



PhosEnergy Limited

ABN 31 164 573 728

**Annual Report
31 December 2018**

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

ABN 31 164 573 728

Directors

Anthony Kiernan
Bryn Jones
Timothy Goyder
Timothy Wise (appointed 26 March 2019)
Thomas Pool (Resigned 22 February 2018)

Company secretary

Leanne Stevens

Registered office

Level 2, 1292 Hay Street
West Perth WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6005

Principal place of business

Level 2, 1292 Hay Street
West Perth WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6005

Share register

Boardroom Pty Ltd
Level 12, 225 George Street
Sydney NEW SOUTH WALES 2000
+612 9290 9600

Auditors

HLB Mann Judd
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street
Perth WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of PhosEnergy Limited ('PhosEnergy') present their Report together with the financial statements of the Consolidated Entity, being PhosEnergy ('the Company') and its Controlled Entities ('the Group') for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Director details

The following persons were Directors of PhosEnergy during the financial year and since the end of the reporting period.

Mr Anthony W Kiernan
LLB
Chairman
(Appointed 1 July 2013)

Mr Anthony Kiernan, previously a practising lawyer, is a corporate advisor with extensive experience in the administration and operation of listed public companies. He is Chairman of Venturex Resources Limited, Saracen Mineral Holdings and Pilbara Minerals Limited, all listed on ASX. In the past three years, Mr Kiernan was Chairman of BC Iron Limited, Chalice Gold Mines Limited and a director of ASX listed Danakali Limited.

Mr Bryn L Jones
BAppSc, MMinEng, FAusIMM
Managing Director
(Appointed 1 July 2013)

Mr Bryn Jones is an industrial Chemist with extensive experience in the uranium industry, particularly in the development of the PhosEnergy Process and operation of In-Situ Recovery (ISR) mines gained during his time at Heathgate Resources, the operator of the Beverley Uranium Mine. Mr Jones has also worked for Worley Parsons on the Olympic Dam Expansion Project and consulted on various ISR operations around the world. Mr Jones is a Director of ASX listed DevEx Resources Limited and Chief Operating Officer of Laramide Resources Limited.

Mr Timothy R B Goyder
Non-executive Director
(Appointed 1 July 2013)

Mr Timothy Goyder has considerable experience in the resources industry as an executive and investor. He has been involved in the formation and management of a number of publicly listed and privately owned companies. Mr Goyder is currently Chairman of DevEx Resources Limited, Liontown Resources Limited, and Chalice Gold Mines Limited, all listed on ASX. During the past three years Mr Goyder also served as a director of Strike Energy Limited.

Mr Timothy N Wise
BSc.
Executive Director
(Appointed 26 March 2019)

Mr Timothy Wise is the founder of a number of companies including Listen clothing, The Tap Doctor (a national plumbing franchise) and Wasabi Energy (now Kalina Power, listed on the ASX). He currently works as an advisor for a family office and has consulted to BHP, NAB, GE, Accenture, Western Power, Ajilon, Aurecon, Perth Children's Hospital Foundation and the Harry Butler Institute.

Mr Thomas C Pool
PE SME MAusIMM
Non-executive Director
(Appointed 1 July 2013, resigned
22 February 2018)

Mr Thomas Pool is a mining engineer with more than 38 years' experience in the resources industry, the last 28 years of which has focussed on assessment and evaluation of projects in the uranium and nuclear fuels sector. Mr Pool is Chairman of International Nuclear Inc (iNi) based in Golden, Colorado, having previously held senior positions with Nuclear Fuels Corporation and the Concord Group of Companies.

Company secretary

Mrs Leanne Stevens
B.Com, CA, ACIS
(Appointed 19 December 2015)

Mrs Leanne Stevens is a Chartered Accountant who has over 16 years of accounting and governance experience within the mining and energy industries.

Principal activities: PhosEnergy and CarbonX Process

The Group has developed innovative technical and commercial solutions for the recovery of uranium from unconventional uranium sources through its PhosEnergy Process ('**Process**'). The Process is a technology for the extraction of uranium from phosphate streams produced in the production of phosphate-based fertilisers.

The Company and global uranium company Cameco Corporation ('Cameco') are jointly commercialising the Process via a registered Colorado company called Urtek LLC ('Urtek'), which is beneficially owned 74.21% by Cameco and 25.79% by the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Additionally, the Company has continued to explore new technology applications which match the PhosEnergy Process philosophy by:

- recovering value from underutilised or waste materials;
- leveraging the technology already developed for the PhosEnergy Process; and
- working with established industries to add incremental value.

