cents)	18	(0.14)	(0.17)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	374,144	714,193
Trade and other receivables	8	1,525,328	342,216
Other current assets	9	2,510	13,824
Held for trading investments	10	2,391	1,416
Total Current Assets		1,904,373	1,071,649
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	8	-	1,505,604
Available for sale investments	10	543,115	702,905
Property, plant and equipment	12	193,204	208,877
Total Non Current Assets		736,319	2,417,386
TOTAL ASSETS		2,640,692	3,489,035
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current tax liability	11	(692)	(661)
Trade and other payables	14	60,395	60,373
Total Current Liabilities		59,703	59,712
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liability	6	-	-
		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		59,703	59,712
NET ASSETS		**2,580,989**	**3,429,323**
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Issued capital	15	28,178,986	28,178,986
Reserves	15	(815,679)	(827,261)
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	16	(24,782,318)	(23,922,402)
Parent entity interest		2,580,989	3,429,323
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,580,989**	**3,429,323**

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		-	49,837
Cash payments to suppliers		(279,535)	(336,154)
Interest received		19,835	4,837
Income tax paid		(1,369)	219,303
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities	22	(261,069)	(62,177)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		139	27,849
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		-	207,270
Proceeds from sale of held for trading investments		-	210,745
Net cash used in investing activities		139	445,864
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advancement/(repayment) of loans - other entities		(164,610)	(92,582)
Net cash provided by/ (used in) financing activities		(164,610)	(92,582)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(425,540)	291,105
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		714,193	453,292
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		85,491	(30,204)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	7	374,144	714,193

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Consolidated	Issued Capital $	Reserves $	Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Losses) $	Non Controlling Interests $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014	28,178,986	(827,261)	(23,922,402)	-	3,429,323
Changes in the fair value of available for sale investments & a former associate	-	(160,466)	-	-	(160,466)
Foreign currency translation	-	172,048	-	-	172,048
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(859,916)	-	(859,916)
At 30 June 2015	**28,178,986**	**(815,679)**	**(24,782,318)**	**-**	**2,580,989**
Balance at 1 July 2013	28,178,986	(943,788)	(22,865,742)	-	4,369,456
Changes in the fair value of available for sale investments & a former associate	-	246,155	-	-	246,155
Foreign currency translation	-	(129,628)	-	-	(129,628)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(1,056,660)	-	(1,056,660)
At 30 June 2014	**28,178,986**	(827,261)	(23,922,402)	-	3,429,323

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Global Gold Holdings Limited (the “Company” or “Group”) for the year ended 30 June 2015 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30 September 2015.

Global Gold Holdings Limited (the parent) is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the consolidated entity are described in the Directors’ Report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. It has also been prepared on the basis of historical costs, except for held for trading and available-for-sale investments, which have been measured at fair value. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis.

The financial report is presented in Australian Dollars.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRS’) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 2012-3 from 1 July 2014. The amendments add application guidance to address inconsistencies in the application of the offsetting criteria in AASB 132 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', by clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and clarifies that some gross settlement systems may be considered to be equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 2013-3 from 1 July 2014. The disclosure requirements of AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' have been enhanced to require additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposals. Additionally, if measured using a present value technique, the discount rate is required to be disclosed.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted (cont'd)

AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Parts A to C)
The consolidated entity has applied Parts A to C of AASB 2014-1 from 1 July 2014. These amendments affect the following standards: AASB 2 'Share-based Payment': clarifies the definition of 'vesting condition' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' and amends the definition of 'market condition'; AASB 3 'Business Combinations': clarifies that contingent consideration in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is within the scope of AASB 9; AASB 8 'Operating Segments': amended to require disclosures of judgements made in applying the aggregation criteria and clarifies that a reconciliation of the total reportable segment assets to the entity's assets is required only if segment assets are reported regularly to the chief operating decision maker; AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement': clarifies that the portfolio exemption applies to the valuation of contracts within the scope of AASB 9 and AASB 139; AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and AASB 138 'Intangible Assets': clarifies that on revaluation, restatement of accumulated depreciation will not necessarily be in the same proportion to the change in the gross carrying value of the asset; AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures': extends the definition of 'related party' to include a management entity that provides KMP services to the entity or its parent and requires disclosure of the fees paid to the management entity; AASB 140 'Investment Property': clarifies that the acquisition of an investment property may constitute a business combination.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgments and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

(i) Significant accounting judgments

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences as management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves value in use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as manufacturers warranties, lease terms and turnover policies. In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed annually and considered against remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when necessary.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment – The cost of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life. Management estimates the useful life of property, plant and equipment to be 5 to 50 years based on the level of expected usage. Management also estimates that these assets will have minimal residual values at the end of its useful life. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Group classifies investment in quoted shares as available-for-sale financial assets and recognizes movements in its fair value in equity. When there is a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below their cost, management determine whether it is an impairment that should be recognized in profit or loss. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged requires judgment.

