

28 October 2022

National Stock Exchange of Australia Limited  
1 Bligh Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

To whom may concern

**Audit of Crigen Resources Limited (Previously known as Crigen Resources Pty Ltd)'s Consolidated General Purpose Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2022**

This is to advise that we will be unable to issue our audit report for Consolidated General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR) for the Year Ended 30 June 2022 in respect of Crigen Resources Limited by 31 October 2022 as required by your Exchange.

We are unable to commence the necessary audit procedures as the Company's consolidated GPFR is not yet completed and ready for audit to date.

Our standard turnaround time for a full financial year financial audit for a consolidated GPFR of a listed entity is normally a month (4 weeks) from the time of the financial report is ready for audit and conditional on no other major issues encountered.

However, the scope for the abovementioned audit will have to be expanded further to also cover the performance of additional audit procedures for the 2021 consolidated comparative figures as they were not audited previously in accordance with Australia Auditing Standards.

Taking the above into consideration, we would envisage the tentative turnaround time for this audit to be 6 weeks. Presume the Company's consolidated GPFR can be ready at the beginning of November 2022, we are aiming to be in apposition to sign off audit and issue the report by 15 December 2022.

Should you have any queries regarding the above, please contact me.

Yours faithfully



Wen-Shien Chai  
Partner  
[Moore Australia Audit \(WA\)](#)

Cc: Mr Shanil Nanayakkara, Director of Crigen Resources Limited

# **Crigen Resources Limited**

**ABN 56 644 338 018**

**Draft Unaudited Extract Annual Report - 30 June 2022**

## **Crigen Resources Limited**

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### **General information**

The financial statements cover Crigen Resources Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Crigen Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Crigen Resources Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

#### **Registered office**

UHY Haines Norton  
Level 11 1 York Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

#### **Principal place of business**

Level 10  
20 Martin Place  
Sydney NSW 2000

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

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Administration expenses	(72,404)	(9,500)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(42,562)	(12,069)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>	(114,966)	(21,569)
Income tax expense	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss after income tax expense for the year</b>	(114,966)	(21,569)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>(114,966)</u>	<u>(21,569)</u>

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

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Statement of financial position**  
**As at 30 June 2022**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>\$</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	25,198	201,924
Trade and other receivables	4	3,575	6,870
Total current assets		<u>28,773</u>	<u>208,794</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangibles	5	158,181	48,276
Total non-current assets		<u>158,181</u>	<u>48,276</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>186,954</u>	<u>257,070</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	6	322,489	277,639
Total current liabilities		<u>322,489</u>	<u>277,639</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>322,489</u>	<u>277,639</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(135,535)</u>	<u>(20,569)</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	7	1,000	1,000
Accumulated losses		<u>(136,535)</u>	<u>(21,569)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(135,535)</u>	<u>(20,569)</u>

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

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

	<b>Issued capital \$</b>	<b>Reserves \$</b>	<b>Retained profits \$</b>	<b>Total equity \$</b>
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,000	-	-	1,000
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(21,569)	(21,569)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(21,569)	(21,569)
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,569)</u>	<u>(20,569)</u>
	<b>Issued capital \$</b>	<b>Reserves \$</b>	<b>Retained profits \$</b>	<b>Total equity \$</b>
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,000	-	(21,569)	(20,569)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(114,966)	(114,966)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(114,966)	(114,966)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(136,535)</u>	<u>(135,535)</u>

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

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Statement of cash flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>\$</b>
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(66,151)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(66,151)	-
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Payments for intangibles	5	(152,467)	(60,345)
Net cash used in investing activities		(152,467)	(60,345)
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of shares	7	-	1,000
Proceeds from related party loans		41,892	261,269
Net cash from financing activities		41,892	262,269
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(176,726)	201,924
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		201,924	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	<u>25,198</u>	<u>201,924</u>

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

## **Note 1. Significant accounting policies**

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

### **New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

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

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

### **Basis of preparation**

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

The financial report is based on accounts which are in the process of being audited and have been prepared for internal reporting purposes. As such, this preliminary report does not include all the notes that are included in an annual financial report.

### *Historical cost convention*

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

### *Critical accounting estimates*

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

### **Income tax**

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

### **Current and non-current classification**

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.



**Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

*Estimation of useful lives of assets*

The Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

*Other indefinite life intangible assets*

The Company tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether the other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

*Income tax*

The Company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2022**

**Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash on hand	1,000	1,000
Cash at bank	24,198	200,924
	<u>25,198</u>	<u>201,924</u>

*Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents*

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

**Note 4. Trade and other receivables**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
GST receivables	3,575	6,870
	<u>3,575</u>	<u>6,870</u>

*Accounting policy for trade and other receivables*

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

**Note 5. Intangibles**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Formation costs	158,181	48,276
	<u>158,181</u>	<u>48,276</u>

*Accounting policy for intangible assets*

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

*Formation costs*

Costs in relation to the formation of the Company are capitalised as an asset. These costs are not subsequently amortised.

**Crigen Resources Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**30 June 2022**

**Note 6. Trade and other payables**

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	20,113	17,155
Amounts payable to related parties	301,876	259,984
Other payables	500	500
	<u>322,489</u>	<u>277,639</u>

*Accounting policy for trade and other payables*

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

**Note 7. Issued capital**

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 \$	2021 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

*Ordinary shares*

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

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

*Accounting policy for issued capital*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

**Note 8. Dividends**

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