

Golden Globe Resources Ltd

ABN 13 169 640 144

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Golden Globe Resources Ltd

ABN 13 169 640 144

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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Directors' Report

30 June 2023

The directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group, being the Company and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

1. General information

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Michael Ivkovic	Appointed 3 July 2014
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales
Experience	Mr Ivkovic has extensive experience in the structured finance, funds management and investment banking industry in Australia and Asia. Michael was formerly the Chairman of Brick Securities Limited and Executive Chairman of NZI Securities Limited and NZI Investment Services Limited. Michael established The Australian Private Capital Advisory Services Group in 1988 and retired from that position in 1998 following a management buyout. Since that time Michael has served as a director of Paramount Securities Limited and the publicly listed Harrington Limited, AFT Limited, Theta Gold Mines Limited (Stonewall Resources Limited) and Capital Mining Limited. Michael is currently a director of Bakup Power Solutions Ltd and Hightower Finance Pty Ltd.
Terry Grace	Appointed 3 July 2014
Qualifications	Bachelor of Business degree (Accounting) from Curtin University
Experience	Terry has had a long term commitment of Accounting, Tax and Management for SME entities, having commenced public practice in 1984. Terry is currently the Director of Pinnacle Business Pty Ltd, Director and Company Secretary of Greentech Minerals Limited, Director Bakup Power Solutions Ltd, Hightower Finance Pty Ltd and Hightower Accounting Services Pty Ltd. Terry has held directorships in numerous companies, Private and unlisted Public, and across a variety of businesses including Gold exploration. Terry was the Managing Director of Mini Golf Australia Pty Ltd, CEO for the multi-million Dollar redevelopment of the Mangrove Hotel in Broome and Director of Lalla Rookh Pty Ltd. He has advised many clients over the past 40 years of his career, with extensive experience in management of corporate organisations.

Directors' Report

30 June 2023

Patrick Highsmith
Experience

Appointed 1 November 2021

Patrick has over 30 years of international experience in the mining industry, including operational, exploration and business development roles with major companies such as Newmont Mining, BHP, Rio Tinto, and Fortescue Metals Group. He also has significant experience in the more entrepreneurial side of the business, co-founding several junior companies and acting as director or senior executive in several others.

His junior company pedigree includes Canadian listed companies such as: Lithium One, Copper One, Bellhaven Copper & Gold, Pure Energy Minerals, and FireFox Gold for whom he is co-founder and chairman of the board.

Andrew Mortimer
Qualifications
Experience

Appointed 19 September 2017, Resigned 5 July 2023

BA and LLB from Sydney University

With a background in law and a core competence in mining exploration and metallurgy, Andrew has experience in creating and structuring the necessary strategic alliances to build solid mining businesses with the potential for sustained growth.

Andrew has performed executive roles for several public companies as well as being an experienced Chairman and non-executive Director. For several years Andrew was on the investment committee of a managed fund.

Andrew has advised numerous companies on ASX listings, including Citadel Mining Group Ltd, Talisman Mining Ltd and AIM Resources Ltd. He has assisted these companies and others including Cudoco Ltd with capital raisings and corporate strategy.

Andrew has been a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for over 10 years.

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was gold and copper exploration

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The consolidated loss of the Group amounted to \$1,389,724 (2022: loss of \$1,485,416).

Review of operations

A review of the operations of the Group during the financial year and the results of those operations shows a decrease in total equity of \$820,224.

Exploration activities during the year were focussed primarily on the Dooloo Creek Project in Queensland.

Directors' Report

30 June 2023

3. Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of entities in the Group during the year.

Matters or circumstances arising after the end of the year

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Future developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental matters

The Group's operation is subject to and is compliant with all aspects of environmental regulation of its exploration activities. The directors are not aware of an environmental law that is not being complied with.

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year:

Terry Grace (CPA, CTA, MAICD, JP) has been the Company Secretary since 2014.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 3 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held.