Impairment loss on receivables

The Group assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. Allowances are applied where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectable. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying amount of receivables at the reporting date.

Write down of inventories to net realizable value

The Group reviews the saleability of inventories on a periodic basis. This review involves comparison of the carrying value of the inventory items with the respective net realizable value. The purpose is to ascertain whether a write down to net realizable value is required to be made.

Taxation

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses when estimating the provision for taxation. There were transactions during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination of whether additional taxes will be due is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for tax based on estimates of assessment of the tax liability due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax in the periods in which the outcome is known.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Global Gold Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (as outlined in Note 20) as at 30 June each year (the "consolidated entity"). Interests in associates are equity accounted and are not part of the consolidated group (see Investments in Associates paragraph below).

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the parent entity. The parent controls an entity when it is expected to, or has right to, variable returns of its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-entity balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from inter-entity transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating the cost of the business combination to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Global Gold Holdings Limited is Australian Dollars ($).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the income statement.

The functional currency of the overseas subsidiaries are as follows:

- Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd is Malaysian Ringgit (RM);
- G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd is Malaysian Ringgit (RM);
- Global Gold Holdings (HK) Limited is Hong Kong Dollars (HK);

As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of these overseas subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Global Gold Holdings Limited at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified into profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests that are not owned by the consolidated entity, whether direct or indirectly through subsidiaries. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to equity shareholders of the consolidated entity. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit and loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the consolidated entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the consolidated entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when there is persuasive evidence, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement at the time of delivery of the goods to customer, indicating that there has been a transfer of risks and rewards to the customer, no further work or processing is required, the quantity and quality of the goods has been determined, the price is fixed and generally title has passed (for shipped goods this is the bill of lading date).

Interest Income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

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 profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are 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 outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, 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 and 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) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) 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.

Goods and Services Tax

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 balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet compromise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible monies. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

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

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that 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 item in profit or loss.

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

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or 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, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a Group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

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

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

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

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as current assets.

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (ie gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial assets(cont'd)*

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

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derivative instruments

The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

i. hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or

ii. hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions, is documented.

Assessments, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items, are also documented.

(i) *Fair value hedge*

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities that are attributable to the hedged risk.

(ii) *Cash flow hedge*

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is deferred to a hedge reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve in equity are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

Financial guarantees

Where material, financial guarantees issued that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due are recognised as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition.

The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

– the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting in a year period;

– the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and

– the maximum loss exposed if the guaranteed party were to default.

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

The consolidated entity's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements and at fair value in the parent. The associates are entities over which the consolidated entity has significant influence and that are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures.

The consolidated entity generally deems they have significant influence if they have over 20% of the voting rights.

Under the equity method, investments in the associates are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the consolidated entity's share of net assets of the associates. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. After application of the equity method, the consolidated entity determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the consolidated entity's net investment in associates.

The consolidated entity's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates are recognised in the parent entity's income statement, while in the consolidated financial statements they reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the consolidated entity's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, the consolidated entity does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The reporting dates of the associates and the consolidated entity are identical and the associates' accounting policies conform to those used by the consolidated entity for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Land and buildings are measured at cost less any impairment losses recognised.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the specific asset as follows:

Land	not depreciated
Buildings	50 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 10 years

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

Investment property

Investment property currently comprises of freehold land, carried at cost. The Company has adopted the cost method in measuring investment property. Investment property is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated. Investment properties are decognised when either they have been disposed off or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of those goods and services.

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised using the effective interest method.

Provisions and employee benefits

A provision is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The time value of money is not material to the currently recognised provisions and they are not discounted to expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate.

Employee benefits - wages, salaries and annual leave

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

Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit after income tax attributable to members of the Group, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for any bonus element.

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group 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 Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. 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 (i.e. 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 instrument, 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.

Comparative Figures

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

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted (cont'd)

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company and the consolidated entity have exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's and consolidated entity's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included in Note 15.

Global Gold's risk management framework is supported by the Board, management and the Audit and Risk Committee. The Board is responsible for approving and reviewing the Company's and consolidated entity risk management strategy and policy. Management are responsible for monitoring that appropriate processes and controls are in place to effectively and efficiently manage risk. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for identifying, monitoring and managing significant business risks faced by the Company and consolidated entity and considering the effectiveness of its internal control system. Management and the Audit and Risk Committee report to the Board.