During the year the Company completed a proof of concept experiment on a novel carbon capture and use technology designed to convert waste carbon dioxide into usable hydrocarbon products (the "**CarbonX Process**").

An Australian Provisional Patent has been lodged on the technology and the Company is preparing a comprehensive update for shareholders including the development plans for this technology.

Review of operations and financial results

Due to the low uranium price environment the Company and its development partner, Cameco Corporation, curtailed unnecessary expenditure on the PhosEnergy Process during the period under review but not to the detriment of the Process and the accompanying intellectual property which has been maintained in good standing.

Notwithstanding the expenditure curtailment during the period, the Company continues to evaluate opportunities to apply the PhosEnergy process to other commodities and sectors and also is actively evaluating complimentary projects which may utilise the intellectual property and knowledge within the group.

The work in relation to the Process principally involved summarizing all project information and maintaining intellectual property protection over the asset which is the developed technology.

The Company has been working on new technologies looking to recover value from underutilised or waste materials and lodged a patent in relation to its proof of concept experiment on carbon capture which is designed to convert waste carbon dioxide into useable hydrocarbons.

A summary of the more recent technical development activity is below.

PhosEnergy Process

In early 2015 a modular Demonstration Plant ('DP') was relocated to the site of a US based fertilizer producer and connected directly to their Filter Grade Acid (FGA) stream. The operation was jointly staffed between Cameco and PhosEnergy.

As previously reported, an independently conducted Pre-Feasibility Study ('PFS') on the Process was completed in December 2015, confirming the robust operating cost of the Process.

The PFS estimates that a 0.44Mtpa P₂O₅ phosphate facility capable of producing approximately **400,000 pounds of uranium per annum** will operate at an estimated cash operating cost of **US\$21 per pound**. The capital intensity of such a small facility is high compared to conventional mine-mill operations but the life of mine exceeds 25 years in most phosphate facilities operating in the USA.

The results of the PFS were reviewed by the Company, Cameco and the US phosphate producer on which the PFS was based. The parties concluded that, while the operating costs of the Process were very attractive, the capital cost in a depressed uranium market environment, was somewhat prohibitive.

The Process remains ready to progress development once a stronger uranium price environment prevails.

New Technology Developments

The Company has continued to explore new technology applications which match the PhosEnergy Process philosophy by: Recovering value from underutilised or waste materials; Leveraging the technology already developed for the PhosEnergy Process; and Working with established industries to add incremental value.

During the year the company completed a proof of concept experiment on a novel carbon capture and use technology designed to convert waste carbon dioxide into usable hydrocarbon products (the "CarbonX Process").

An Australian Provisional Patent has been lodged on the technology and the company is preparing a comprehensive update for shareholders including the development plans for this technology.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company recorded a net profit of \$16,099 (2017 loss of: \$93,192). Corporate and administration costs were significantly lower than the previous year. The management fee was also reduced in the current year, and directors wrote off fees owing to them.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporate

In February 2018, Mr Anthony Kiernan provided the Company with an additional \$7,500 loan under the same terms and conditions as the original loan provided in March 2017.

In October 2018, DevEx Resources Limited provided the Company with an additional \$10,000 loan under the same terms and conditions as the original loan provided in September 2013.

Mr Timothy Wise was appointed to the Board of PhosEnergy Ltd on 26 March 2019

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company not otherwise stated herein.

Dividends

There were no dividends declared or paid during the reporting period and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid.

Events arising since the end of the reporting period

Subsequent to 31 December 2018, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the intellectual property for the CarbonX Process for 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares. The developer of that intellectual property (Dr Julian Kelly) is now a key executive within the Company.

The Company is proposing to conduct a capital raising and proceeds from the raising will be mainly used to advance the CarbonX Process and for general working capital. Details of a capital raising are currently being finalised.

In addition, and to strengthen the financial position going forward, the Board resolved, subject to raising a minimum of \$500,000 pursuant to a capital raising, to settle all outstanding loans owing to directors, DevEx Resources Limited and other creditors by issuing fully paid ordinary shares in the Company at the same issue price as the proposed capital raising.

