GULF INDUSTRIALS LIMITED & CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN 13 115 027 033

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Gulf Industrials Limited
ABN 13 115 027 033

DIRECTORS
W Kernaghan
A Karam
J Arkoudis

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder

Difficult market conditions for junior explorers required your company to be prudent with its expenditure for the year leaving it with in excess of $3m cash at the end of the year.

The Company undertook an independent technical review of its Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar. This review was undertaken by SRK Exploration Services who estimated an Exploration Target[1] of between 491 and 818mt of limestone with a purity of high to very high. The preliminary geological and geochemical observations and results indicate favourable characteristics for the development of a limestone resource.

In order to potentially derive a JORC inferred classification resource it would be necessary to complete a systematic drilling programme. It is tentatively proposed that such a resource could be achieved by drilling twenty six (26) holes on 500m centres which is estimated to cost between USD$420 – USD$460,000 and would take approximately four months to complete. The company is currently obtaining quotes for this proposed drilling programme which is expected to be carried out later this year.

The Company also continues to look for projects in Africa and in particular Ghana together with other investment opportunities. We expect that the company's position in respect to these opportunities will become much clearer later this year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all shareholders for their continued support of the Company.

Wayne Kernaghan
Non-Executive Chairman

[1] An Exploration Target is defined as a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource (JORC, 2012).

ACTIVITIES & PROJECT REVIEW

For the financial year 2016 Gulf Industrials' activities have included:

- Independent Technical Review was carried out during the year on its Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar.
- Preliminary due diligence on potential opportunities in Ghana

MADAGASCAR - SOALARA LIMESTONE PROJECT

An Independent Technical Review of the Company's Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar ("SRK Report") was conducted by SRK Exploration Services ("SRK ES"). The scope of the SRK Report included an independent view of what would be required to produce a JORC-compliant inferred category resource of greater than 750 Mt of limestone.

Highlights:

- SRK ES estimate an Exploration Target[2] of between 491 and 818 Mt of limestone with a purity of high to very high. SRK ES has based this calculation on a:
  - 5km² area (of a total area of 18.75km²);
  - 60m thickness (of a total thickness of between 70m and 90m); and
  - Applied a density of 2.4 t/m³.

- The eight (8) samples collected from the upper limestone sequence appear to be purer, with an average CaO content of 56.01 %. Using this average the sequence has a very high purity, noting that the SiO2 (averaging 0.27 %) and Fe2O3 (averaging 0.07 %) results correspond to high purity.

- Nineteen (19) samples collected from the lower, compositionally more variable sequence (that includes clayish limestone units), have an average CaO content of 54.70 %. Using this average the sequence has a high purity. The SiO2 (averaging 1.03 %) and Fe2O3 (averaging 0.21 %) results could lessen this.

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

- In order to potentially derive a JORC inferred classification resource it would be necessary to complete a systematic drilling programme. It is tentatively proposed that such a resource could be achieved by drilling twenty six (26) holes on 500m centres.

Summary:

In mid-January 2016, SRK ES was appointed by Gulf to complete an independent technical review of the Company's Soalara limestone property in Madagascar. The review scope included what would be required to produce a JORC-compliant inferred category resource of greater than 750 Mt of limestone.

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

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

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

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[2] An Exploration Target is defined as a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource (JORC, 2012).

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

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

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

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

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

A total of twenty seven (27) verification rock samples were collected by SRK ES and analysed by SGS in South Africa. If considered collectively, the sequence consists of limestone with an average CaO content of 55.09 %. This compares favourably with historical sample results. The limestone is also associated with consistently low magnesium oxide (MgO) results.

If grouped according to the field-observed subdivisions, the 19 samples collected from the lower, compositionally more variable sequence (that includes clayish limestone units) have an average CaO content of 54.70 %. Using this average the lower sequence has a high purity.

The 8 samples collected from the upper limestone sequence appear to be purer, with an average CaO content of 56.01 %. Using this average the upper sequence has a very high purity, although the SiO2 (averaging 0.27 %) and Fe2O3 (averaging 0.07 %) results correspond to high purity.

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

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

SRK ES estimate an Exploration Target of between 491 and 818 Mt of limestone with a purity of high to very high.[3]

SRK ES has based this calculation on a 5 km^2 area, a 60m thickness and applied a density of 2.4 t /m^3. [4]

Based upon the findings of the SRK Review and the current understanding of the project, it is recommended that the subsequent technical activities commence with an objective and thorough economic assessment.

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

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

In order to potentially derive a JORC inferred classification resource it would be necessary to complete a systematic drilling programme. It is tentatively proposed that such a resource could be achieved by drilling 26 holes on 500 m centres.[5] However, this drill hole density assumes good vertical and lateral grade continuity, and the absence of any detrimental geological features. In the event any detrimental geological features are identified, it may be necessary to increase the drill hole density.