The Board has established an overall Risk Management Policy which sets out the Company's and consolidated entity's system of risk oversight, management of material business risks and internal control.

Financial risk management objectives

The overall financial risk management strategy focuses on the unpredictability of the finance markets and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on financial performance and protect future financial security.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the consolidated entity if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and cash equivalents. For the Company it arises from receivables due from subsidiaries and from money lending customers.

The consolidated entity does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables

It is the consolidated entity's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation. Purchase limits are set for each individual customer in accordance with parameters set by the Board. These purchase limits are regularly monitored.

The consolidated entity trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, but safeguards its position by requesting and accepting tangible collaterals.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the consolidated entity and the consolidated entity's subsequent ability to meet their obligations to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Board has determined an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring budgeted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets, expenditure commitments and liabilities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and commodity prices will affect the consolidated entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity is exposed to currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the consolidated entities, primarily the Australian dollar (AUD), but also the Malaysian Ringgit (RM) and the Hong Kong Dollar (HK). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are AUD, RM, HK and United States Dollars (USD).

In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the consolidated entity ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are not hedged as that currency position is considered to be long-term in nature.

The Board believes the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rates primarily relates to the consolidated entity's long-term debt obligations. The consolidated entity manages market risk by monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate risk and assessing market forecasts for interest rates.

Other market price risk

The consolidated entity is exposed to equity securities, financial derivative and commodity price risk.

The Board has determined an appropriate price risk management and diversification framework for the management of the Company's investments in equity securities. The Company manages commodity price risk by continuously monitoring levels of gold inventory and diversifying those assets, when appropriate, to the investment in gold equities, gold bullion contracts and other strategic investments in gold-related entities. The Group has ceased trading in gold and gold related products.

Equity securities price risk arises from investments in equity securities. To limit this risk the consolidated entity diversifies its portfolio in accordance with limits set by the Board. The equity investments are of a high quality and are publicly traded on the ASX.

Financial derivative price risk arises from investments in gold bullion contracts. The Group has ceased trading in gold and gold related products.

Capital management

When managing capital, the Board's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity.

The Board are constantly adjusting the capital structure to take advantage of favorable costs of capital or high return on assets. As the market is constantly changing, management may issue new shares, sell assets to reduce debt or consider payment of dividends to shareholders.

The Board has no current plans to issue further shares on the market.

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position although there is no formal policy regarding gearing levels. The consolidated entity had no bank loans and interest bearing borrowings at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

The consolidated entity has no formal financing and gearing policy or criteria during the year having regard to the early status of its development and low level of activity. This position has not changed from the previous year.

There were no changes in the consolidated entity's approach to capital management during the year. The consolidated entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
(a) Other revenue		
Interest	1,585	428
	1,585	428
(b) Other income		
Net gain on foreign exchange	-	18
Fair value gain on investment classified as held for trading	974	100
Interest income from money lending business	18,320	4,409
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	139	-
Other	-	651
	19,433	5,178
(c) Administrative expenses		
Corporate and administrative expenses	199,118	412,110
Employee benefits expense [4(e)]	80,438	79,830
Depreciation expense	25,474	30,664
	305,030	522,604
(d) Other expenses		
Impairment loss on fair value of held for trading investment	-	4,371
Impairment losses on fair value of inventory gold	-	178,888
Impairment losses on trade receivables	574,565	-
Bad debts written off on other receivables	-	58,019
Loan written off (amount due from former available for sale investment)	-	61,081
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	18,547
Loss on disposal of investment properties	-	226,869
Reversal of previously provision on employee entitlement	-	(8,696)
	574,565	539,079
(e) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	77,486	76,952
Other employee benefits expense	2,952	2,878
	80,438	79,830

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
Audit services:	2015 $	2014 $
Auditors of the Company		
Moore Stephens, Australia	33,500	32,000
-audit and review of financial report		
Baker Tilly, Malaysia		
audit and review of financial report	9,379	7,067
Venture Partner, Hong Kong		
- audit and review of financial reports	-	11,239
	42,879	50,306
Other services:		
Moore Stephens, Australia		
- tax compliance	7,049	11,857
Baker Tilly, Malaysia	8,233	5,671
- tax compliance		
	15,282	17,528

6. INCOME TAX

	2015 $	2014 $
(a) Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	1,339	583
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax credit	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of pervious years	-	-
Income tax benefit reported in statement of comprehensive income	1,339	583