On 4 February 2019, Mr Goyder agreed to provide an additional loan facility of \$20,000 under the same terms and conditions as the previously issued loan facility provided in March 2017 (refer to Note 10). This loan will be satisfied as an outstanding loan as set out in the preceding paragraph.

In March 2019, the Board and respective option holders resolved to cancel all options previously issued to directors and other individuals (in total, 4,000,000 options).

As part of revamping the Company's operations the Board further resolved to issue 10,250,000 options to directors and key executives and employees with an exercise price of 7.5 cents, expiring 31 March 2022.

Further and to incentivise key executives a total of 3,000,000 performance rights were issued to Mr Jones, Mr Wise and Dr Kelly (a key executive of the Company) expiring 31 March 2022. The Performance Rights may be converted to ordinary shares upon meeting certain vesting conditions such as the Company being admitted to the official list of the ASX; or the completion of a change of control event of the Company (i.e. reverse takeover or acquisition); or the sale of the CarbonX Process.

In March 2019, directors Mr Jones and Mr Wise signed Executive Service Agreements, the terms of which included a bonus of shares, subject to a capital raising to raise a minimum of \$500,000. If achieved, shares equivalent to \$19,500 and \$6,500 shall be issued to Mr Jones and Mr Wise respectively, using the same issue price as the proposed capital raising.

Other than the matters above, there are no further matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the reporting period that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the Group's operations or state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments

There are no likely developments that will impact on the Group other than as disclosed elsewhere in this report.

Directors' meetings

The number of formal meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director are tabled below. During the year, certain matters were attended to by circular resolutions and in various informal conversations and communications amongst the directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

	Directors' Meetings
Number of meetings held:	1
Number of meetings attended:	
Anthony Kiernan	1
Bryn Jones	1
Timothy Goyder	1
Thomas Pool	-

Option holdings of key management personnel

The movement during the reporting period in the number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each Director, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 January 2018	Granted as compensation	Exercised/ Forfeited	Held at 31 December 2018	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable at 31 December 2018
Directors						
Anthony Kiernan	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	750,000
Bryn Jones	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Timothy Goyder	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	750,000
Thomas Pool ⁽¹⁾	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-

These options had an exercise price of \$0.20 and an expiry date of 30 April 2021. As noted elsewhere, in March 2019, these options were cancelled.

(1) Options held by Thomas Pool lapsed on 22 February 2018 due to his resignation as a director.

Unissued shares under options and performance rights

At the date of this report, there are 10,250,000 options and 3,000,000 performance rights on issue.

Shares issued during or since the end of the reporting period as a result of exercise of options

During or since the end of the reporting period, no shares were issued by the Company as a result of the exercise of options.

Environmental legislation

PhosEnergy operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory in Australia.

Indemnities given to, insurance premiums paid for, auditors and officers

During the reporting period, PhosEnergy paid a premium to insure officers of the Group. The officers of the Group covered by the insurance policy include all Directors.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Group.

Details of the amount of the premium paid in respect of the insurance policies are not disclosed as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

The Group has not otherwise, during or since the end of the reporting period, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of the Group against a liability incurred as such by an officer or auditor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

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

Non-audit services

During the year, HLB Mann Judd, the Company's auditors, did not provide services in addition to their statutory duties.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under s.307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 9 of this annual report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors



Anthony Kiernan
Chairman
29 March 2019

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of PhosEnergy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
29 March 2019



L Di Giallonardo
Partner

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2(a)	52,704	72,000
Other income-director's fees forgiven	2(b)	91,724	-
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		152	(123)
Corporate and administrative expenses	2(c)	(120,110)	(147,223)
Share based payments	3	-	(10,960)
Profit/(Loss) before financing costs		24,470	(86,306)
Financial expenses		(8,371)	(6,886)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		16,099	(93,192)
Income tax benefit	4	-	-
Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of the parent		16,099	(93,192)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(580)	2,898
Other comprehensive income net of tax		(580)	2,898
Total comprehensive Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of the parent		15,519	(90,294)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	23,949	3,104
Trade and other receivables	7	3,974	11,256
Total current assets		27,923	14,360
Total assets		27,923	14,360
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	84,229	112,056
Borrowings	10	135,740	109,869
Total current liabilities		219,969	221,925
Total liabilities		219,969	221,925
Net assets/(liabilities)		(192,046)	(207,565)
Equity			
Issued capital	11	1,761,803	1,761,803
Reserves		459,199	470,982
Accumulated losses		(2,413,048)	(2,440,350)
Total equity/(deficiency)		(192,046)	(207,565)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