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Andrew Mortimer	3	3
Michael Ivkovic	3	3
Patrick Highsmith	2	1
Terry Grace	3	3

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

Director service agreements provide indemnity and state that the Company will purchase and maintain insurance. This policy will be purchased concurrent with the listing.

Directors' Report

30 June 2023

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Auditor's Independence Declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the consolidated financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



Director:

Michael Ivkovic



Director:.....

Terry Grace

Dated 7 December 2023



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Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Golden Globe Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'PKF'.

PKF

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'STobutt'.

SCOTT TOBUTT
PARTNER

7 DECEMBER 2023
SYDNEY, NSW

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Finance income		232	187
Other income	4	7,636	
Employee benefits expense	5	(132,600)	(132,000)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(34,741)	(69,484)
Net fair value loss on investments		(155,155)	(205,513)
Impairment losses on receivables			(20,850)
Professional and advisory fees		(678,167)	(428,941)
Exploration costs		(10,442)	(219,867)
Other expenses		(385,218)	(402,685)
Finance expenses		(1,269)	(6,263)
Loss before income tax		(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	189,495	1,072,672
Trade and other receivables	8	49,707	63,056
Loans and advances	10	216,316	49,868
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		455,518	1,185,596
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	9	620,000	812,454
Right-of-use assets	12	-	34,741
Exploration, evaluation and development assets	11	1,883,976	1,660,683
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,503,976	2,507,878
TOTAL ASSETS		2,959,494	3,693,474
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	205,409	81,664
Lease liabilities	12	-	37,501
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		205,409	119,165
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		205,409	119,165
NET ASSETS		2,754,085	3,574,309
EQUITY			
Issued capital	14	7,841,166	7,271,666
Accumulated losses		(5,087,081)	(3,697,357)
TOTAL EQUITY		2,754,085	3,574,309

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2023

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022		7,271,666	(3,697,357)	3,574,309
Loss for the year		-	(1,389,724)	(1,389,724)
Other comprehensive expense for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	(1,389,724)	(1,389,724)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of shares, net of transaction costs	14	569,500	-	569,500
Balance at 30 June 2023		7,841,166	(5,087,081)	2,754,085

2022

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		5,604,222	(2,211,941)	3,392,281
Loss for the year		-	(1,485,416)	(1,485,416)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	(1,485,416)	(1,485,416)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of shares, net of transaction costs	14	1,667,444	-	1,667,444
Balance at 30 June 2022		7,271,666	(3,697,357)	3,574,309

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,092,519)	(1,156,420)
Receipts from customers		-	
Receipt of rent		7,636	
Interest received			
		232	187
Interest paid			(955)
Net cash used in operating activities	24	<u>(1,084,651)</u>	<u>(1,157,188)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments in exploration activities		(200,107)	(557,373)
Payment of security deposits		-	
Return of deposits		37,299	
Loans extended to related parties		(166,448)	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(329,256)</u>	<u>(557,373)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of cost		569,500	1,752,386
Repayment of lease liabilities		(38,770)	(74,308)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>530,730</u>	<u>1,678,078</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(883,177)	(36,483)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>1,072,672</u>	<u>1,109,155</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	<u><u>189,495</u></u>	<u><u>1,072,672</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

The consolidated financial report covers Golden Globe Resources Ltd and its controlled entities ('the Group'). Golden Globe Resources Ltd is a for-profit Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023 were mineral exploration activities.

Each of the entities within the Group prepare their financial statements based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 7 December 2023.

Certain comparative amounts, which are not deemed to be material, have been reclassified where necessary to provide consistency with the current year.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

These financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Going concern

The Company recorded a total comprehensive expense for the year ended 30 June 2023 of \$1,389,724 (2022: \$1,485,416), had operating cash out flows of \$1,084,650 (2022: \$1,157,188), and had net assets at that date of \$2,754,085 (2022: \$3,574,309). At 30 June 2023, the Company had cash on hand of \$189,495 (2022: \$1,072,672).

