Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities

ACN 629 010 484

Annual Report - 30 June 2023

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Contents
30 June 2023

Directors	Hugh Mckee Declan Andrew Sherman
Company secretary	Rajaav Chandra
Registered office and principal place of business	Suite 1212, 1 Queens Road Melbourne 3004 VIC
Auditor	Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Minemet Recycling Group Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors
The following persons were directors of Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Directors	Hugh Mckee
	Declan Andrew Sherman (appointed on 26 October 2023)

Principal activities
The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year is trading in Scrap Metal.

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

Review of operations
The profit for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $5,453,210 (30 June 2022: $6,395,516).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
On 26 October 2023, the sore shareholder of the company sold 60% of his shareholding to an independent third party and Declan Andrew Sherman was appointed as the director of the company.
On 1 August 2024, the company acquired Highett Metal Pty Ltd.
On 1 October 2024, the company acquired Runabout Metal Pty Ltd.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

Environmental regulation
The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Shares under option
There were no unissued ordinary shares of Minemet Recycling Group Limited under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of Minemet Recycling Group Limited issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2023 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers
The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

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

Proceedings on behalf of the company
No person has applied to the Court under section 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.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Hugh Mckee
Director

14 April 2025

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 22 Tower 5
Collins Square
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Melbourne VIC 3008
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Melbourne VIC 3001

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Minemet Recycling Group Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Minemet Recycling Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

M J Climpson
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 14 April 2025

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Revenue			
Revenue	4	58,663,508	61,895,876
Cost of goods sold		(28,935,237)	(33,611,556)
Gross profit		29,728,271	28,284,320
Other income		14,291	-
Expenses			
Freight costs		(8,799,381)	(6,974,187)
Employee benefits expenses		(6,400,562)	(5,724,406)
Depreciation and amortisation		(1,906,119)	(1,904,782)
Property cost		(621,708)	(582,421)
Other expenses		(4,512,236)	(3,226,824)
Finance costs		(953,188)	(866,460)
Profit before income tax expense		6,549,368	9,005,240
Income tax expense	5	(1,096,158)	(2,609,724)
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities		5,453,210	6,395,516
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(22,964)	33,056
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(22,964)	33,056
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities		5,430,246	6,428,572

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

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	797,757	549,424
Trade and other receivables	7	7,987,277	6,002,612
Inventories	8	6,397,248	9,757,759
Total current assets		15,182,282	16,309,795
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,177,530	3,680,995
Right-of-use assets	9	9,867,012	9,515,367
Goodwill	11	7,593,324	7,582,114
Deferred tax	12	1,170,362	418,221
Total non-current assets		22,808,228	21,196,697
Total assets		37,990,510	37,506,492
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	4,727,730	6,861,515
Contract liabilities	14	434,204	1,597,395
Borrowings	15	1,394,827	3,555,124
Lease liabilities	16	1,776,869	2,000,830
Income tax payables		4,311,290	3,711,278
Employee benefits	17	742,943	674,779
Total current liabilities		13,387,863	18,400,921
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	-	474,669
Lease liabilities	16	7,762,433	7,219,590
Employee benefits	17	27,369	28,713
Total non-current liabilities		7,789,802	7,722,972
Total liabilities		21,177,665	26,123,893
Net assets		16,812,845	11,382,599
Equity			
Issued capital	18	100	100
Reserve	19	10,092	33,056
Retained profits		16,802,653	11,349,443
Total equity		16,812,845	11,382,599

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

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Foreign currency Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021	100	-	4,953,927	4,954,027
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	6,395,516	6,395,516
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	33,056	-	33,056
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	33,056	6,395,516	6,428,572
Balance at 30 June 2022	100	33,056	11,349,443	11,382,599

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Foreign currency Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	100	33,056	11,349,443	11,382,599
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	5,453,210	5,453,210
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(22,964)	-	(22,964)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(22,964)	5,453,210	5,430,246
Balance at 30 June 2023	100	10,092	16,802,653	16,812,845

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

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		60,053,645	61,720,787
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(52,902,094)	(54,870,869)
		7,151,551	6,849,918
Interest and other finance costs paid		(953,188)	(866,460)
Income taxes paid		(844,150)	-
Net cash from operating activities	29	5,354,213	5,983,458
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	(1,103,231)	(292,580)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		43,984	10,869
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,059,247)	(281,711)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(2,634,966)	(2,932,634)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,411,667)	(2,474,062)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,046,633)	(5,406,696)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		248,333	295,051
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		549,424	137,373
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	117,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	797,757	549,424

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

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities as a consolidated entity consisting of Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities (collectively "consolidated entity" or "the Group") at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities's functional and presentation currency.