It is tentatively estimated that the cost of attaining a JORC-compliant resources estimate (i.e. the drilling program, programme management (including geological mapping, site preparation, logging and sampling), sample analysis, resources estimation and related reporting) would be in the range of USD420,000 to USD460,000 and could be achieved within a time period of approximately 4 months . This cost and time range is based upon the proposed 26 drill hole programme proposed. The company is currently obtaining quotes to undertake this work later this year.

Background:

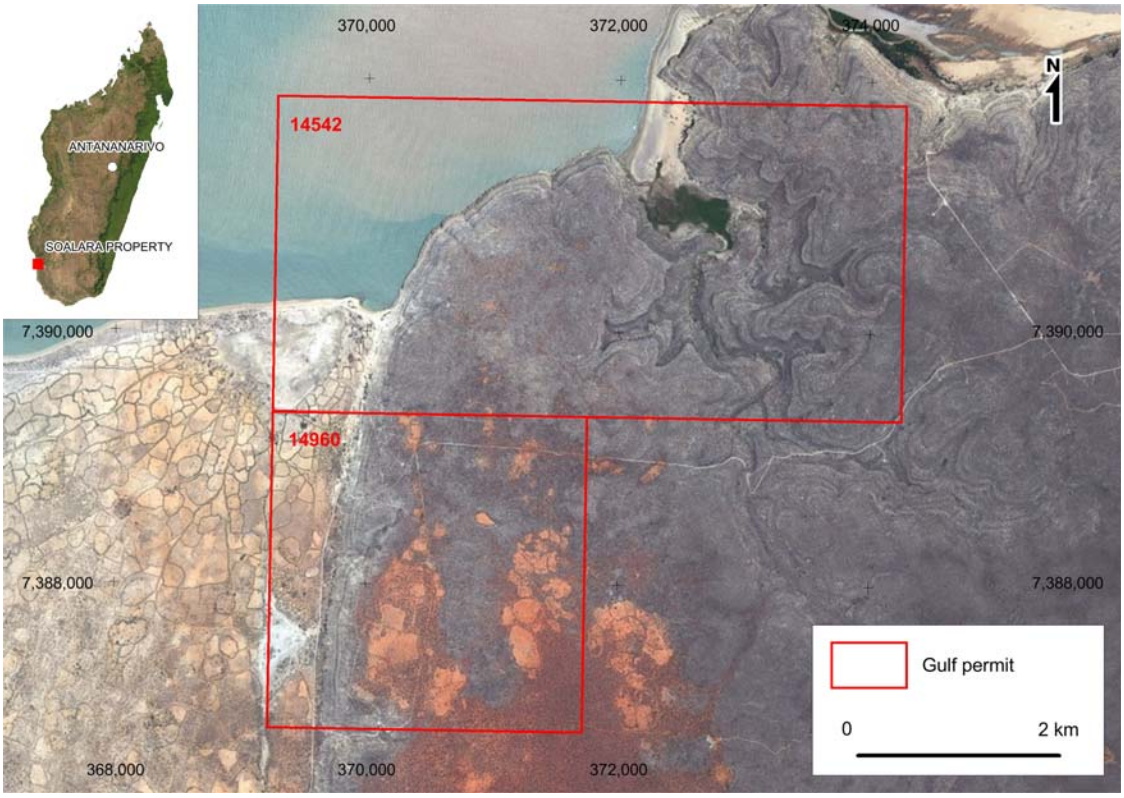
Soalara Limestone Project, Madagascar

The Soalara property is located on the coast in southwest Madagascar and consists of two contiguous permits that encompass a total area of 18.75 sq. km. The permits are granted to Soalara Calcaire SARLU, a Malagasy company Gulf acquired 100 % share capital in through its Malagasy subsidiary Austral Malagasy Mining SARL. In 2015, the permits were granted for the exploitation of limestone, and are valid for a period of 40 years.

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

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

[5] It would be necessary to diamond (core) drill and it is recommended that the core diameter is no less than HQ or HQ3. The holes should be drilled vertically and it is recommended that they are drilled to a depth of 75 m. This would ensure that the upper and lower sequences observed at surface are fully intersected. Given these parameters, this would equate to a metreage of approximately 1,950 m.
Prior to drilling, it is strongly recommended that clarification is sought regarding the environmental permitting aspects of the property, especially given that the recommended programme includes additional drill holes and occurs in both of the permits, beyond that specified in the existing environmental permit.
It is also recommended that systematic mapping is completed prior to drilling. In addition to lithological and structural observations, it should include the identification of any hydrogeological features and geographical and anthropogenic features than could influence the subsequent development of the project, whether it be in a positive or detrimental way.