The Directors expect to complete the initial public offering within one month of the date of the financial report. As these funding activities are yet to be completed, they give rise to material uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Directors believe that they will be successful in raising additional funds as required and accordingly have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Basis for consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial position and performance of controlled entities from the date on which control is obtained until the date that control is lost.

Intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cashflows relating to transactions between entities in the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full for the purpose of these financial statements.

Appropriate adjustments have been made to a controlled entity's financial position, performance and cash flows where the accounting policies used by that entity were different from those adopted by the consolidated entity. All controlled entities have a June financial year end.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 19 to the financial statements.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the parent has control. Control is established when the parent is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

Joint arrangements

AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* defines a joint arrangement as an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control and classifies these arrangements as either joint ventures or joint operations.

Golden Globe Resources Ltd has determined that it has only joint operations.

Joint operations:

In relation to its joint venture operations, where the venturer has the rights to the individual assets and obligations arising from the arrangement, Golden Globe Resources Ltd has recognised:

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

These figures are incorporated into the relevant line item in the primary statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Revenue and other income

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Group is entitled to it.

(d) Income tax

The tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (loss) for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences which are determined by comparing the carrying amounts of tax bases of assets and liabilities to the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax is not provided for the following:

- 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 accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period except where the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

(e) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash flows in the consolidated statement of cash flows are included 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 is classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise investments in unlisted entities where the Company does not have significant influence or control.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Group uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse to the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Group comprise trade payables and lease liabilities.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Group determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss, except for goodwill.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Group believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Group's assessment of lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Leases

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

(k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(l) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the rate at the date when fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition or in prior reporting periods are recognised through profit or loss, except where they relate to an item of other comprehensive income or whether they are deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(m) Exploration and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. As the asset is not available for use it is not depreciated or amortised.

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

(n) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Group has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2023, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Group.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these consolidated financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments

The Group has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value is not able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

Key estimates - exploration assets

As described in note 2(m), expenditure in respect of exploration is capitalised for each area of interest. The Directors apply significant judgement in assessing the extent to which costs are expected to be recouped through successful development of each area of interest.

Key judgements - going concern

As described in note 2(a), the Directors have identified circumstances which may indicate material uncertainty related to going concern. Notwithstanding this, they expect the Company to be able to continue as a going concern and have prepared the financial statements on that basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

4 Other Revenue and Income

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Other Income:	7,636	

5 Result for the Year

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Employee benefit expenses:		
Employee salaries	120,000	120,000
Superannuation contributions	12,600	12,000
	<u>132,600</u>	<u>132,000</u>

6 Income Tax Expense

(a) Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Profit	(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)
Add backs	69,673	
Net Profit	(1,320,051)	
Tax	30.00%	25.00%
	<u>(396,015)</u>	<u>(371,354)</u>
Add tax effect of:		
- tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	396,015	371,354
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	189,495	1,072,672
	<u>189,495</u>	<u>1,072,672</u>

8 Trade and Other Receivables

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
GST receivable & Salaries advance	49,707	63,056
	<u>49,707</u>	<u>63,056</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

8 Trade and Other Receivables

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

9 Other Financial Assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Security deposits		37,299
Unlisted shares	620,000	775,155
	620,000	812,454

10 Loans and Advances

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Loans to related entities (Greentech Minerals)	216,316	49,868
	216,316	49,868

Loans to related parties are short term and are not interest bearing.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

11 Exploration, Evaluation and Development Assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation	1,826,026	1,602,733
Mining tenements	57,950	57,950
	1,883,976	1,660,683

	Exploration and evaluation \$	Development \$	Total \$
2023			
Balance at beginning of the year	1,602,733	57,950	1,660,683
Expenditure incurred	223,293	-	223,293
Balance at end of the year	1,826,026	57,950	1,883,976
2022			
Balance at beginning of the year	1,106,165	47,950	1,154,115
Expenditure incurred	496,568	10,000	506,568
Balance at end of the year	1,602,733	57,950	1,660,683

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

The recoverable amount of development expenditure is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

12 Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group had a lease over an office occupancy which expired during the current year without renewal.