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Suite 1212, 1 Queens Road
Melbourne 3004 VIC

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 14 April 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

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

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

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

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Parent entity information
In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 26.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2023 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity 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 activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities' functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Revenue recognition
The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, i.e. which is generally at the time of the goods passing of ship rail.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Inventories
Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Property, plant and equipment
Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Property improvement	40 years
Plant and equipment	1.5 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 6 years
Office furniture and equipment	1.5 - 50 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets
Goodwill
Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business in Minemet Iron & Allied Metal entities and was allocated to trading of ferrous and non-ferrous metal. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of Goodwill
Goodwill that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the Goodwill's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are interest free, unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

Contract liabilities
Contract liabilities represent the consolidated entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the consolidated entity recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the consolidated entity has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Borrowing costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

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

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2023. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

Reclassification
Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

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

Goodwill
The consolidated entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

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

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the consolidated entity considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the consolidated entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The consolidated entity reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the consolidated entity estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 4. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Trading of metal	58,663,508	61,895,876

Note 4. Revenue (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Trading of metal		
Goods transferred at a point in time		
Indonesia	24,666,957	28,643,567
Thailand	11,069,888	6,669,267
China	7,262,249	5,682,302
India	5,714,290	4,233,570
South Korea	3,091,490	3,589,256
Others	6,858,634	13,077,914
	58,663,508	61,895,876

Note 5. Income tax expense

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	1,848,299	2,474,290
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences	(752,141)	135,434
Aggregate income tax expense	1,096,158	2,609,724
Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (note 12)	(752,141)	135,434
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit before income tax expense	6,549,368	9,005,240
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	1,964,810	2,701,572
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Permanent differences	262,547	13,659
	2,227,357	2,715,231
Difference in overseas tax rates	17,337	(20,329)
Adjustment to deferred tax balances as a result of change in statutory tax rate	-	(85,178)
Over provision of prior year	(1,069,996)	-
Others	(78,540)	-
Income tax expense	1,096,158	2,609,724

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Cash on hand	64,189	40,382
Cash at bank	733,568	509,042
	797,757	549,424

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Trade receivables	3,857,489	2,837,126
Related party receivables	3,603,679	2,683,145
Other receivables	526,109	482,341
	7,987,277	6,002,612

All trade and other receivables were not yet due as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 8. Inventories

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Ferrous metal	4,191,064	7,253,420
Non-ferrous metal	2,206,184	2,504,339
	6,397,248	9,757,759

During the year ended 30 June 2023, $nil of inventory was written off (2022: $nil).

Note 9. Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - right-of-use	9,775,876	9,618,556
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,474,634)	(3,763,241)
	5,301,242	5,855,315
Plant and equipment - right-of-use	5,887,383	5,188,572
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,898,797)	(2,210,741)
	3,988,586	2,977,831
Motor vehicles - right-of-use	926,754	1,031,878
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(349,570)	(349,657)
	577,184	682,221
	9,867,012	9,515,367

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were $2,434,988 (2022:$767,362).

The consolidated entity leases land and buildings for its offices, warehouses and retail outlets under agreements of between 5 to 7 years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. The consolidated entity also leases plant and equipment under agreements of between 1 to 4 years.

The consolidated entity leases office equipment under agreements of less than 1 years. These leases are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use assets.