(b) Changes in equity

	2015 $	2014 $
Deferred income tax charged to equity		
Fair value reserve	-	-
Income tax expense reported in equity	-	-

(c) Reconciliation

The reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit/(loss) before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax is as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	(858,577)	(1,056,077)
Prima facie income tax expense/(benefit) at the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%)	(257,573)	(316,823)
Non allowable items	157,836	(403,147)
Losses and deferred tax balance not recognised	58,054	114,357
Effect of lower tax rate	37,586	604,234
Other assessable items	6,008	1,379
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	1,338	583
Other non-assessable items	(1,910)	-
Income tax benefit reported in statement of comprehensive income	1,339	583

6. INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2015 $	2014 $
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investments	-	-
Deferred tax assets		
Carry forward revenue losses	-	-
Capital raising costs	-	-
Provisions and accruals	-	-
	-	-

(e) Deferred tax assets not recognised

	2015 $	2014 $
Carry forward revenue losses	6,157,125	6,168,456
Carry forward capital losses	201,204	201,204
Investments	5,037,527	3,518,325
Provisions and accruals	6,900	13,543
Other	40,504	11,655
	11,443,260	9,913,183

The tax benefits of the above deferred tax assets will only be obtained if:

- the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;
- the company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank and on hand	374,144	714,193
Term deposit	-	-
	374,144	714,193

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Trade receivables	1,525,328	339,571
Sundry receivables	-	2,645
Deposits in investments in Gold Mark	-	-
	1,525,328	342,216
Non-Current		
Trade receivables	-	1,505,604
	-	1,505,604

Current trade receivables includes an amount owing of $1,525,328 which is personally guaranteed by the directors of the borrowers and the Group has received collaterals as security for the amount due. The collaterals mainly consist of deed of assignment on several parcels of land. The trade receivable bears effective interest rate of 4.775% per annum (2014: 4.775%).

The consolidated entity's exposure to credit risks relating to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 17.

9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Other	2,510	13,824

10. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Held for trading investments – Australian listed shares	2,391	1,416
At fair value	2,391	1,416
Non Current		
Available for sale investments – at fair value	543,115	702,905

Details of the Group's share & option holdings in Noble Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX: NMG)	2015	2014
Quantity (number of ordinary shares)	68,187,500	68,187,500
Fair Value ($)	-	-
Quantity (number of listed options)	12,706,644	12,706,644
Fair Value ($)	-	-

10. OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

Available-for-sale and held for trading investments consist of investments in ordinary shares, and therefore have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate. The fair value of listed securities has been determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The fair value of the Group's investment in NMG has been fully impaired in prior period after NMG entered into voluntary administration.

Investment in Niche Capital Emas Holding Berhad as at 30 June 2015 was valued at $543,115 (2014: $702,905).

The consolidated entity's exposure to price, currency and interest rate risks related to other investments is disclosed in Note 17.

	Consolidated	
11. TAX	**2015**	**2014**
	$	**$**
Current		
Current tax receivable	692	661

12. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Consolidated Office furniture & equipment	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Total
At 1 July 2014	44,841	124,438	3	21,328	-	18,267	208,877
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Exchange differences	2,081	5,790	(1)	1,038	-	894	9,802
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(3,052)	-	(11,375)	-	(11,047)	(25,474)
At 30 June 2015, net of accumulated depreciation	46,922	127,176	2	10,991	-	8,113	193,204
At 30 JUNE 2015							
Cost	46,922	152,006	17,862	173,163	-	104,076	494,029
Accumulated depreciation	-	(24,830)	(17,860)	(162,172)	-	(95,963)	(300,825)
Net carrying amount	46,922	127,176	2	10,991	-	8,113	193,204
At 1 July 2013	47,051	174,826	240	34,695	-	41,790	298,602
Other additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(39,270)	-	-	-	(6,309)	(45,579)
Exchange differences	(2,210)	(8,161)	(1)	(1,421)	-	(1,689)	(13,482)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(2,957)	(236)	(11,946)	-	(15,525)	(30,664)
At 30 June 2014, net of accumulated depreciation	44,841	124,438	3	21,328	-	18,267	208,877
At 30 JUNE 2014							
Cost	44,841	145,261	16,684	165,479	-	99,954	472,219
Accumulated depreciation	-	(20,823)	(16,681)	(144,151)	-	(81,687)	(263,342)
Net carrying amount	44,841	124,438	3	21,328	-	18,267	208,877

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Freehold Land 2015 $	Freehold Land 2014 $
As at 1 July – at cost	-	419,018
Exchange differences		
Disposal of investment properties	-	(419,018)
As at 30 June	-	-

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors (a)	60,395	60,373
Other creditors and accruals (b)	-	-
	60,395	60,373

(a) Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.
(b) Other creditors and accruals are provision of interest expenses and have no fixed terms of repayment.

15. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(i) Issued capital

632,120,001 (2014: 632,120,001) fully paid ordinary shares	28,178,986	28,178,986

The following movements in issued capital occurred during the year:

	2015 Number of Shares	2014 Number of Shares
Balance at beginning of year	632,120,001	632,120,001
Issue during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	632,120,001	632,120,001

Reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(2,257,905)	(2,128,277)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-
Currency translation differences	172,048	(129,628)
Balance at the end of the year	(2,085,857)	(2,257,905)
Fair value reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,430,644	1,184,489
Fair value movement – available for sale investment net of tax	(160,466)	246,155
Balance at end of the year	1,270,178	1,430,644
Reserves at the end of the year	(815,679)	(827,261)

15. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONT'D)

Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Fair value reserve

This reserve is used to record movements in the fair value of investments in associates and available for sale assets.

(ii). **Capital Management**

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

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements

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

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year. Management aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity. The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 are as follows:

The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is defined as interest bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

As noted below, the Group's gearing ratio is nil as it has no net debt.

	2015	**2014**
Gearing ratio	nil	nil

16. RETAINED EARNINGS/ (ACCUMULATED LOSSES)	**Consolidated 2015 $**	**Consolidated 2014 $**
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) at the beginning of the year	(23,922,402)	(22,865,742)
Dividends	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(859,916)	(1,056,660)
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) at the end of the year	(24,782,318)	(23,922,402)

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Consolidated Carrying Amount 2015 $	Consolidated Carrying Amount 2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	374,144	714,193
Trade and other receivables – current	1,525,328	342,216
Trade and other receivables – non current	-	1,505,604
Held for trading investments	2,391	1,416
Available for sale investments	543,115	702,905
	2,444,978	3,266,334

Exposure to credit risk
The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at reporting date by geographic region was:

	Carrying Amount 2015 $	Carrying Amount 2014 $
Australia	-	-
Asia	1,525,328	1,847,820
	1,525,328	1,847,820

Impairment losses

The aging of the consolidated entity's trade receivables at reporting date was:

	Gross 2015 $	Impairment 2015 $	Gross 2014 $	Impairment 2014 $
Not past due	190,058	-	645	-
Past due 0-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 91-180 days	1,335,270	-	1,847,175	-
	1,525,328	-	1,847,820	-

At 30 June 2015, the consolidated entity has made allowance for any impairment on its trade receivables of $574,565 (2014: $1,494,819).

Credit risk
Collateral Held as Security

Included in trade receivables of G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd is an amount of $1,280,055 (2014:$1,770,093) due from an unrelated third party, Crossborder Alliance (M) Sdn Bhd, for which there is personal guarantee from the directors of the borrower and the Group has received collaterals as security for the amount due. The collaterals mainly consist of deed of assignment on several parcels of land.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE (CONT'D)

Post Balance Sheet Event

Subsequent to period end, Crossborder Alliance (M) Sdn Bhd with loan amounting to $1,852,275 payable to G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has renegotiated the settlement timing and balance. The Board of G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has resolved to accept the settlement balance which resulted in impairment of the loan receivable by $574,565. G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd still holds collaterals for the loan. Apart from the renegotiation as discussed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that significantly affected or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the future financial years.

Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, including estimated interest payments: Cash flows for liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on conditions existing at year end.

Consolidated

30 JUNE 2015	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	2-5 years
Trade and other payables	60,395	(60,395)	(60,395)	-	-	-	-

30 JUNE 2014	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	2-5 years
Trade and other payables	60,373	(60,373)	(60,373)	-	-	-	-

Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of change in the value of individual stocks. The consolidated entity holds all of its equities as held for trading and available for sale. See note 2 for the accounting policy.

Exposure to equity price risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to equity price risk at balance date was as follows, based on carrying amounts:

	Consolidated Carrying Amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
Held for trading investments	2,391	1,416
Available-for-sale investments	543,115	702,905
	545,506	704,321

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE (cont'd)

Price risk

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis below demonstrates the impact of a 30% movement in the price of listed securities. The Board considers a 30% movement to be reasonable in light of recent historical movements. This analysis assumes a post tax profit (at the statutory rate of 30%) and is performed on the same basis for 2014.