31 December 2018		Issued capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share based payment reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2018		1,761,803	279,348	191,634	(2,440,350)	(207,565)
Profit for the reporting period		-	-	-	16,099	16,099
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	(580)	-	-	(580)
Total comprehensive profit		-	(580)	-	16,099	15,519
Transfer between equity items		-	-	(11,203)	11,203	-
Balance as at 31 December 2018	11	1,761,803	278,768	180,431	(2,413,048)	(192,046)

31 December 2017		Issued capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share based payment reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2017		1,761,803	276,450	180,674	(2,347,158)	(128,231)
Loss for the reporting period		-	-	-	(93,192)	(93,192)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	2,898	-	-	(2,898)
Total comprehensive loss		-	2,898	-	(93,192)	(90,294)
Share based payments		-	-	10,960	-	10,960
Balance as at 31 December 2017	11	1,761,803	279,348	191,634	(2,440,350)	(207,565)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from/(for) operating activities			
Receipts from customers		52,704	66,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(48,931)	(127,620)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	6	3,773	(61,620)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		17,500	40,000
Net cash inflows from financing activities		17,500	40,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		21,273	(21,620)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,104	21,923
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(428)	2,801
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	6	23,949	3,104

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

These consolidated general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements are for the Group consisting of PhosEnergy Limited (Company) and its subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars. The Company is an unlisted public company, incorporated in Australia and its subsidiary operates in the United States of America. The entity's principal activity is investment in the development and commercialisation of the PhosEnergy Process.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period. These accounting policies are consistent with Australian Accounting Standards and with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were approved and authorised for issued by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2019.

(b) Adoption of new and revised standards

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 31 December 2018

In the year ended 31 December 2018, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

As a result of this review, the Group has initially applied AASB 9 (refer to note 1(o)) and AASB 15 (refer to note 1(h)) from 1 January 2018.

Standards and interpretations in issue not yet adopted

The directors have also reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued not yet adopted for the year ended 31 December 2018. There is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and therefore no material change in Group accounting policies.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of PhosEnergy Limited ('Company' or 'Parent Entity') as at 31 December 2018 and the results of all subsidiaries. PhosEnergy Limited and its subsidiaries are referred to in this financial report as the Group.

The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, refer Note 1(k).

Unrealised gains or transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(e) Going concern

Notwithstanding the matter that the Company had a working capital deficit and deficiency of assets of \$192,046 at 31 December 2018 (2017: \$207,565), the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting. The Directors consider that this basis is appropriate because they are of the opinion that the Company can raise additional funding in order to meet its operating expenditure and commitments for the 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Should additional funding not be obtained, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business.

(f) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of PhosEnergy Limited.

(g) Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of PhosEnergy Limited is Australian dollars. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

The functional currency of the foreign operation, PhosEnergy Inc is United States Dollars (USD).

As at the balance date the assets and liabilities of this subsidiary are translated into the presentation currency of PhosEnergy Limited at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance date and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used.

The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity, being recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to the partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

(h) Revenue recognition

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 *Revenue* and AASB 111 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards.

There is no material impact to profit or loss or net assets on the adoption of this new standard in the current or comparative years.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of the contract is determined as follows:

- Contract income is recognised by reference to the total actual costs incurred at the end of the reporting period relative to the proportion of the total costs expected to be incurred over the life of the contract;
- Servicing fees are recognised by reference to the proportion of the total cost of providing the service for the product sold; and
- Revenue from time and material contracts are recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that assets' net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(i) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the reporting period when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(j) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

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

(k) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, including business combinations involving entities or business under common control, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. These provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with AASB 139, or AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each balance date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(n) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 15 days to 30 days.

Impairment of trade receivables is continually reviewed and those that are considered to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms. Factors considered by the Group in making this determination include known significant financial difficulties of the debtor, review of financial information and significant delinquency in making contractual payments to the Group. The impairment allowance is set equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Where receivables are short-term discounting is not applied in determining the allowance.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

(o) Financial Instruments

AASB 9 replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and makes changes to a number of areas including classification of financial instruments, measurement, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting model.