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Land and Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	6,035,268	3,427,118	485,741	9,948,127
Additions	494,030	-	273,332	767,362
Exchange differences	(28,099)	1	(1)	(28,099)
Depreciation expense	(645,884)	(449,288)	(76,851)	(1,172,023)
Balance at 30 June 2022	5,855,315	2,977,831	682,221	9,515,367
Additions	156,656	2,278,332	-	2,434,988
Expiry of leases	-	(704,698)	(55,015)	(759,713)
Exchange differences	5,596	254	631	6,481
Depreciation expense	(716,325)	(563,133)	(50,653)	(1,330,111)
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,301,242	3,988,586	577,184	9,867,012

Note 10. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment - at cost	10,362,886	8,918,292
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,080,622)	(5,925,835)
	3,282,264	2,992,457
Motor vehicles - at cost	1,327,174	1,039,717
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,007,462)	(881,397)
	319,712	158,320
Land and building - at cost	860,894	492,775
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(354,129)	(49,733)
	506,765	443,042
Office and equipment - at cost	344,455	335,921
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(275,666)	(248,745)
	68,789	87,176
	4,177,530	3,680,995

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Land and building $	Office and equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	3,385,368	203,232	457,638	110,616	4,156,854
Additions	229,011	25,171	29,311	9,087	292,580
Disposals	(10,715)	-	(154)	-	(10,869)
Exchange differences	(36,118)	(1,265)	(3,281)	(495)	(41,159)
Depreciation expense	(575,089)	(68,818)	(40,472)	(32,032)	(716,411)
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,992,457	158,320	443,042	87,176	3,680,995
Additions	767,226	233,645	94,869	7,491	1,103,231
Disposals	(31,371)	(12,613)	-	-	(43,984)
Exchange differences	11,312	398	1,416	170	13,296
Depreciation expense	(457,360)	(60,038)	(32,562)	(26,048)	(576,008)
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,282,264	319,712	506,765	68,789	4,177,530

Note 11. Goodwill

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Non-current assets		
Goodwill - at cost	7,593,324	7,582,114

Note 11. Goodwill (continued)

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	7,582,114
Balance at 30 June 2022	7,582,114
Exchange differences	11,210
Balance at 30 June 2023	7,593,324

Impairment testing
For the purpose of annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the following cash generating units:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	**2022 $**
Segment		
Australia	6,515,158	6,515,158
New Zealand	1,078,166	1,066,956
	7,593,324	7,582,114

	2022 %	2021 %
Growth rate – Australia and New Zealand	5.0%	5.0%
Discount rate (pre-tax) – Australia and New Zealand	15.0%	15.0%

Growth rates
The growth rates reflect the estimated long-term average growth rates for the product line

Discount rates
The discount rates reflect appropriate adjustments relating to market risk and specific risk factors of each segment.

Cash flow assumptions
Trading of scrap metal segment
Management's key assumptions include stable profit margins, based on past experience in this market. Management believes this is the best available input for forecasting this market. Cash flow projections reflect stable profit margins achieved immediately before the most recent budget period. No expected efficiency improvements have been taken into account and prices and wages reflect publicly available forecasts of inflation for the industry.

The estimate of recoverable amount for the consulting segment is particularly sensitive to the discount rate. Management is not currently aware of any reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

Note 12. Deferred tax

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Non-current assets		
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax losses	259,921	255,421
Employee provisions	188,792	179,241
Blackhole expenditure	349,607	156,144
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	59,940	87,074
Accrued expenses	-	1,950
Prepayment	(11,250)	-
Property, plant and equipment and leases	322,224	(261,609)
Others	1,128	-
Deferred tax asset	1,170,362	418,221
Movements:		
Opening balance	418,221	553,655
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss (note 5)	752,141	(135,434)
Closing balance	1,170,362	418,221

Note 13. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	4,040,674	6,737,297
Accruals and other payables	687,056	124,218
	4,727,730	6,861,515

Note 14. Contract liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	434,204	1,597,395

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2023	2022
Opening balance	1,597,395	2,007,972
Payments received in advance	434,204	1,597,395
Transfer to revenue - performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	(1,597,395)	(2,007,972)
Closing balance	434,204	1,597,395

Note 14. Contract liabilities (continued)

Unsatisfied performance obligations
The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period was $1,597,395 as at 30 June 2023 ($2,007,972 as at 30 June 2022) and is expected to be recognised as revenue in the coming 12 months.

