



**EQUITY & ROYALTY
INVESTMENTS LTD**

ABN 56 129 549 435

Annual Report
2020

ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Mr Damian Hicks	Executive Chairman
Mr Ian Gregory	Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary
Mrs Mindy Ku <i>(appointed 15 Sep 2020)</i>	Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary

Auditors

Stantons International
Level 2
1 Walker Avenue
West Perth
Western Australia 6005

Principal Office

Level 12, 197 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

Registered Office

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Postal Address

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Western Australia 6872

Contact Details

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholders

Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd (**ERI** or the **Company**) is a shareholder in Hannans Ltd (**Hannans**), Critical Metals Ltd (**Critical Metals**) and Errawarra Resources Ltd (**Errawarra**).

Hannans is focussed on exploration for gold, nickel and lithium in Western Australia. Please visit www.hannans.com for more information.

Critical Metals is focussed on 'urban mining' and exploration in Sweden and Finland. During the year the Company signed landmark agreements with SSAB a Scandinavian steel producer and Neometals Ltd (ASX:NMT) an innovative development company, to investigate recovering vanadium from slag produced when making steel. Please visit www.criticalmetals.eu for more information.

During the year ERI lent funds to minerals exploration company Errawarra. The Company subsequently agreed to convert the loan into equity. Errawarra is focused on exploring for gold and nickel in Western Australia and is planning to list on ASX before the end of 2020. Please visit www.errawarra.com for more information.

Our strategy is to continue holding equity investments in Hannans, Critical Metals and Errawarra to provide the companies with the opportunity to implement their strategies, which if successful, we expect will lead to a revaluation of our equity investments. Ultimately, we plan to distribute the value of these investments to our shareholders.

Please consider the ERI audited financial statements and should you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,



Damian Hicks
Chairman

DIRECTORS' REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The names and particulars of the Directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Damian Hicks
Executive Chairman
(Appointed 5 February 2008)

Mr Hicks is a founding Director of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd.

Prior to incorporation of the Company, Mr Hicks was a business analyst for three years, worked with law firms for five years and an international chartered accounting firm for one year.

Mr Hicks holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and Finance) from the University of Western Australia, is admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Western Australia, holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment from FINSIA (formerly the Securities Institute of Australia), a Graduate Diploma in Company Secretarial Practice from Governance Institute of Australia and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors course.

Mr Ian Gregory
Director & Company Secretary
(Appointed 5 February 2008)

Mr Gregory is a founding Director of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd.

Mr Gregory holds a Bachelor of Business from Curtin University. Prior to founding his own business in 2005 Mr Gregory was the Company Secretary of Iluka Resources Ltd (6 years), IBJ Australia Bank Ltd Group (12 years) and the Griffin Group of Companies (4 years). Mr Gregory is a past Chairman of the Western Australian branch of the Governance Institute of Australia.

Mrs Mindy Ku
Director & Company Secretary
(Appointed 15 September 2020)

Mrs Ku has over 15 years' international experience in financial analysis, financial reporting, management accounting, compliance reporting, board reporting, company secretarial services and office management across multiple jurisdictions (Australia, Malaysia, UK, Sweden and Norway) including ASX listed companies, public and private companies.

Mrs Ku holds a Bachelor of Science in Computing from University of Greenwich, United Kingdom, is a Member of Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) Australia and a Fellow member of the Governance Institute of Australia (GIA).

Unless otherwise stated, the above named Directors held office for the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report.

At the date of this report, the following table sets out the current Directors' relevant interests in shares and options of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd and the changes since 30 June 2020.

Director	Ordinary Shares		Options	
	Current Holding	Net increase/ (decrease)	Current Holding	Net increase/ (decrease)
Damian Hicks	1,218,576	–	–	–
Ian Gregory	1,050,909	–	2,000,000	–
Mindy Ku	–	–	1,000,000	–

No share options were granted to directors as part of their remuneration by Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd since the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (Unaudited)

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------------------|
| A. | Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration | D. | Share-based compensation |
| B. | Details of remuneration | E. | Directors' equity holdings |
| C. | Service agreements | F. | Additional information |

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The whole Board forms the Remuneration Committee. The remuneration policy has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component with the flexibility to offer specific long term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Company's financial results. The Board believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best directors and executives to manage the Company.