There is no material impact to profit or loss or net assets on the adoption of this new standard in the current or comparative years.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Group no longer controls the asset (i.e. the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

(p) Investment in associated entities

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements, after initially being recognised at cost. The associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate. Goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment in an associate is not tested separately; rather the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset. If an impairment is recognised, the amount is not allocated to the goodwill of the associate.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

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

The balance dates of the associate and the Group are identical and the associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Upon disposal of an associate that results in the Group losing significant influence over that associate, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset.

The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over that associate.

When a Group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from those transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

(q) Trade payables and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value or management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

(s) Employee leave benefits

Wages, salaries and annual leave

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the balance date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and period of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the balance date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(t) 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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(u) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, PhosEnergy Limited, disclosed in note 15 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 2: INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) Revenue

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Management fees	52,704	72,000

The Group's revenue comprises management fees charged to Urtek LLC. As a result, there is no requirement to disclose further details in relation to disaggregation of revenue.

b) Other Income-directors fees written off

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Director's fees written off	91,724	-

Directors agreed to write off directors' fees accrued and owing as at 31st December 2018. \$10,799 related to the 2018 year and \$80,055 to prior years.

c) Corporate and administrative expenses

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Accounting fees		10,170	13,590
Audit fees		26,807	19,500
Consultants – corporate		22,237	21,730
Insurance		10,441	14,762
Travel		2,024	-
Other		1,863	2,869
Personnel expenses	2(d)	38,668	68,000
Printing and stationery		3,742	2,687
Share registry		4,158	4,085
		<u>120,110</u>	<u>147,223</u>

d) Personnel expenses

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Salaries and fees	27,000	48,000
Directors' fees	10,799	19,132
Superannuation fund contributions	869	868
	<u>38,668</u>	<u>68,000</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 3: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The number and exercise prices of share options is as follows:

	Exercise price (\$)	Number of options	Exercise price (\$)	Number of options
	2018	2018	2017	2017
Outstanding at 1 January	0.20	4,250,000	0.20	4,250,000
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	250,000	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at 31 December	0.20	4,000,000	0.20	4,250,000
Exercisable at 31 December	0.20	4,000,000	0.20	4,250,000

The options outstanding at 31 December 2018 all have an exercise price of 20 cents and an average exercise life of 5 years.

The fair value of the options is estimated at the grant date using a Black Scholes option-pricing model.

The following table gives the assumptions made in determining the fair value of the options granted.

Exercise price	\$0.20	
Expected volatility	50%	
Option life (expressed as a weighted average life)	5 years	
Expected dividends	Nil	
Risk-free interest rate (expressed as a weighted average risk free interest rate)	1.92%	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Share options granted – equity settled	-	10,960

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

The prima facie income tax benefit on pre-tax accounting profit/(loss) from operations reconciles to the income tax benefit in the financial statements as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	16,099	(93,192)
Income tax expense/(benefit) calculated at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	4,427	(25,628)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-Deductible Expenses	-	(3,014)
Current and deferred tax expense/(benefit) not recognised	17,588	28,642
Non- Assessable Income	(22,015)	-
Income tax benefit on loss before tax reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	-	-

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 28.5% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Unrecognised tax losses – Revenue	137,082	221,946
Unrecognised tax losses – Capital	-	-
Unrecognised tax losses – Total	137,082	221,946
Unrecognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses	37,698	61,035

The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits thereof.

NOTE 5: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Directors have considered the requirements of AASB 8 – Operating Segments and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the Board) in allocating resources and have concluded that at this time there are no separately identifiable segments.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	23,949	3,104

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash used in operating activities

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Profit/(Loss) for the reporting period	27,349	(93,192)
Share based payments	-	10,960
Foreign exchange loss/gain	(152)	123
Operating Profit/(loss) before changes in working capital	27,197	(82,109)
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	7,283	(1,723)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(39,078)	15,326
Borrowings	8,371	6,886
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	3,773	(61,620)

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Prepayments	1,631	2,286
Other receivables	2,343	8,970
	3,974	11,256

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 8: INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

The Company and Cameco Corporation have developed a process for the extraction of uranium from phosphoric acid streams produced in the production of phosphate-based fertilisers, 'the PhosEnergy Process'. Urtek LLC, a USA based company is the entity in which the research and development is being undertaken. UFP Investments LLC (UFP) holds the joint investment of 90% in Urtek LLC with Cameco owning the remaining 10% directly.

The beneficial ownership in the PhosEnergy Process held by Urtek is Cameco 74.21% (2017: 74.21%): PhosEnergy Limited 25.79% (2017: 25.79%).