Consolidated

	Profit or loss		Other Equity	
30 JUNE 2015	**30% increase**	**30% decrease**	**30% increase**	**30% decrease**
Held for trading investments	717	(717)	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	162,934	(162,934)

	Profit or loss		Other Equity	
30 JUNE 2014	**30% increase**	**30% decrease**	**30% increase**	**30% decrease**
Held for trading investments	425	(425)	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	210,872	(210,872)

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The parent entity carries inter-company loans with its subsidiaries. The consolidated entity's exposure to foreign currency risk at balance date was as follows, based on notional amounts:

	Consolidated	
30 JUNE 2015	**MYR**	**HKD**
Loan to Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd	4,677,302	-
Loan to G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd	3,248,971	-
Loan to Global Gold Holdings (HK) Limited	-	3,798,260
Less: Provision for non-recovery	(7,926,273)	(3,798,260)
Net balance sheet exposure	-	-

	Consolidated	
30 JUNE 2014	**MYR**	**HKD**
Loan to Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd	4,677,302	-
Loan to G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd	3,327,181	-
Loan to Global Gold Holdings (HK) Limited	-	3,849,963
Less: Provision for non-recovery	(8,004,483)	(3,849,963)
Net balance sheet exposure	-	-

The loans are denominated in the functional currency of the subsidiaries (MYR and HKD), and are translated at reporting date at the prevailing spot rates through the income statement. To the extent appropriate, the parent entity has provided for the non-recovery of the loans. The net carrying value (in AUD) of the loans in the financial statements of the parent entity (after provision) at 30 June 2015 is $nil (2014: $nil).

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
MYR	2.8787	2.9714	2.8905	3.0247
HKD	6.4883	7.1181	5.9346	7.3010

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial instruments held at 30 June, a 10% strengthening/weakening of the Australian Dollar against the Malaysian Ringgit and Hong Kong Dollar at 30 June would have increased the parent entity's loss for the year by nil and reduced the loss by nil respectively (2014: increased the loss for the year by nil and reduced the loss by nil respectively), mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of foreign currency denominated loans to subsidiaries.

The foreign exchange movement for the above sensitivity analysis was based on foreign exchange risk exposures existing at balance sheet date.

Management assessed a 10% movement as being reasonably possible based on short term historical movements.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE (cont'd)

Interest rate risk

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the consolidated entity's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	Consolidated Carrying Amount 2015 $	Consolidated Carrying Amount 2014 $
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	374,144	714,193
	374,144	714,193

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The Board assessed a 100 basis point movement as being reasonably possible based on short term historical movements. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2015.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have increased or decreased the consolidated entity's profit or loss by $3,741 (2014: $7,142).

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on estimated future cash flows. The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The financial instruments recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position have been analysed and classified using a fair value hierarchy reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Consolidated Group 2015 Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Investments – held for trading	2,391	-	-	2,391
Available for sale financial assets:				
- Associate	-	-	-	-
- Listed investments	543,115	-		543,115
- Other	-	-	-	-
	545,506	-	-	545,506

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE (cont'd)

Consolidated Group 2014 Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Investments – held for trading	1,416	-	-	1,416
Available for sale financial assets:				
- Associate	-	-	-	-
- Listed investments	702,905	-		702,905
- Other	-	-	-	-
	704,321	-	-	704,321

Included within Level 1 of the hierarchy are listed investments. The fair values of these financial assets have been based on the closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period, excluding transaction costs.

In valuing unlisted investments, included in Level 2 of the hierarchy, valuation techniques such as those using comparisons to similar investments for which market observable prices are available have been adopted to determine the fair values of these investments.

Derivative instruments are included in Level 2 of the hierarchy with the fair values being determined using valuation techniques incorporating observable market data relevant to the hedged position.

18. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share

The calculation of basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share at 30 June 2015 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of $859,916 (2014: loss of $1,056,660) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year of 632,120,001 shares (2014: 632,120,001) calculated as follows:

	Consolidated	
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	**2015** **$**	**2014** **$**
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(859,916)	(1,056,660)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**Number**	**Number**
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	632,120,001	632,120,001

No potential ordinary shares therefore no diluted EPS.

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Identification of reportable segments

The Group has adopted AASB 8 Operating Segments with effect from 1 July 2009. AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports that are used by the board of directors (chief operating decision makers) in order to allocate resources and asses performance.

The Group considers its sole operating segments to be that of gold trading activities and investments in gold equities and gold related activities. Monthly financial information is provided to the board detailing the gold trading and investment performance.

Geographically the consolidated entity operates its gold trading activities predominantly in Malaysia, China and Hong Kong.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the board of directors as 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 Group.