The Directors of the Company have not entered into an employment contract with the Company. It is envisaged that subject to completion of key milestones, including future capital raisings, the Directors will, if necessary, seek shareholder approval for individual Director's employment contract that will reflect past and future services to the Company.

B. Details of remuneration

Details of remuneration of the directors and key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*) of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd are set out in the following table. The key management personnel of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd are the directors as listed on page 3.

The table below shows the 2020 and 2019 figures for remuneration received by the Company's directors. The directors did not received any remuneration in the prior year.

	Short Term			Post-employment		Equity			Total
	Salary & fees	Bonus	Other benefits	Super-annuation	Pre-scribed benefits	Shares	Options ⁽ⁱ⁾	Other benefits	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2020									
Directors									
Damian Hicks	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,947	-	16,947
Ian Gregory	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,298	-	11,298
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,245	-	28,245
2019									
Directors									
Damian Hicks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ian Gregory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olof Forslund ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(i) These amounts are accounting fair value of options issued as remuneration and are not cash payments.

(ii) Mr Forslund resigned as director on 22 May 2019.

C. Service agreements

The Company has had a services agreement with Corporate Board Services Pty Ltd (**CBS**) to provide management, financial, company secretary and administrative services since 1 July 2011. Damian Hicks and Mindy Ku, who were appointed as director on 15 September 2020, are directors of CBS. There are no monthly fees payable to CBS. One month notice of termination is required.

D. Share-based compensation

Options can be issued to directors and executives as part of their remuneration. The options are not based on performance criteria, but are issued to align the interests of directors, executives and shareholders.

During the year, a total of 7,500,000 unlisted options were issued to directors and consultants. As at 30 June 2020, 2,000,000 options were held by Directors and Executive. Refer to the next section for further details of the options outstanding.

There were no options granted or other share-based compensation issued to directors or executives in prior year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

E. Directors' equity holdings

(a) Fully paid ordinary shares of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd

Key management personnel	Balance at 1 July No.	Granted as remuneration No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June No.
2020					
Damian Hicks	1,218,576	–	–	–	1,218,576
Ian Gregory	1,050,909	–	–	–	1,050,909
	2,269,485	–	–	–	2,269,485
2019					
Damian Hicks	1,218,576	–	–	–	1,218,576
Ian Gregory	1,050,909	–	–	–	1,050,909
Olof Forslund ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,250,000	–	–	–	5,250,000
	7,519,485	–	–	–	7,519,485

(i) Mr Forslund resigned as director on 22 May 2019, the balance shown at 30 June column represents his balance at resignation.

(b) Options of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd

Key management personnel	Balance at 1 July No.	Granted as remuneration No.	Options exercised No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June No.	Exercisable No.	Non exercisable No.
2020							
Damian Hicks ⁽ⁱ⁾	–	3,000,000	–	(3,000,000)	–	–	–
Ian Gregory	–	2,000,000	–	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	–
	–	5,000,000	–	(3,000,000)	2,000,000	2,000,000	–

(i) Mr Hicks received 3,000,000 unlisted options during the year. At the direction of Mr Hicks, the options were issued to Acacia Investments Pty Ltd (Acacia). Mr Hicks is neither a director, shareholder or beneficiary of Acacia or any trust where Acacia is a trustee.

There were no options granted or other share-based compensation issued to directors or executives in prior year.

F. Additional information

Performance income as a proportion of total compensation

No performance based bonuses have been paid to directors or executives during the financial year.