This investment is translated at each balance date into the Group's functional currency at the prevailing AUD/USD exchange rate.

The share of associate's losses of nil (2017: nil) represents the Group's equity accounted share of the movement in UFP's net assets. Principally, UFP's investment in Urtek was written off reflecting research and development expenditure made within Urtek in the year.

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trade payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	34,040	3,960
Other creditors and accrued expenses	50,188	108,096
	84,228	112,056

⁽ⁱ⁾ Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

NOTE 10: BORROWINGS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<i>Unsecured</i>		
Loan from DevEx Resources Limited		
Principal	60,000	50,000
Accrued interest	21,665	17,233
Loan from directors		
Principal	47,500	40,000
Accrued interest	6,575	2,636
Total borrowings	135,740	109,869

DevEx Resources Limited provided a loan to the Company for working capital purposes upon the demerger of PhosEnergy Process assets in September 2013. DevEx Resources Limited loaned an additional \$10,000 to the Company in October 2018 with the same terms and conditions of the original loan. The loan is repayable by 30 June 2019, and the effective interest rate on the loan is 8.5% per annum.

In March 2017, directors Mr Tim Goyder (via a family trust controlled by Mr Goyder) and Mr Anthony Kiernan agreed to provide the Company with loan facilities of \$20,000 each. Mr Kiernan provided an additional loan of \$7,500 to the Company in February 2018 with the same terms and conditions of the original loan. Both loans provided by Mr Kiernan and Mr Goyder attract an interest rate of 8.5%, are unsecured and the Company has given a negative pledge not to incur any additional debt during the term of the loan (other than trading debt) without consent of both Messrs. Goyder and Kiernan. The loans are repayable six months from drawdown (including any accrued interest) and if not repaid by this date Messrs. Goyder and Kiernan may elect to convert the outstanding balances (plus interest) into fully paid ordinary shares in the Company at a price to be agreed. Failing agreement, the loans may be called. Due to market conditions and with an emphasis on conserving cash reserves, directors agreed to defer payment until further notice.

Subsequent to 31 December 2018, Mr Goyder provided an additional loan of \$20,000 to the Company with the same terms and conditions of the original loan and the Board proposed to settle all outstanding loans owing to Directors and DevEx Resources Limited by issuing fully paid ordinary shares, subject to the successful completion of a proposed capital raising of a minimum of \$500,000 and at the same issue price as a proposed capital raising.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 11: ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Movement in ordinary shares on issue

	2018		2017	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Balance at beginning of period	36,546,916	1,761,803	36,546,916	1,761,803
Balance at 31 December	36,546,916	1,761,803	36,546,916	1,761,803

Rights attaching to ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

Share options on issue

	2018	2018
	No.	No.
On issue at 1 January	4,250,000	-
Options issued during the year	-	4,250,000
Options exercised during the year	-	-
Options lapsed during the year	250,000	-
On issue at 31 December	4,000,000	4,250,000

At 31 December 2018 the Company had 4,000,000 unlisted options on issue under the following terms and conditions:

Number	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (\$)
4,000,000	30 April 2021	0.20

Nature and purpose of reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve

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

Share based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions provided to key management personnel and consultants. Please refer to note 3 for further details.

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk Management Framework

The Board are responsible for overseeing the Group's risk management and control framework. Responsibility for control and risk management is delegated to the appropriate level of management within the Group with the Managing Director having ultimate responsibility to the Board for the risk management and control framework.

The consolidated entity has exposures to the following risks:

a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders.

The capital structure of the Company and consolidated entity consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses, is disclosed in note 11 and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The board reviews the capital structure on a regular basis and considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group and the consolidated entity will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues as well as the issue of debt, if the need arises.

b) Market risk exposures

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates will affect the consolidated entity's income or value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The Group undertakes certain transactions and has cash and investments denominated in foreign currencies giving rise to exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. The Group does not hedge this exposure. The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by constantly reviewing its exposure and ensuring that there are appropriate cash balances in order to meet its commitments.

Equity prices

Equity investments held for sale are recorded at their fair value. The consolidated entity is not holding any equity investments for sale at the end of the reporting period.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in bank deposit rates affect the consolidated entity's income and future cashflow from interest income.