Note 15. Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current liabilities		
Bank loans	920,158	2,955,541
Vendor finance	474,669	599,583
	1,394,827	3,555,124
Non-current liabilities		
Vendor finance	-	474,669
	1,394,827	4,029,793

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

Financing arrangements
Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the following lines of credit:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Total facilities		
Bank loan	3,028,425	3,061,740
Vendor finance	474,669	1,074,252
other	-	2,888
	3,503,094	4,138,880
Used at the reporting date		
Bank loan	920,158	2,955,541
Vendor finance	474,669	1,074,252
other	-	-
	1,394,827	4,029,793
Unused at the reporting date		
Bank loan	2,108,267	106,199
Vendor finance	-	-
other	-	2,888
	2,108,267	109,087

Other principal features of the Group's borrowings are as follows:

Bank loan

Note 15. Borrowings (continued)

- Overdraft facility - line fee 1.12% + 3.28%, payable quarterly; operating leverage ratio not greater than 2.3; debt service cover ratio at lease 1.75; borrowing base not greater than 0.99; and capital adequacy no less than 0.2
- Trade finance facility - line fee of 0.9% + 1.5%, payable quarterly; operating leverage ratio not greater than 2.3; debt service cover ratio at lease 1.75; borrowing base not greater than 0.99; and capital adequacy no less than 0.2
- Equipment finance facility - interest rate is determined by the financier and notified by the borrow from time to time; operating leverage ratio not greater than 2.3; debt service cover ratio at lease 1.75; borrowing base not greater than 0.99; and capital adequacy no less than 0.2

Vendor finance

- The vendor finance is interest free, unsecured and is subject to monthly repayment to March 2024.

Breach of a loan agreement
There were no breaches of financial covenant during the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	1,776,869	2,000,830
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	7,762,433	7,219,590
	9,539,302	9,220,420

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

The interest expenses charged for lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Interest expenses	475,363	488,715

Note 17. Employee benefits

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	406,769	391,879
Long service leave	171,950	157,703
Other payroll liabilities	164,224	125,197
	742,943	674,779
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	27,369	28,713
	770,312	703,492

Note 17. Employee benefits (continued)

Amounts not expected to be settled within the next 12 months
The current provision for employee benefits includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the consolidated entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, the consolidated entity does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

Note 18. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 $	2022 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	100	100	100	100

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

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

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated entity is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from 30 June 2023 to the date of the annual report (20 December 2023).

Note 19. Reserve

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Foreign currency reserve	10,092	33,056

Foreign currency reserve
The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars. It is also used to recognise gains and losses on hedges of the net investments in foreign operations.

Note 20. Dividends

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

Note 21. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Director and senior management (collectively 'the management'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the consolidated entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the consolidated entity's operating units. Finance reports to the management on a monthly basis.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

In order to protect against exchange rate movements, the consolidated entity has a combination of natural hedges and hedging instruments. These strategies are hedging highly probable forecasted cash flows for the ensuing financial year. The management has a risk management policy to hedge between 80% and 90% foreign currency transactions for the subsequent 3 months.

Price risk
The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The consolidated entity's exposure to interest risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rate on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, arises from working capital facilities including overdraft and trade finance which are subject to variable interest rates. The amounts subject to cash flow interest rate risk are in the statement of financial position at carrying amounts of these items. Long term borrowings are at fixed interest rate. The consolidated entity does not hedge against its interest risks.

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The consolidated entity obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

The consolidated entity has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the consolidated entity based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

The consolidated entity has a credit risk exposure with Imtex Trading Pte Ltd, which as at 30 June 2023 owed the consolidated entity $1,684,790 (44% of trade receivables) (2022: $0 (0% of trade receivables)).

This balance was within its terms of trade and no impairment was made as at 30 June 2023 (2022: nil).