End of Remuneration Report (Unaudited)

Meetings of Directors

The following table sets out information in relation to Board meetings held during the financial year. Due to the scope and size of the Company's operations, no committees were established. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Directors	Board Meetings	Circular Resolutions	Total
Damian Hicks	1	4	5
Ian Gregory	1	4	5

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is investment in equities and royalties in companies in the natural resources sectors.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Company's strategy has been, and remains, holding investments in listed and unlisted companies with the objective of realising gains through capital appreciation and generating an income stream through royalty investments. It currently holds shares in Hannans (listed), Critical Metals (unlisted) and Errawarra (unlisted). The Company does not hold any royalties.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Company began the financial year with cash reserves of \$1,490.

During the year, the fair value loss of other financial assets amount to \$189,851 (2019: \$19,702) which was expensed in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Administration expenditure incurred by the Company amounted to \$67,498 (2019: \$20,962), which included share-based payments of \$42,368 (2019: nil) and incurred interest expense of \$10,781 (2019: \$5,066). This has resulted in an operating loss after income tax for the year ended 30 June 2020 of \$254,666 (2019: loss \$40,475).

The Company's opening net asset position of \$915,149 decreased to \$702,851 during the year. This is primarily due to the decrease of fair value on the investments in Hannans Ltd.

The Company ended the financial year with cash reserves of \$31,441.

Additional Compliance Statements

Risk Management

The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the Board.

The Company believes that it is crucial for all Board members to be part of this process, and as such the Board has not established a separate risk management committee. The Board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure management's objectives and activities are aligned by the Board. These include the following:

- Board approval of a strategic plan, which encompasses strategy statements designed to meet stakeholders needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of Board approved operating plans and budgets and Board monitoring of progress against these budgets.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

Other than those disclosed in this annual report, no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year.

Significant Events after the Balance Date

No matters or circumstances other than those disclosed below have arisen since 30 June 2020 that may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

- (a) On 1 July 2020 and 5 October 2020 the Company paid Rock Biz Pty Ltd accrued interest totalling \$9,577.
- (b) On 15 September 2020 the Company converted its loan to Errawarra of \$65,022 into Errawarra at a price of 16 cents per share. The Company also agreed to waive its rights to interest on the loan from 1 July 2020 until the conversion date. As at the date of this report the Company holds 406,388 shares in Errawarra.
- (c) As at the date of this report the Company held 60,000,003 shares in Hannans (valued at \$420,000), 2,202,976 shares in Critical Metals (valued at \$550,744), and 406,388 shares in Errawarra (valued at \$65,022).

Likely Developments and Expected Results

The Company expects to maintain its holding in Hannans, Critical Metals and Errawarra while continuing its current level of operations. There are no likely developments expected in the Company's operations.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd has no exploration assets and is therefore not subjected to environmental regulations.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared during the financial year and no recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Options

At the date of this report, the options on issue to purchase ordinary shares were as follow (2019: nil):

- 7,500,000 options to purchase ordinary shares at 1.3 cents.

Non-Audit Services

During the year, Stantons International or associated entities did not provide any non-audit services to the Company.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has not given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums on behalf of the directors.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is included on page 8 of the annual report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



Damian Hicks
Chairman

Perth, Australia this 30th day of October 2020

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
trading as

Stantons International

Chartered Accountants and Consultants

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Australia

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ABN: 84 144 581 519
www.stantons.com.au

30 October 2020

Board of Directors
Equity & Royalty Investments Limited
Level 12, 197 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Dear Directors

RE: EQUITY & ROYALTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Equity & Royalty Investments Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Equity & Royalty Investments Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT & CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(Authorised Audit Company)



Samir R Tirodkar
Director

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors declare that:

- 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;
- in the Directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including compliance with Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2 and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company for the financial year ended on that date;
- the remuneration disclosures set out in the directors' report comply with Accounting Standards AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* and *Corporations Act and Regulations 2001*; and
- the Directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the Corporations Act for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s 295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



Damian Hicks
Chairman
Perth, Australia this 30th day of October 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
trading as

Stantons International
Chartered Accountants and Consultants

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Tel: +61 8 9481 3188
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EQUITY & ROYALTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Equity & Royalty Investments Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the 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 (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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year 30 June 2020 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.