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

	Consolidated					
	Weighted average effective interest rate	1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	Floating interest	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2018	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets						
Bank balances	-	-	-	-	23,949	23,949
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	3,974	3,974
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	8.5	135,740	-	-	-	135,740
Trade payables and accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	84,228	84,228

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Consolidated					Total
	Weighted average effective interest rate	1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	Floating interest	Non- interest bearing	
31 December 2017	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets						
Bank balances	0	-	-	3,104	-	3,104
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	11,256	11,256
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	8.5	109,869	-	-	-	109,869
Trade payables and accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	112,056	112,056

The Group has no material exposures to interest rate risk.

c) Credit risk exposure

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the consolidated entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The consolidated entity's exposure to credit risk is not significant and currently arises principally from sundry receivables (see note 7) which represent an insignificant proportion of the consolidated entity's activities and cash and cash equivalents.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provision for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

d) Liquidity risk exposure

Liquidity risk is the risk that the consolidated entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board actively monitors the consolidated entity's ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due by regularly reviewing the current and forecast cash position based on the expected future activities.

The consolidated entity has non-derivative financial liabilities which include trade and other payables of \$72,978 (2017: \$112,056) all of which are due within 60 days.

e) Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities approximate their net fair values and are disclosed as level 3 fair values.

NOTE 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There are no commitments and contingencies at 31 December 2018.

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PhosEnergy Limited and the subsidiary listed in the following table.

	Country of Incorporation	% Equity interest	
		2018	2017
PhosEnergy Inc.	USA	100%	100%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PhosEnergy Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Refer to note 18 for details of transactions with key management personnel.

Transactions with other related parties

The following table provides the aggregate expense/(income) recognised during the year relating to related parties as follows:

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Related parties:			
DevEx Resources Limited (DevEx)	(i)	81,665	67,233
Chalice Gold Mines Limited	(ii)	21,600	21,600
Associate:			
UFP Investments LLC (UFP)		-	-

Related Parties

- (i) DevEx Resources Limited (previously Uranium Equities Limited) is a related party of PhosEnergy Limited as it controlled the Company prior to the demerger of its PhosEnergy Limited assets. DevEx provided a working capital loan at the time of the demerger to the Company – see note 10 for further details. Mr Goyder and Mr Jones are both directors of DevEx.
- (ii) Chalice Gold Mines Limited provided corporate services including accounting and company secretarial services under a Corporate Services Agreement to PhosEnergy Limited. Mr Goyder is a director of Chalice Gold Mines Limited. \$23,400 was outstanding at 31 December 2018 (2017: \$3,600).

Associate

The Group has a 28.66% (2017: 28.66%) interest in UFP Investments LLC – see note 8. The Group did not have any transactions with UFP during the reporting period.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Other than where stated, services provided by related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

NOTE 15: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial position

	2018 \$	2017 \$
<u>Assets</u>		
Current assets	23,949	14,361
Non-current assets		-
Total assets	27,923	14,361
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities	77,141	218,723
Non-current liabilities	135,740	-
Total liabilities	212,882	218,723
<u>Equity</u>		
Issued capital	1,761,803	1,761,803
Reserves	180,431	191,634
Accumulated losses	(2,127,193)	(2,157,799)
Total equity/(deficiency)	(184,959)	(204,362)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

<i>Financial performance</i>	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Profit/(Loss) for the reporting period	19,404	(90,551)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive profit/ (loss)	19,404	(90,551)

There were no parent entity contingencies or capital commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2018.

NOTE 16: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events arising since the end of the reporting period

Subsequent to 31 December 2018, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the intellectual property for the CarbonX Process for 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares. The developer of that intellectual property (Dr Julian Kelly) is now a key executive within the Company.

The Company is proposing to conduct a capital raising and proceeds from the raising will be mainly used to advance the CarbonX Process and for general working capital. Details of a capital raising are currently being finalised.

In addition, and to strengthen the financial position going forward, the Board resolved, subject to raising a minimum of \$500,000 pursuant to a capital raising, to settle all outstanding loans owing to directors, DevEx Resources Limited and other creditors by issuing fully paid ordinary shares in the Company at the same issue price as the proposed capital raising.

On 4 February 2019, Mr Goyder agreed to provide an additional loan facility of \$20,000 under the same terms and conditions as the previously issued loan facility provided in March 2017 (refer to Note 10). This loan will be satisfied as an outstanding loan as set out in the preceding paragraph.