Opportunities in West Africa

As previously noted, the Company is continuing to identify exploration and mining opportunities in Ghana.

The strategy is to undertake considered due diligence with the objective of identifying, acquiring and developing low capital expenditure gold mining and/or processing projects that can be brought into production in the near term. This will provide an underpinning cash flow to grow the Company and create value for all stakeholders.

Gulf, subject to its satisfaction with respect to due diligence being undertaken is close to finalising discussions and entering into a joint venture agreement with a Ghanaian registered entity.

Attribution: Competent Person Statement

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

SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

Location	Tenement / Mining Lease Number / Special License Number
Madagascar	R14542 R14960

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

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

1. Board of Directors

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

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

The primary responsibilities of the Board include:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Independent Directors

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

3. Board Composition

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

4. Terms of Appointment as a Director

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

5. Board Committees

(a) The Remuneration Committee

The Company did not have a Remuneration Committee for the year ended 30 June 2016. This was because as the Company had only three directors and it was decided in the prior year that the functions of the remuneration committee would be conducted by the full board.

(b) The Audit Committee

The Company did not have a Audit Committee for the year ended 30 June 2016. This was because as the Company had only three directors and it was decided in the prior year that the functions of the audit committee would be conducted by the full board.

6. Remuneration

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

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

7. Conflict of Interest

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

8. Independent Professional Advice

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

9. Code of Conduct

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

10. Diversity Policy

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

11. Make Timely and Balanced Disclosures

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

12. Communication to Market & Shareholders

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

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

13. Share Trading

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

14. External Auditors

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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors submit their report together with the financial statements of the Group, being the Company and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

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

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

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

Information on Current Directors

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

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

Anthony Karam Independent, Non-Executive Director

Mr Karam has previously been a managing director of an ASX listed mining Company for over 5 years. Mr Karam is a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and has worked as a lawyer in the corporate and commercial spheres for the over 15 years. He has been instrumental in identifying, negotiating terms and documenting several significant commercial transactions. Anthony's services as a corporate management consultant have been and are currently being utilised by a number of Public companies. Mr Karam has a LLB/B.Com (Fin) from the University of New South Wales.

James Arkoudis Independent Non-Executive Director

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

Directors' Interests

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

	Direct		Indirect	
Director	**Shares**	**Various Options**	**Shares**	**Various Options**
W Kernaghan	-	-	195,000,000	-
A Karam	-	-	46,000,000	293,125,000
J Arkoudis	-	-	46,000,000	293,125,000

Principal Activities

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

Review & Results of Operations

Gulf Industrials Limited ("Gulf Industrials") is involved in mining and mineral exploration. The net loss after providing for income tax amounted to $325,514 (2015: $158,402).

Limited exploration work was carried out during the year on its Soalara Limestone Project in Madagascar. Gulf continues to look for other exploration opportunties in Africa and in particular Ghana.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

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

Financial Position

The net assets of the Group have decreased by $105,289 to $4,230,315 at 30 June 2016.

Future Developments, Prospects & Business Strategies

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

Environmental Issues

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

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

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

After Balance Sheet Date Events

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

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' Meetings of Gulf Industrials Limited held during the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and the number of meetings attended by each director are as follows:

	Directors Meetings		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee	
Name	**Eligible to Attend**	**Attended**	**Eligible to Attend**	**Attended**	**Eligible to Attend**	**Attended**
W Kernaghan	5	5	-	-	-	-
A Karam	5	5	-	-	-	-
J Arkoudis	5	5	-	-	-	-

* With the re-structuring of the Company, there were no audit or remuneration committee meetings held during the year. The full Board carried out the duties of these committees.

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

Options

At the date of this report the Company had 440,000,000 and at 30 June 2016 the Company had 440,000,000 (2015: 492,315,000) unlisted options on issue over unissued ordinary shares and the details are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	440,000,000	$0.002	8 Jan 2018

During the year, 20,000,000 (2015: Nil) fully paid ordinary shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Since the end of the financial year nil (2016: 20,000,000) shares have been issued by virtue of the exercise of options. Also during the financial year 32,315,000(2015: Nil) options exercisable at $0.05 have expired.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

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

Remuneration Policy

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

Company Performance, Shareholders' Wealth & Director Remuneration

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

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

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

Compensation Practices

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

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

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

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

Director 2015	Short Term Directors Fees	Short Term Consulting Fees/Salary	Termination Payment	Post-Employment Superannuation	Share Based Payments	Total	Performance Related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Arkoudis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Directors							
A Johnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N Reynolds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Options Granted as Part of Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

There were no options granted as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2016 (2015:nil).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of Gulf Industrials Limited support and adhere to the principles of good corporate governance. The Company's corporate governance statement can be found on pages 6 to 8.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Company has entered into deeds of indemnity with the Directors indemnifying them against certain liabilities and costs to the extent permitted by law. The Company has paid premiums totalling $20,150 (2015: $22,132) in respect of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance and Company reimbursement policies, which covers all Directors and Officers of the company. The policy conditions preclude the Company from any detailed disclosures.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

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

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

Non-Audit Services

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

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

- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board. Fees payable to A D Danieli Pty Ltd an associated entity of A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd are disclosed in Note 10.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 14.