Liability limited by a scheme approved
under Professional Standards Legislation

Member of Russell Bedford International



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 Company 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We 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.

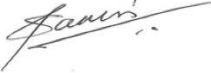
We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Stantons International

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd


Samir Tirodkar
Director
West Perth, Western Australia
30 October 2020

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue		–	–
Other income	4	2,683	189
Share based payment		(42,368)	–
Finance costs		(10,781)	(5,066)
Consultants expenses		(11,517)	(14,308)
Fair value loss on other financial assets	9	(189,851)	(19,702)
Other expenses		(2,832)	(1,588)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit/expense		(254,666)	(40,475)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	–	–
Loss from continuing operations attributable to members of the parent entity		(254,666)	(40,475)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		–	–
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		–	–
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(254,666)	(40,475)
Net loss attributable to the parent entity		(254,666)	(40,475)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the Company		(254,666)	(40,475)
Loss per share:			
Basic (cents per share)	15	(0.25)	(0.04)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	21(a)	31,441	1,490
Other receivables	8	64	60
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	915,766	1,046,134
Total current assets		947,271	1,047,684
Non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		–	–
TOTAL ASSETS		947,271	1,047,684
Current liabilities			
Other payables	10	86,163	76,859
Borrowings	11	158,257	55,676
Total current liabilities		244,420	132,535
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		–	–
TOTAL LIABILITIES		244,420	132,535
NET ASSETS		702,851	915,149
Equity			
Contributed equity	12	79,500	79,500
Reserves	13	42,368	–
Retained earnings	14	580,983	835,649
TOTAL EQUITY		702,851	915,149

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2020

For the year ended 30 June 2020	Attributable to equity holders			Total Equity \$
	Contributed equity \$	Reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	
Balance as at 1 July 2019	79,500	–	835,649	915,149
Total comprehensive income				
Loss for the year	–	–	(254,666)	(254,666)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income gain transfer to profit or loss	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	–	(254,666)	(254,666)
Transactions with owners recorded direct to equity				
Share based payment	–	42,368	–	42,368
Total transactions with owners	–	42,368	–	42,368
Balance as at 30 June 2020	79,500	42,368	580,983	702,851

For the year ended 30 June 2019	Attributable to equity holders			Total Equity \$
	Contributed equity \$	Reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	
Balance as at 1 July 2018	79,500	540,000	263,705	883,205
Total comprehensive income				
Loss for the year	–	–	(40,475)	(40,475)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	–	–	(40,475)	(40,475)
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVPL	–	(540,000)	612,419	72,419
Transactions with owners recorded direct to equity				
Issue of shares	–	–	–	–
Total transactions with owners	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 30 June 2019	79,500	–	835,649	915,149

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers		(5,049)	(6,616)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	21(b)	(5,049)	(6,616)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan advanced to related parties		(56,800)	(5,350)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(56,800)	(5,350)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		91,800	40,000
Repayment of borrowings		–	(27,500)
Net cash provided by financing activities		91,800	12,500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		29,951	534
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,490	956
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	21(a)	31,441	1,490

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. General Information

Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd (**Company**) is an unlisted public company, domiciled and incorporated in Australia.

The Company's registered office and its principal place of business are located at Level 12, 197 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000.

2. Statement of significant accounting policies

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law.

Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('A-IFRS'). Compliance with the A-IFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 October 2020.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except as noted below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Going concern basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis that contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation and extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The financial statements and notes are prepared under the A-IFRS which comply with the IFRS.

The Company holds shares in Hannans Ltd (ASX:HNR) (**Hannans**) and Critical Metals Ltd (**Critical Metals**). At 30 June 2020 the Company is the fourth largest shareholder of Hannans with 60,000,003 ordinary shares valued at \$300,000 (at the date of this report the market value of the shares is approximately \$420,000).