Inter-segment transactions

An internally determined transfer price is set for all inter-entity sales. This price is based on what would be realised in the event the sale was made to an external party at arm's-length. All such transactions are eliminated on consolidation for the Group's financial statements.

Segment assets

Segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

Unallocated items

The following items of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities are not allocated to the gold trading segment as they are not considered part of the core operations of this segment:

- Net gains/losses on foreign exchange;
- Deferred tax assets & liabilities; and
- Investment properties
- Trade receivables – money lending

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

(a) Segment Performance

The following table presents segment revenue and profit information for the respective year ends.

	Gold Trading	
	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Revenue		
Sales to external customers	-	49,837
Interest income	19,819	4,599
Total segment revenue	19,819	54,436
Total segment result before tax	(730,376)	(622,081)

	Investments in gold equities & gold related entities	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Revenue		
Profit on sales of investment classified as held for trading	-	-
Gain on fair value revaluation of investments classified as held for trading	975	(4,271)
Loss on disposal of investments classified as held for trading	-	-
Interest and dividend income from investments classified as held for available for sale	16	238
Total segment revenue	991	(4,033)
Total Segment Result before tax	(128,409)	(434,665)

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

Reconciliation of segment result to net profit /(loss)before tax

Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board:

	Consolidated	
	2015 **$**	**2014** **$**
• Net gain on foreign exchange	-	18
• Other income	208	651
Net loss before tax – continuing operations	(858,577)	(1,056,077)
Segment Assets		
Gold Trading	569,858	939,540
Investment in gold equities & gold related entities	545,506	704,321
Increase for the period		
• capital expenditure	-	-
• acquisitions		
	-	-
Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets		
Unallocated assets:		
• Trade receivables – money lending	1,525,328	1,845,174
• Investments properties	-	-
Total assets as at 30 June	2,640,692	3,489,035

(a) Segment Liabilities

All liabilities of the consolidated entity and company relate to the gold trading segment.

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

(b) Revenue by geographical region

Revenue attributable to external customers is disclosed below, based on the location of the external customer:

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Malaysia	-	49,837
	-	49,837

(d) Assets by geographical region

Australia	555,638	710,285
Malaysia	1,804,701	2,495,498
Hong Kong	280,353	283,252
Total Assets	2,640,692	3,489,035

(a) Major customers

The consolidated entity has one major customer in the gold trading segment which accounts for nil of the external revenue. (2014: 100%). The total revenue derived from the customer during the years ended 30 June 2015 and 2014 were $Nil and $49,837 respectively.

20. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

(a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Global Gold Holdings Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

	Country of Incorporation	% Equity interest 2015	% Equity interest 2014	Investment ($) 2015	Investment ($) 2014
Rimbun Teratai Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100%	100%	1	1
G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100%	100%	-	-
Global Gold Holdings (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	100%	100%	-	-

(b) Ultimate parent

Global Gold Holdings Limited is the ultimate parent of the consolidated entity.

21. RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	41,685	40,385
Other benefits	6,407	6,106
Termination benefits	-	-
	48,092	46,491

22. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(859,916)	(1,056,660)
Less: non cash transactions		
Gain on revaluation of investment classified as held for trading	(975)	4,271
Impairment losses on trade receivables	574,565	-
Impairment losses on fair value of inventory gold	-	178,888
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of investment classified as held for trading	-	226,869
Bad debt written off	-	59,920
Loss on disposal of property, plant and machinery	(139)	18,547
Loan to former investment classified as available-for-sale written off	-	61,081
Depreciation	25,474	30,665
Other	(11,384)	34,672
Income tax expense	(31)	219,303
Operating profit/(loss) before changes in working capital and provisions	(272,406)	(222,444)
Change in trade and other receivables	11,315	72,049
Change in inventories	-	263,688
Change in trade and other payables	22	(175,470)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(261,069)	(62,177)

23. CONTINGENCIES

The consolidated entity does not have any contingent assets or liabilities at balance and reporting dates.

24. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Subsequent to period end, Crossborder Alliance (M) Sdn Bhd with loan amounting to $1,852,275 payable to G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has renegotiated the settlement timing and balance. The Board of G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd has resolved to accept the settlement balance which resulted in impairment of the loan receivable by $574,565. G-Vest Corporation Sdn Bhd still holds collaterals for the loan. Apart from the renegotiation as discussed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that significantly affected or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the future financial years.

25. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

	2015 $	2014 $
Current assets	18,780	18,290
Non-Current assets	536,859	691,995
Total assets	555,639	710,285
Current liabilities	48,447	49,233
Non-Current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	48,447	49,233
Net assets	507,192	661,052
Shareholders Equity		
Contributed equity	28,178,986	28,178,986
Reserves	84,284	241,812
Accumulated profit/(loss)	(27,756,078)	(27,759,746)
Net equity	507,192	661,052
Profit /(loss) for the year after tax	3,668	(74,437)
Total comprehensive income /(loss)	(153,860)	167,376

(b) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

As at 30 June 2015, the parent entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.

(c) Guarantees and contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2015, the parent entity had no guarantees or contingent liabilities

GLOBALGOLD Holdings Ltd

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 22 to 61, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 2 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

   (b) 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 consolidated group.

2. The Chairman and acting Chief Finance Officer have each given the declarations required by s295A of the Corporations Act 2001,

3. 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed by authority for and on behalf of the Directors by:

Tunku Naquiyuddin
Chairman

Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2015

GLOBALGOLD Holdings Ltd

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL GOLD HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Global Gold Holdings Limited which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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. Those 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 entity's preparation of the financial report 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 entity'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*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Global Gold Holdings Limited, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Global Gold Holdings Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity'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 report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

Emphasis of Matter – Exposure to Significant Level of Credit Risk

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter.

In our opinion and as detailed in Notes 8 and 17, the consolidated entity is exposed to a significant level of credit risk arising from a money lending debtor. At balance date, there is a loan receivable of $1,852,275 which has remained outstanding for an extended period of time. Subsequent to year end, this trade debtor has requested to settle at a lower amount of $1,280,055 in two equal instalments which was accepted by the Group as disclosed in events subsequent to balance date. The directors of the borrowing entity have provided a personal guarantee and collateral consisting of a deed of assignment on several parcels of land located in Malaysia. Our audit opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report as 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 s 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Global Gold Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015 complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Neil Pace   Moore Stephens

Neil Pace
Partner

Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountants

Signed at Perth this 30th day of September 2015

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Additional information required by Australian Securities Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 28 September 2015.

Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

Range	Total holders	Units	% of Issued Capital
1 - 1,000	4	44	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	1	3,400	0.00
5,001 - 10,000	5	47,500	0.01
10,001 - 100,000	558	30,661,042	4.85
100,001 - 9,999,999,999	543	601,408,015	95.14
Total	**1,111**	**632,120,001**	**100.00**

Twenty largest shareholders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted ordinary shares are:

Rank	Name	Units	% of Units
1.	MR DANIEL CHOONG YEW CHEE	28,866,000	4.57
2.	PARAMSOTHY SIVAPAKIAM	26,244,000	4.15
3.	ROCK POINT ALLIANCE SDN BHD	23,600,000	3.73
4.	TUANKU JA'AFAR IBNI {AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL}	23,400,000	3.70
5.	MOHAMED NAZIR BIN MERASLAM	22,000,000	3.48
6.	MS MARION CHAN	18,475,000	2.92
7.	MS MOI CHON	14,000,000	2.21
8.	HANG PAI LOH	12,680,000	2.01
9.	MR BAN SEAN BENNY KHOO	12,180,000	1.93
10.	MR SEK YIN TAN	10,342,000	1.64
11.	AZNIM SHIREEN BINT SHAHABUDIN	10,000,000	1.58
12.	SEK LOON TAN	9,790,000	1.55
13.	TUANKU AMPUAN NAJIHAH BINTI {AL-MARHUM TUNKU BESAR BURHANUDDIN}	9,440,000	1.49
14.	TENGKU NURUN HAYATI @ {TUNKU NURUL HAYATI}	9,180,000	1.45
15.	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED <CLIENTS A/C>	9,105,955	1.44
16.	RHB SECURITIES SINGAPORE PTE LTD <CLIENTS A/C>	8,027,999	1.27
17.	GUY RUSSEL GILBERT	6,900,000	1.09
18.	HAI YANG LIM	6,560,000	1.04
19.	MAIMUNAH MAIDIN	6,400,000	1.01
20.	AZMAN BIN AHMAD	6,000,000	0.95
Totals: Top 20 holders of ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES (TOTAL)		**273,190,954**	**43.22**
Total Remaining Holders Balance		**358,929,047**	**56.78**

Substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are:

Substantial Shareholder	Number of Shares
Tunku Naquiyuddin	36,580,000

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (cont'd)

Unmarketable parcels

Holdings less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares (being 166,667 as at 28 September 2015):

Holders	Units
663	43,629,986

Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares are:

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

On-Market Buy Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.