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

W Kernaghan
Director
Sydney, 23 September 2016

A D Danieli Audit Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company
ASIC Registered Number 339233
Audit & Assurance Services

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF GULF INDUSTRIALS LIMITED
A.B.N. 13 115 027 033
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the half year ended 30 June 2016, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

A D DANIELI AUDIT PTY LTD

Sam Danieli
Sydney, 23 September 2016

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	42,871	11,689
Exploration expenditure		(191,814)	(17,485)
Operating expenses		(176,571)	(152,606)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		(325,514)	(158,402)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		(325,514)	(158,402)
Net (Loss) for the year		(325,514)	(158,402)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of parent entity		(325,514)	(158,402)
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	14	(0.01)	(0.01)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	14	(0.01)	(0.01)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,315,757	3,509,158
Trade and other receivables	5	21,516	2,394
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		3,337,273	3,511,552
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Exploration expenditure	6	917,456	917,456
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		917,456	917,456
TOTAL ASSETS		4,254,729	4,429,008
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	24,414	93,404
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		24,414	93,404
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,414	93,404
NET ASSETS		4,230,315	4,335,604
EQUITY			
Issued capital	8	35,755,946	35,535,721
Reserves	9	920,000	1,790,200
Accumulated losses		(32,445,631)	(32,990,317)
TOTAL EQUITY		4,230,315	4,335,604

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued Capital $	Reserves (Note 15) $	Accumulated Losses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2014	32,045,129	1,790,200	(32,831,915)	1,003,414
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(158,402)	(158,402)
Options expired	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	3,490,592	-	-	3,490,592
Cost of issue of capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	35,535,721	1,790,200	(32,990,317)	4,335,604

	Issued Capital $	Reserves (Note 15) $	Accumulated Losses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2015	35,535,721	1,790,200	(32,990,317)	4,335,604
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(325,514)	(325,514)
Options expired	-	(870,200)	870,200	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	220,225	-	-	220,225
Cost of issue of capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	35,755,946	920,000	(32,445,631)	4,230,315

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		-	-
Interest received		42,871	11,689
Payments to suppliers and employees		(456,497)	(129,203)
Net Cash (used in) provided by Operating Activities	19	(413,626)	(117,514)
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Exploration expenditure		-	-
Net Cash (used in) provided by Investing Activities		-	-
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from borrowings(Net of borrowing costs)		-	-
Proceeds from share and option issues (Net of expenses)		220,225	3,490,592
Net Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities		220,225	3,490,592
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(193,401)	3,373,078
Cash at beginning of the year	4	3,509,158	136,080
Cash at end of the year	4	3,315,757	3,509,158

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2016

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

Basis of Preparation

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

Reporting Basis and Conventions

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

New and Revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Gulf Industrials Limited and its subsidiaries have adopted all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations which were applicable as of 1 July 2015.

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

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

Going Concern

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

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

a. Principles of Consolidation

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

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

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 13 to the Financial Statements. All controlled entities have a June financial year end. All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Goods & Services Tax

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

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

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

d. Impairment of Assets

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

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

e. Income Tax

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

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

f. Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

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

g. Revenue Recognition

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

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

h. Business Combinations

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

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

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

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

i. Joint Venture Interests

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

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

j. Financial Instruments

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

Classification & Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair Value

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

Impairment

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

Derecognition

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

k. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional & Presentation Currency

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

Transaction & Balances

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

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

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

Group Companies

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

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

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

l. Employee Benefits

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

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

m. Critical Accounting Estimates & Judgments

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

Key estimates

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

Key judgements

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

n. Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Property & Leasehold Improvement

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

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

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

Plant & Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

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

o. Provisions

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

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

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

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

p. Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

q. Trade and Other Payables

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

v. Comparative Figures

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

w. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

International Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2016. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Application date for Group*
AASB 9	*Financial Instruments*	AASB 9 (December 2014) is a new standard which replaces AASB 139. This new version supersedes AASB 9 issued in December 2009 (as amended) and AASB 9 (issued in December 2010) and includes a model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. AASB 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early adoption. The own credit changes can be early adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. Classification and measurement AASB 9 includes requirements for a simpler approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. There are also some changes made in relation to financial liabilities. The main changes are described below. Financial assets a. Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. b. Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. c. Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