The Company holds shares in an unlisted public company Critical Metals which had a value of \$550,744 as at 30 June 2020. Critical Metals has announced plans to list on ASX.

The Company holds shares in an unlisted public company, Errawarra which had a value of \$65,022 as at the date of this report. Errawarra has announced plans to list on ASX.

On a day-to-day basis the Company has minimal operating expenses and these will be funded through cash at bank, loans from related parties and/or the partial sell down of assets. For these reasons, the Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis.

In the event that the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise assets and extinguish liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts lower to those stated in its financial report. No adjustments have been made in this report with regard to the recoverability or classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts on classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern.

(b) Adoption of new accounting standards in the current financial year

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 except for the new accounting standards stated below.

The Company has considered the implications of new and amended Accounting Standards which have become applicable for the current financial reporting period. Company had to change its accounting policies and make adjustments as a result of adopting the following standard:

AASB 16 Leases

The Company has adopted AASB 16: *Leases* retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised as 1 July 2019. In accordance with AASB 16, the comparatives for the 2019 reporting period have not been restated.

AASB 16 requires the recognition of a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases (with exception of short-term and low value leases) recognised as operating leases under AASB 117: *Leases* where the Company is a lessee.

The adoption of AASB 16 had no impact on the financial report as the Company's did not hold any lease during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(d) Employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

(e) Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine the fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the receivables do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with AASB 15.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Classifications are determined by both:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets; and
- the entities business model for managing the financial asset.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, gains and losses arising on changes in fair value that are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(f) *Financial instruments issued by the Company*

Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Transaction costs on the issue of equity instruments

Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

(g) *Goods and services tax*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) *Impairment of assets*

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(i) *Income tax*

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior years is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive statement of financial position liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, branches, associated companies and joint ventures except where the entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with these investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

(j) *Operating cycle*

The operating cycle of the entity coincides with the annual reporting cycle.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the entity becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

(l) Presentation and functional currency

The Company operates in Australia and its presentation and functional currency is Australian dollars.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cashflows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(n) Leases

At inception of a contract the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability are recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. leases with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of options to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the costs of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(o) Revenue recognition

Dividend and interest revenue

Dividend revenue is recognised on a receivable basis. Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(p) Share based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. Fair value is measured by use of the Black and Scholes model or binomial model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the entity's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability equal to the portion of the goods or services received is recognised at the current fair value determined at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Fair value measurement

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Valuation techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Company selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The Company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

- Level 1:** Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2:** Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3:** Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Statement of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Fair value measurement (cont'd)

The Company would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

- (i) if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
- (ii) if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a change in the categorisation occurs, the Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (i.e. transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstances occurred.

(r) New accounting standards and interpretations

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting year are:

Key estimates – impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

Key judgments – deferred taxation

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences in accordance with accounting policies. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses only where the tax losses are expected to be recovered. The Company has not recognised any deferred tax assets as the Directors cannot determine with any degree of certainty the probability of using the deferred tax assets arising from tax losses and other temporary differences.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
4. Loss from operations		
Revenue		
Other interest	2,683	189
	2,683	189

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
5. Income taxes		
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Tax benefit/(expense) comprises:		
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax benefit/(expense) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax benefit/(expense)	-	-
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting loss from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:		
Loss from operations	(254,666)	(40,475)
Income tax expense calculated at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	(70,033)	(11,131)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable loss	63,860	5,418
Unused tax losses and temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	6,173	5,713
Effect of deferred tax asset recognised	-	-
Effect of losses utilised	-	-
Income tax attributable to operating loss	-	-
The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%) payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law. There has been no change in the corporate tax rate when compared with the previous reporting period.		
Deferred tax recognised in profit or loss		
The following deferred amounts were charged to income during the year:		
Deferred taxation utilised during the year	-	-
	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax balances		
The following deferred tax assets and (liabilities) have not been brought to account:		
Tax losses – revenue	20,338	13,849
Tax losses – capital	-	-
Net temporary differences	(51,893)	(5,721)
	(31,555)	8,128