Right-of-use assets

	2023
	\$
Lease over Suite 31.03, 264 George Street, Sydney	
Balance at beginning of year	34,741
Depreciation charge	(34,741)
Balance at end of year	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

12 Leases

	2022 \$
Lease over Suite 31.03, 264 George Street, Sydney	
Balance at beginning of year	104,225
Depreciation charge	(69,484)
Balance at end of year	34,741

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position \$
2023				
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
2022				
Lease liabilities	38,270		38,270	37,501

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Group is a lessee are shown below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	769	5,308
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	34,741	69,484
	35,510	74,792

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Total cash outflow for leases	38,270	74,308

13 Trade and Other Payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT		
Trade and other payables	205,409	81,664
	205,409	81,664

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

13 Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

14 Issued Capital

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
179,263,719 (2022: 172,158,719) Ordinary shares	7,841,166	7,271,666
	<u>7,841,166</u>	<u>7,271,666</u>

(a) Ordinary shares

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	172,158,719	148,739,719
Shares issued during the year		
Capital issues	7,105,000	23,419,000
At the end of the reporting period	<u>179,263,719</u>	<u>172,158,719</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

(b) Capital management

The key objectives of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and maintain optimal benefits to stakeholders. The Company defines capital as its equity.

There has been no change to capital risk management policies during the year.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes funding decisions based on the prevailing economic environment and has a number of tools available to manage capital risk. These include the ability to adjust the size and timing of dividends paid to shareholders and the issue of new shares.

The Board monitors a range of financial metrics including return on capital employed and gearing ratios.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

15 Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Group's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Group are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Investments in unlisted shares
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	189,495	1,072,672
Loans	216,316	49,868
Security deposits	-	37,299
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Unlisted shares	620,000	775,155
Total financial assets	1,025,811	1,934,994
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	193,218	81,664
Total financial liabilities	193,218	81,664

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

15 Financial Risk Management

Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of the Group's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and the valuation risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The day-to-day risk management is carried out by the Group's Board of Directors.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Group maintains cash and deposits to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by the ability to undertake capital raising activities.

The Group manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits and receivables.

The credit risk for liquid funds is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other financial assets held at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost include loans to related parties.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the functional currency of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

15 Financial Risk Management

Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's holding of unlisted investments based in the UK.

The Company does not actively manage exposure to overseas investments.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held at fair value through profit and loss.

The Group's investments are held in the following sectors at reporting date:

	2023	2022
Metals and mining	97%	97%
Technology	3%	3%
	100%	100%

16 Dividends

No dividends have been declared or paid during either the current or comparative period.

At the end of the financial year, the Company had franking credits of \$nil available for use in subsequent periods.

17 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel remuneration included within professional and advisory fees for the year is shown below:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Director fees	278,720	233,002

18 Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor, PKF for:

- independent accountant's report	23,402	
- auditing of the financial statements	28,000	28,000
- review of the financial statements	17,000	
	68,402	28,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

19 Interests in Subsidiaries

(a) Composition of the Group

	Principal place of business / Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)* 2023	Percentage Owned (%)* 2022
Subsidiaries:			
Devonian Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

*The percentage of ownership interest held is equivalent to the percentage voting rights for all subsidiaries.