In March 2019, the Board and respective option holders resolved to cancel all options previously issued to directors and other individuals (in total, 4,000,000 options).

As part of revamping the Company's operations the Board further resolved to issue 10,250,000 options to directors and key executives and employees with an exercise price of 7.5 cents, expiring 31 March 2022.

Further and to incentivise key executives a total of 3,000,000 performance rights were issued to Mr Jones, Mr Wise and Dr Kelly (a key executive of the Company) expiring 31 March 2022. The Performance Rights may be converted to ordinary shares upon meeting certain vesting conditions such as the Company being admitted to the official list of the ASX; or the completion of a change of control event of the Company (i.e. reverse takeover or acquisition); or the sale of the CarbonX Process.

In March 2019, directors Mr Jones and Mr Wise signed Executive Service Agreements, the terms of which included a bonus of shares, subject to a capital raising to raise a minimum of \$500,000. If achieved, shares equivalent to \$19,500 and \$6,500 shall be issued to Mr Jones and Mr Wise respectively, using the same issue price as the proposed capital raising.

Other than the matters above, there are no further matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the reporting period that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the Group's operations or state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 17: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor of PhosEnergy Limited is HLB Mann Judd.

<i>Auditor of the parent entity</i>	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Audit or review of the financial statements	15,300	19,500

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE 18: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURES

Details of Key Management Personnel during the reporting period:

Directors

Mr Anthony Kiernan	Chairman (Non-executive)
Mr Bryn Jones	Managing Director
Mr Timothy Goyder	Non-executive Director

The key management personnel compensation incurred during the year is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	34,412	54,852
Post-employment benefits	868	868
Share based payments	-	4,655
	33,280	60,375

Mr Jones is paid consulting fees for services performed in his role as Managing Director, through a company, Inception Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd (Inception), in place of a monthly salary. At 31 December 2018, \$11,250 (2017: \$2,000) was owing to Inception for the services performed by Mr Jones. The Board resolved to settle the balance owing to Inception by issuing fully paid ordinary shares, subject to the completion of a successful capital raising, based on the same share price as the proposed capital raising. Inception has agreed to accept the shares in full settlement of amounts outstanding.

Key management personnel including non-executive directors receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and share-based payment awards. As at 31 December 2018, executive personnel received total compensation of \$11,668 (2017: \$20,000).

Due to market conditions and with an emphasis on conserving cash reserves, directors agreed to write off director fees accrued to date. At 31 December 2018, non-executive director's total compensation accrued to date was \$91,724 (2017: \$80,059).

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

A number of key management persons, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

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

The aggregate amounts recognised during the reporting period relating to key management personnel ("KMP") and their related parties were as follows:

KMP	Transaction	Ref	2018	2017
Mr Bryn Jones	Consulting Fees	(i)	13,500	24,000

- (i) Mr Jones was paid consulting fees for services performed in his role as Managing Director, through a Company, Inception Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd. \$11,250 (2017: \$2,000) was outstanding to Inception at 31 December 2018 for services performed by Mr Jones. As discussed above, the Board resolved to settle the balance owing to Inception by issuing fully paid ordinary shares, subject to the completion of a successful capital raising, based on 5 cents per share. Inception has agreed to accept the shares in full settlement of amounts outstanding.

Option Holdings of Key Management Personnel

The movement during the reporting period in the number of unlisted options in the Company held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	1 January 2018	Granted as compensation	Exercised / Forfeited	31 December 2018	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable at 31 December 2018
	Number	Number	Number	Number		Number
<i>Directors</i>						
Anthony Kiernan	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	750,000
Bryn Jones	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Timothy Goyder	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	750,000
Thomas Pool ⁽¹⁾	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-

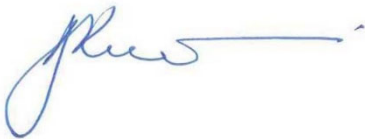
(1) Options held by Thomas Pool lapsed on 22 February 2018 due to his resignation as a director.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of PhosEnergy Limited (the 'Company'):

- (a) the accompanying financial statements and notes:
 - i. give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
 - ii. comply with Australian Accounting Standards.
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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



Anthony Kiernan
Chairman

Dated this 29 March 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of PhosEnergy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of PhosEnergy Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Material uncertainty regarding going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 (e) in the financial report, which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
29 March 2019

L Di Giallonardo

L Di Giallonardo
Partner