In addition to the above at 30 June 2020 the company had unrecognised deferred tax assets of \$776,912 (2019: \$724,703) from net temporary differences on capital losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

6. Key management personnel

(a) Details of key management personnel

The Directors of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd during the year were:

- Damian Hicks
- Ian Gregory

There were no other key management personnel during the year.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the Company is set out below. Detailed compensation of each member of the key management personnel of the Company is set out in the Directors Remuneration report on page 4.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Short-term employee benefits	–	–
Post-employment benefits	–	–
Other benefits	28,245	–
	28,245	–
7. Remuneration of auditors		
Audit of the financial report	4,500	4,500
	4,500	4,500
The auditor of Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd is Stantons International.		
8. Other receivables – current		
Goods and services tax (GST)	64	60
	64	60
9. Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Current		
Equity instruments		
Investment in Hannans Ltd (i) 2020: 60,000,003 ordinary fully paid shares (2019: 60,000,003 ordinary fully paid shares)	300,000	600,000
Investment in Critical Metals Ltd (ii) 2020: 2,202,976 ordinary fully paid shares (2019: 2,202,976 ordinary fully paid shares)	550,744	440,595
Loans		
Loans to a related director entity (iii)	65,022	5,539
	915,766	1,046,134

(i) The investment in Hannans Ltd has been measured and classified as a Tier 1 financial asset which is based on a quoted price in an active market.

(ii) The investment in Critical Metals Ltd (public unlisted company) has been measured and classified as a Tier 1 financial asset valued at fair value.

(iii) On 19 March 2019 the Company loaned Errawarra Resources Ltd (**Errawarra**) the amount of \$5,350 and provided a further loan of \$56,800 during the year at an interest rate of 12.5% per annum. The loan was unsecured and repayable on 30 June 2020. Mr Damian Hicks and Mrs Mindy Ku are related parties as they are officeholders of Errawarra. On 15 September 2020 the Company converted the outstanding amounts payable of \$65,022 into Errawarra shares at a price of 16 cents per share. Refer to note 19(b) and note 20(b) for further information.

The loan is carried at its fair value and is measured using a discount cash flow model with inputs that reflect the timing and credit risk of the cash flows (level 3 financial assets). Refer to note 22(h) for further information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
10.	Other payables		
	Current		
	Accruals	8,850	10,000
	Payables to related party (refer note 19(d))	77,313	66,859
		86,163	76,859
11.	Borrowings		
	Current		
	Related party loans (i)	158,257	55,676
		158,257	55,676

(i) The related party loans were executed with Corporate Board Services Pty Ltd and Rock Biz Pty Ltd respectively. Refer to note 19(c) for further details.

	2020		2019	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Share capital	100,000,000	79,500	100,000,000	79,500
	100,000,000	79,500	100,000,000	79,500
Movements in ordinary share capital				
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of financial year	100,000,000	79,500	100,000,000	79,500
Balance at end of financial year	100,000,000	79,500	100,000,000	79,500

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary Shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
13. Reserves		
The balance of reserves is made up as follows:		
Option reserve	42,368	–
	42,368	–
<i>Movement in option reserve</i>		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	–	–
Share based payment expense	42,368	–
Balance at the end of financial year	42,368	–
<i>Movement in available-for-sale revaluation reserve</i>		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	–	540,000
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVPL (i)	–	(540,000)
Balance at the end of financial year	–	–

(i) The revaluation reserve of \$540,000 was recorded in the opening retained earnings due to the designation of Hannans shares at FVPL on 1 July 2018.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Option reserve

The option reserve recognises the fair value of options issued and valued using the Black-Scholes model.