There are no guarantees against this receivable but management closely monitors the receivable balance on a monthly basis and is in regular contact with this customer to mitigate risk.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2023	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Undiscounted contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	4,040,674	-	-	-	4,040,674
Other payables	-	282,918	-	-	-	282,918
Interest-bearing - variable						
Bank loans	7.13%	920,158	-	-	-	985,765
Vendor finance	-	474,669	-	-	-	474,669
Interest-bearing - fixed rate						
Lease liability	6.11%	1,932,619	1,504,911	3,374,277	2,627,873	11,128,269
Total non-derivatives		7,651,038	1,504,911	3,374,277	2,627,873	16,912,295

Consolidated - 2022	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Undiscounted contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	6,737,297	-	-	-	6,737,300
Other payables	-	124,218	-	-	-	124,218
Interest-bearing - variable						
Bank loans	4.91%	2,955,541	-	-	-	3,100,658
Vendor finance	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,252
Lease liability	6.11%	2,036,919	1,425,511	2,525,040	3,232,949	10,881,633
Total non-derivatives		11,853,975	1,425,511	2,525,040	3,232,949	21,916,061

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to director as the key management personnel of the consolidated entity included in the employee benefit expenses is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	953,901	838,340
Other long-term employee benefits	11,469	11,469
	965,370	849,809

Note 23. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Audit services - Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	135,000	131,500
Other services - Grant Thornton Australia Limited		
Tax services	34,450	34,450
	169,450	165,950

Note 24. Contingent liabilities

The Group and the Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 25. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Minemet Recycling Group Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 27.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 22 and amount due from a director are set out as follows:

Note 25. Related party transactions (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Amount due from a director	3,603,679	2,683,145

The amount due are interest free unsecured and repayable on demand.

Transactions with related parties
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable to other parties unless otherwise stated. There is no requirement for transactions and balances between the entities within the consolidated entity to be disclosed.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 26. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2023 $	2022 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(44,583)	-
Total comprehensive income	(44,583)	-

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2023 $	2022 $
Total current assets	-	-
Total assets	100	100
Total current liabilities	44,583	-
Total liabilities	44,583	-
Equity		
Issued capital	100	100
Retained profits	(44,583)	-
Total equity	(44,483)	100

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 26. Parent entity information (continued)

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 27. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

		Ownership interest	
Name	**Principal place of business / Country of incorporation**	**2023 %**	**2022 %**
Minemet Australasia Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	-
Allied Metal Recyclers Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Minemet Iron & Metal Limited (Trading as Annex Metals)	New Zealand	100.00%	100.00%
Allied Waste Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%

Note 28. Restructure under common control

On 26 September 2022, Minemet Recycling Group Limited acquired the shares of Minemet Australasia Pty Ltd. There was no consideration paid by Minemet Recycling Group Limited and the transaction is considered to the meet the definition of a business combination under common control and has been accounted for under the continuation accounting method.

Before the transaction, Minemet Recycling Group Limited was a dormant company and was incorporated to facilitate the internal reorganization of the Minemet Group. Therefore, the financial statements of Minemet Recycling Group Limited are a continuation of the scrap metal business of Minemet Australasia Pty Ltd with the assets and liabilities being reflected at their previous carrying amounts.

Note 29. Events after the reporting period

On 26 October 2023, the sore shareholder of the company sold 60% of his shareholding to an independent third party and Declan Andrew Sherman was appointed as the director of the company.
On 29 November 2023, the company changed its status from limited company to proprietary company.
On 1 August 2024, the company acquired Highett Metal Pty Ltd.
On 1 October 2024, the company acquired Runabout Metal Pty Ltd

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 29. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	5,453,210	6,395,516
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,906,119	1,904,782
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	3,360,511	(3,501,451)
Decrease in deferred tax assets	-	135,434
Increase/(decrease) of trade and other receivables and other assets	(1,984,666)	235,488
Decrease in trade and other payables	(2,537,943)	(1,127,958)
Decrease in contract liabilities	(1,163,191)	(410,577)
Increase in provision for income tax	252,008	2,474,290
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	68,165	(122,066)
Net cash from operating activities	5,354,213	5,983,458

Minemet Recycling Group Limited and Controlled Entities
Directors' declaration
30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Hugh Mckee
Director

14 April 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Minemet Recycling Group Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Minemet Recycling Group Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) 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 consolidated 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 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

b complying with Australian Accounting Standards *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* 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 *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.

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

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 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 Group 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*. The Directors' responsibility also includes 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 Group'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 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 the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

M J Climpson
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 14 April 2025