20 Interests in Joint Arrangements

	Type of joint arrangement	Principal place of business / Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)* 2023	Percentage Owned (%)* 2022
Joint arrangements:				
Neila Creek Tenement	Joint operation	Australia	20	20

Neila Creek Tenement

On 25 November 2021 the Company entered into an agreement with BWG Mining LC (BWG) to earn up to a 90% interest in the Neila Creek Project near Cowra in NSW. There is no further update as at 30 June 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

21 Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets - unlisted shares

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the Group:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2023	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Unlisted Shares	-	-	620,000	620,000

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2022	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Unlisted Shares	-	-	755,155	755,155

Level 3 measurements

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	775,155	980,668
Total gains or losses for the year		
Recognised in profit or loss - unrealised	(155,155)	(205,513)
Balance at end of year	620,000	775,155

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

22 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: None).

23 Related Parties

(a) The Group's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel - refer to Note 17.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) Transactions with related parties

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

	Purchases 2023 \$	Purchases 2022 \$
KMP related parties		
Chris Ivkovic Salary	132,600	132,000
Pinnacle Business	74,750	75,000
Hightower Finance	71,977	65,000
Rent received from Greentech Minerals Ltd	7,636	
Hightower Wealth Management Commissions	35,500	35,500
Hightower Wealth Management Consultancy fees	84,431	
Advertising & promotion payments to Directors	177,564	129,746
Terry Grace Commission	7,045	
Robert Patrick Highsmith Consultancy fees	9,955	48,001

(c) Loans to/from related parties

Unsecured loans are made to the related parties on an arm's length basis. Loans are unsecured and repayable in cash.

	Opening balance \$	Closing balance \$
Loans to related parties		
2023	49,868	216,316
2022	49,868	49,868

No interest is paid on the loans to related parties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

24 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
- finance costs	1,269	5,308
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	34,741	69,484
- fair value movements on investments	155,155	205,513
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	13,349	47,923
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other payables	100,559	
Cashflows from operations	<u>(1,084,651)</u>	<u>(1,157,188)</u>

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2022	Additions	Cash flows	Interest	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	37,501		(38,270)	769	-

	2021	Additions	Cash flows	Interest	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	106,501		(74,308)	5,308	37,501

25 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The consolidated financial report was authorised for issue on 7 December 2023 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

The Company is progressing toward the conclusion of the IPO and the subsequent listing on the ASX.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

26 Parent Entity

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent, Golden Globe Resources Ltd and has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.

The financial information for the parent entity, Golden Globe Resources Ltd has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	455,518	1,185,596
Non-current assets	2,463,976	2,467,878
Total Assets	2,919,494	3,653,474
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	205,409	119,165
Non-current liabilities	-	
Total Liabilities	205,409	119,165
Equity		
Issued capital	7,841,166	7,271,666
Retained earnings	(5,127,081)	(3,737,357)
Total Equity	2,714,085	3,534,309
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Total profit or loss for the year	(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)
Total comprehensive income	(1,389,724)	(1,485,416)

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 or 30 June 2022.

Contractual commitments

The parent entity did not have any commitments as at 30 June 2023 or 30 June 2022.

27 Statutory Information

The registered office of the Company is:
Golden Globe Resources Ltd
40 Gidley Street
St Marys
NSW 2760

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. the consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2023 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in basis of preparation Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, constitutes explicit and unreserved compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated group;
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Director
Michael Ivkovic



Director
Terry Grace

Dated: 7 December 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GOLDEN GLOBE RESOURCES LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Golden Globe Resources Ltd (the Company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration of the Company and the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year end or from time to time during the financial year.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Golden Globe Resources Ltd, is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (a) Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023, and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) Complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and 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 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 2(a) in the financial report, which describes management's assessment of the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The matters described in Note 2(a) indicate a material uncertainty that may cause significant doubt on the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independence

We are independent of the Company 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 (including Independence Standards) (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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the consolidated entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 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.

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 consolidated entity's ability 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 consolidated entity or to cease operations, or has 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 the 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 consolidated entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

- 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 consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

PKF

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SCOTT TOBUTT
PARTNER

7 DECEMBER 2023
SYDNEY, NSW