		Financial liabilities Changes introduced by AASB 9 in respect of financial liabilities are limited to the measurement of liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) using the fair value option. Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities, the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: ► The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) ► The remaining change is presented in profit or loss AASB 9 also removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains or losses attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk would be recognised in OCI. These amounts recognised in OCI are not recycled to profit or loss if the liability is ever repurchased at a discount.		
		Impairment The final version of AASB 9 introduces a new expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis. Hedge accounting Amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009 & 2010 editions and AASB 2013-9) issued in December 2013 included the new hedge accounting requirements, including changes to hedge effectiveness testing, treatment of hedging costs, risk components that can be hedged and disclosures. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7, AASB 2010-10 and AASB 2014-1 – Part E. AASB 2014-7 incorporates the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9 in Dec 2014. AASB 2014-8 limits the application of the existing versions of AASB 9 (AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010)) from 1 February 2015 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on after 1 January 2015.		

AASB 14	*Regulatory deferral accounts*	AASB 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to account for amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP when they adopt Australian Accounting Standards. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply Australian Accounting Standards and do not recognise such amounts, AASB 14 requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. An entity that is not a first-time adopter of Australian Accounting Standards will not be able to apply AASB 14. AASB 2014-1 Part D makes amendments to AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards*, which arise from the issuance of AASB 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* in June 2014.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2014-3	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11]*	AASB 2014-3 amends AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. The amendments require: (a) the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11 (b) the acquirer to disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations This Standard also makes an editorial correction to AASB 11.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2014-4	*Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138)*	**AASB 116 *Property Plant and Equipment* and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*** both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2014-6	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants [AASB 101, AASB 116, AASB 117, AASB 123, AASB 136, AASB 140 & AASB 141]*	The amendments require that bearer plants such as grape vines, rubber trees and oil palms, should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in AASB 116, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. The produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of AASB 141 *Agriculture*. This Standard also makes various editorial corrections to other Australian Accounting Standards.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016

AASB 15	*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* replaces the existing revenue recognition standards AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue* and related Interpretations (**Interpretation *13 Customer Loyalty Programmes*, Interpretation 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate,* Interpretation 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, Interpretation 131 *Revenue—Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services* and Interpretation 1042 *Subscriber Acquisition Costs in the Telecommunications Industry*).** AASB 15 incorporates the requirements of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and developed jointly with the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). AASB 15 specifies the accounting treatment for revenue arising from contracts with customers (except for contracts within the scope of other accounting standards such as leases or financial instruments).**The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:** **(a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer** **(b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract** **(c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price** **(d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract** **(e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation** AASB 2015-8 amended the **AASB 15 effective date so it is now effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Early application is permitted.** AASB 2014-5 incorporates the consequential amendments to a number Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) arising from the issuance of AASB 15.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB 1057	Application of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard lists the application paragraphs for each other Standard (and Interpretation), grouped where they are the same. Accordingly, paragraphs 5 and 22 respectively specify the application paragraphs for Standards and Interpretations in general. Differing application paragraphs are set out for individual Standards and Interpretations or grouped where possible. The application paragraphs do not affect requirements in other Standards that specify that certain paragraphs apply only to certain types of entities.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016

AASB 2014-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	AASB 2014-9 amends AASB 127 *Separate Financial Statements*, and consequentially amends AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, to allow entities to use the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. AASB 2014-9 also makes editorial corrections to AASB 127. AASB 2014-9 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2014-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	AASB 2014-10 amends AASB 10 C*onsolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 to address an inconsistency between the requirements in AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (August 2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require: (a) A full gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not) (b) A partial gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. AASB 2014-10 also makes an editorial correction to AASB 10. AASB 2015-10 defers the mandatory effective date (application date) of AASB 2014-10 so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2016.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

AASB 2015-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle	The subjects of the principal amendments to the Standards are set out below: AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:* • Changes in methods of disposal – where an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for distribution to being held for sale (or visa versa), an entity shall not follow the guidance in paragraphs 27–29 to account for this change. AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures:* • Servicing contracts - clarifies how an entity should apply the guidance in paragraph 42C of AASB 7 to a servicing contract to decide whether a servicing contract is 'continuing involvement' for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E–42H of AASB 7. • Applicability of the amendments to AASB 7 to condensed interim financial statements - clarify that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to AASB 7 *Disclosure–Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* is not specifically required for all interim periods. However, the additional disclosure is required to be given in condensed interim financial statements that are prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* when its inclusion would be required by the requirements of AASB 134. AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*: • Discount rate: regional market issue - clarifies that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations should be denominated in the same currency as the liability. Further it clarifies that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level. AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting:* Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' - amends AASB 134 to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' and to require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of this information.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016

AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101	The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in the financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. The amendments also clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	This makes amendments to AASB 10, AASB 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and AASB 128 arising from the IASB's narrow scope amendments associated with Investment Entities.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 10, AASB 124 & AASB 1049]	This Standard makes amendments to AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* to extend the scope of that Standard to include not-for-profit public sector entities.	1 July 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 13]	This Standard makes amendments to AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to exempt not-for-profit public sector entities from certain requirements of the Standard.	1 July 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Scope and Application Paragraphs [AASB 8, AASB 133 & AASB 1057]	This Standard inserts scope paragraphs into AASB 8 and AASB 133 in place of application paragraph text in AASB 1057. This is to correct inadvertent removal of these paragraphs during editorial changes made in August 2015. There is no change to the requirements or the applicability of AASB 8 and AASB 133.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016

AASB 16	Leases	The key features of AASB 16 are as follows: **Lessee accounting** • Lessees are required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. • A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. • Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. • AASB 16 contains disclosure requirements for lessees. **Lessor accounting** • AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. • AASB 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk. AASB 16 supersedes: (a) AASB 117 Leases (b) Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease (c) SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives (d) SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted, provided the new revenue standard, AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, has been applied, or is applied at the same date as AASB 16.	1 January 2019	1 July 2019
2016-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses [AASB 112]	This Standard amends AASB 112 *Income Taxes* (July 2004) and AASB 112 *Income Taxes* (August 2015) to clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.	1 January 2017	1 July 2017

2016-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107	This Standard amends AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* (August 2015) to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.	1 January 2017	1 July 2017
IFRS 2 (Amendments	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)	This standard amends to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for: ► The effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments ► Share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations A modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

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

	Consolidated Group	
	2016 $	2015 $
2. Revenue and expenses for the year		
(a) Revenue from ordinary activities:		
Interest – other persons	42,871	11,689
	42,871	11,689
(b) Expenses from ordinary activities:		
Operating expenses		
Travel and airfares	12,379	24,915

3. Income Tax		
Operating (loss) before income tax	(325,514)	(158,402)
Prima facie income tax (benefit) calculated at 30% (2015:30%)	(97,654)	(47,521)
Non-deductible items		
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Less income tax benefits not brought to account at balance date	97,654	47,521
Total income tax expense	-	-

Potential future income tax benefits estimated at $11,697,569 (2015: $11,599,915) attributable to Australian tax losses carried forward by the Company and future benefits to exploration expenditure and other timing differences allowable for deduction have not been brought to account in the consolidated accounts at 30 June 2016 because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard full realisation of the future income tax benefits as probable. These benefits will only be obtained if:

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

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

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

4. Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

Cash on hand and at bank	3,315,757	3,509,158
	3,315,757	3,509,158

5. Trade & Other Receivables

Current		
Other debtors	21,516	2,394
	21,516	2,394

	Consolidated Group 2016 $	Consolidated Group 2015 $
6. Exploration Expenditure		
Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phase		
Opening balance	917,456	917,456
Expenditure incurred during the year	-	-
	917,456	917,456
Less expenditure written off during the year	-	-
Expenditure impaired	-	-
Closing balance	917,456	917,456

Refer to Note 21 for further details.

	Consolidated Group 2016 $	Consolidated Group 2015 $
7. Trade & Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Creditors	24,414	53,404
Placement funds received and shares not issued at balance date	-	40,000
	24,414	93,404

	Consolidated Group 2016 $	Consolidated Group 2015 $
8. Issued Capital		
2,727,446,452(2015:2,662,390,062) fully paid shares	35,755,946	35,535,721

Movements during the year	2016 Number of Shares	2015 Number of Shares	2016 $	2015 $
Beginning of the financial year	2,662,390,062	1,789,742,062	35,535,721	32,045,129
11/03/15 issued at 0.004 cents	-	417,704,390	-	1,670,818
21/05/15 issued at 0.004 cents	-	454,943,610	-	1,819,774
03/07/15 issued at 0.002 cents options exercised	10,000,000	-	20,000	-
14/07/15 issued at 0.002 cents options exercised	10,000,000	-	20,000	-
14/07/15 issued at 0.004 cents	45,056,390	-	180,225	-
Less share issue expenses	-	-	-	-
End of the financial year	2,727,446,452	2,662,390,062	35,755,946	35,535,721

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options

At 30 June 2016 there were 440,000,000 (2015: 492,315,000) unissued shares in respect of which options were outstanding and the details of them are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	440,000,000	$0.002	8 January 2018

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

During the year no options (2015:nil) options were issued during the reporting period.

	Consolidated Group	
	2016	2015
	$	$
9. Reserves		
Share Option Reserve	920,000	1,790,200
	920,000	1,790,200
(i) Share Option Reserve		
This relates to the recognition on the issue of options.		
Beginning of the financial year	1,790,200	1,790,200
Options expired	(870,200)	-
End of the financial year	920,000	1,790,200

10. Auditors Remuneration

	2016	2015
Remuneration of the auditor (and associated entities) of the parent entity for:		
- Audit of the financial statements	10,000	15,000
- Half year review	6,850	9,500
- Other services	-	-
	16,850	24,500

11. Key Management Personnel Compensation

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

Name	Appointed	Resigned	Position
W Kernaghan	30 June 2005	-	Non Executive Chairman and Company Secretary
A Karam	31 October 2014	-	Non Executive Director
J Arkoudis	31 October 2014	-	Non Executive Director

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

11. Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

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

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

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2014	Options Issued	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Option Lapsed	Balance 30/6/2015
W Kernaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Karam	-	-	-	293,125,000	-	293,125,000
J Arkoudis	-	-	-	293,125,000	-	293,125,000
A Johnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-
N Reynolds	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

11. Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

Company Director	Balance 1/7/2014	Options Exercised	Net Change Other	Balance 30/6/2015
W Kernaghan	216,130,000	-	(21,130,000)	195,000,000
A Karam	-	-	46,000,000	46,000,000
J Arkoudis	-	-	46,000,000	46,000,000
A Johnstone	243,416,667	-	(243,416,667)*	-
N Reynolds	108,000,000	-	(108,000,000)*	-

*Number of shares at time of resignation as a director

12.Related Party Transactions

(a) Payments to director related companies

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

(b) Transactions with partially and wholly owned controlled entities

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

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

Company	Contribution to consolidated operating loss 2016 $	2015 $	Details of investment in shares Cost of parent entity's investment in subsidiaries 2016 $	2015 $
Gulf Industrials Ltd	(325,514)	(158,402)	-	-
Austral Malagasy Resources Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-
Soalara Calcaire SARL	-	-	763,990	763,990
	(325,514)	(158,402)	763,990	763,990

Company	Place of Incorporation	Date of Acquisition	Class of Shares	2016	2015
Austral Malagasy Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	18.12.09	Ordinary	100%	100%
Soalara Calcaire SARL	Madagascar	18.08.10	Ordinary	100%	100%

14. Earnings per share

	2016	2015
(a) Net (loss) used in continuing and discontinued operations	(325,514)	(158,402)
Net profit/(loss) used in continuing operations	(325,514)	(158,402)
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	2,725,258,503	1,966,626,806
Weighted average number of options outstanding	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of dilutive EPS	2,725,258,503	1,966,626,806

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

Basic loss per share(cents per share)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Diluted loss per share(cents per share)	(0.01)	(0.01)

15. Business Combination

(a) Acquisition of Soalara Calcaire SARL

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

Consideration for the acquisition was $1,070,000 of which $420,000 was still outstanding at 30 June 2016. The $420,000 is payable on the first commercial shipment of limestone together with a royalty averaging US$0.28 per tonne.

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

16. Capital Commitments

The consolidated entity has certain obligations to perform mining exploration work and expend minimum amounts of money on mineral exploration tenements. The consolidated entity has committed to expend a minimum of $Nil (2015: Nil) over the next year to keep its current tenements in good standing.

17. Financial Risk Management

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

i) Interest Rate Risk

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

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

			FIXED MATURITY DATES				
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE	VARIABLE INTEREST RATE	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-2 YEARS	2-3 YEARS	NON INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL
2015	%	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1%	3,509,158	-	-	-	-	3,509,158
Trade and other receivables		-	-	-	-	2,394	2,394
		3,509,158	-	-	-	2,394	3,511,552
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	93,404	93,404
		-	-	-	-	93,404	93,404

ii) Net fair values

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

iii) Foreign Currency Risk

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

iv) Liquidity Risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

v) Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

	Consolidated Group	
	2016	**2015**
Currency Risk	**$**	**$**
10% Weakening of Australian dollar		
- Profit/(Loss) impact	-	-
10% Strengthening Australian Dollar		
- Profit/(Loss) impact	-	-

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

18. After Balance Sheet Date Events

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

19. Cash Flow Information

		Consolidated Group	
	Note	**2016**	**2015**
		$	**$**
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax		(325,514)	(158,402)
Non cash flows in loss:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	5	(19,122)	(1,647)
Increase/(Decrease) Trade and other payables	7	(68,990)	42,535
Operating cash flow		(413,626)	(117,514)

20. Segment Information

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

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

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

(a)	**Industrial Minerals Development**	**Mineral Exploration**	**Unallocated**	**TOTAL Consolidated Group**
2016	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
For the year ended 30 June 2016				
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-	-
Interest & other	-	-	42,871	42,871

Reportable segment profit/(loss) before income tax	-	-	(325,514)	(325,514)
Reportable segment assets as at 30 June 2016	-	917,456	3,312,859	4,230,315
2015				
For the year ended 30 June 2015				
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-	-
Interest & other	-	-	11,689	11,689
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before income tax	-	-	(158,402)	(158,402)
Reportable segment assets as at 30 June 2015	-	917,456	3,511,553	4,429,009

(b) Reconciliation of reportable segment profit and loss.	**2016**	**2015**
As at 30 June:	**$**	**$**
Total profit or loss for reportable segment	(325,514)	(158,402)
Eliminating of inter-segment profit	-	-
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(315,514)	(158,402)

(c) Reconciliation of reportable segment assets.		
As at 30 June:		
Reportable segment assets	4,230,315	4,429,009
Elimination of inter-segment assets	-	-
Total assets	4,230,315	4,429,009

(d) Assets by geographical region.		
As at 30 June:		
Australia	3,312,859	3,511,553
Africa	917,456	917,456
Total Assets	4,230,315	4,429,009

21. Parent Entity Information

Information relating to Gulf Industrials Limited:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Current assets	3,337,273	3,511,552
Total assets	4,254,729	4,429,009
Current liabilities	24,414	93,405
Total liabilities	24,414	93,405
Issued capital	35,755,946	35,535,721
Accumulated losses	(32,445,631)	(32,990,317)
Reserves	920,000	1,790,200
Total shareholders’ equity	4,230,315	4,335,604

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Profit/(Loss) of the parent entity	(325,514)	(158,402)
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	(325,514)	(158,402)

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contractual Commitments

At 30 June 2016 Gulf Industrials Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

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

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

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

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

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declaration required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ending 30 June 2016.

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

For and on behalf of the Board

W Kernaghan
Director
Sydney, 23 September 2016

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ASIC Registered Number 339233
Audit & Assurance Services

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
GULF INDUSTRIALS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
A.B.N. 13 115 027 033

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Gulf Industrials Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the 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 1, 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*.

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 about 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 judgement, 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 and fair presentation 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 Gulf Industrials Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. The financial report of Gulf Industrials 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 2016 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

b. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 8 to 10 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Gulf Industrials Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with s 300A of the *Corporation Act 2001*.

A D DANIELI AUDIT PTY LTD

Sam Danieli
Sydney, 23 September 2016

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

Shareholdings

(a)

Analysis of holdings as at 23 September 2016	**Ordinary Shares**
1-1,000	73
1,001-5,000	38
5,001-10,000	108
10,001-100,000	361
100,001 and over	570
	1,150
Less than marketable parcels	399

(b) Substantial shareholders

The company has the following substantial shareholders as at 23 September 2016:

	Number of Shares	**Percentage of Total**
Wayne John Kernaghan	185,000,000	6.78

(c) Voting rights

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

(d) The names of the twenty largest shareholders of ordinary shares as at 23 September 2016.

	Holder Name	**Number of Shares**	**Percentage**
1	WJK Investments Pty Ltd	185,000,000	6.78%
2	Robot Systems Pty Ltd	156,360,000	5.73%
3	Axis Group Investments Pty Ltd	146,222,222	5.36%
4	SPQR One Pty Ltd	115,767,913	4.24%
5	Lenpark Pty Ltd	100,000,000	3.67%
6	Tasman Pacific Investments Limited	76,400,000	2.80%
7	Elite Exercise Sydney Pty Ltd	75,091,667	2.75%
8	Fokas Corporation Pty Ltd	75,000,000	2.75%
9	Dennis R Lowe Pty Ltd	75,000,000	2.75%
10	Mr Simon & Mrs Stephanie Lenehan	67,911,964	2.49%
11	Hatlen Pty Ltd	55,000,000	2.02%
12	Bestrawl Pty Ltd	52,150,000	1.91%
13	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	50,986,848	1.87%
14	Bill Savellis	50,200,000	1.84%
15	Farag Investments Pty Limited	50,000,000	1.83%
16	David Milne	47,000,000	1.72%
17	JSA & Associates Pty Ltd	46,000,000	1.69%
18	Jadison Pty Ltd	46,000,000	1.69%
19	Nebris Pty Ltd	44,422,000	1.63%
20	John Patrick Hill	35,000,000	1.28%
TOTAL		**1,549,512,614**	**56.80%**

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

(e) As at 23 September 2016, the Company had 440,000,000 options listed and unlisted options on issue over unissued ordinary shares. Details are as follows:

Type	Grant Date	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Unlisted	Various	440,000,000	$0.002	8 Jan 2018

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

(g) Other Information

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

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

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