As at 30 June 2020, options over 7,500,000 (2019: nil) ordinary shares in aggregate are as follow:

Issuing entity	No of shares under option	Class of shares	Exercise price of option	Expiry date of option
Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd	7,500,000	Ordinary	1.3 cents each	21 November 2023

Share options are all unlisted, carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights. No options were exercised during the year.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
14. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	835,649	263,705
Loss attributable to members of the entity	(254,666)	(40,475)
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVPL	–	612,419
Balance at the end of financial year	580,983	835,649

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

15. Loss per share

	2020 Cents per share	2019 Cents per share
Basic loss per share:		
From continuing operations	(0.25)	(0.04)
Total basic loss per share	(0.25)	(0.04)
Basic earnings per share		
The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic (loss)/profit per share are as follows:		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Loss	(254,666)	(40,475)
	2020 No.	2019 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic loss per share	100,000,000	100,000,000

16. Commitments for expenditure

As at the reporting date, the Company has no obligation to commit to any fixed expenditure.

17. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In the opinion of the Directors, there are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and none were incurred in the interval between the year end and the date of this financial report.

18. Segment information

For management purposes the Company is organised into one main operating segment which involves the investment in other companies. All of the Company's activities are interrelated and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

19. Related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Details of key management personnel remuneration are disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

(b) Loan to key management personnel and their related parties

On 19 March 2019 the Company loaned Errawarra Resources Ltd (**Errawarra**) the amount of \$5,350 and provided a further loan of \$56,800 during the year at an interest rate of 12.5% per annum. The loan was unsecured and repayable on 30 June 2020. Mr Damian Hicks and Mrs Mindy Ku are related parties as they are officeholders of Errawarra.

On 15 September 2020 the Company converted the outstanding amounts payable of \$65,022 into Errawarra shares at a price of 16 cents. Refer to note 20(b) for further information.

A summary of the loan is shown below.

	2020	2019
Principal outstanding at 30 June	\$62,150	\$5,350
Interest accrued during the year	\$2,683	\$189
Interest balance at 30 June	\$2,872	\$189

The loan is disclosed on note 9 as a current financial asset.

(c) Loan from key management personnel and their related parties

During the year Corporate Board Services Pty Ltd (**CBS**), of which Mr Damian Hicks and Mrs Mindy Ku are directors, provided a further loan of \$5,000 (2019: \$12,500) at an interest rate of 15% per annum. The loan is unsecured and repayable on 30 June 2021.

A summary of the loan is shown below.

	2020	2019
Principal outstanding at 30 June	\$62,150	\$22,500
Interest accrued during the year	\$3,396	\$2,874
Interest balance at 30 June	\$6,880	\$3,484

During the year Rock Biz Pty Ltd (**Rock Biz**), of which Mr Damian Hicks is the Director, provided a further loan of \$86,800 (2019: \$27,500) at an interest rate of 12.5% per annum. The loan is unsecured and repayable on 30 June 2019. The Company is currently in negotiation with Rock Biz to extend the repayment of loan.

A summary of the loan is shown below.

	2020	2019
Principal outstanding at 30 June	\$86,800	\$27,500
Interest accrued during the year	\$7,385	\$2,192
Interest balance at 30 June	\$9,577	\$2,192

The loans are disclosed on note 11 as borrowings.

(d) Transactions with other related parties

At 30 June 2020, Equity & Royalty Investments Ltd is the fourth largest shareholder of Hannans Ltd. Mr Damian Hicks is the Executive Director of Hannans Ltd.

Director transactions

Corporate Board Services (**CBS**), of which Mr Damian Hicks and Mrs Mindy Ku are the Directors, provided management, financial, company secretary and administrative services amounting to \$9,290 (2019: \$8,308) during the year. The services provided were on arm's length commercial terms. At 30 June 2020, \$77,313 (2019: \$66,859) was owing to CBS (refer to note 10).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

20. Subsequent events

No matters or circumstances other than those disclosed below have arisen since 30 June 2020 that may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

- (a) On 1 July 2020 and 5 October 2020 the Company paid Rock Biz Pty Ltd accrued interest totalling \$9,577.
- (b) On 15 September 2020 the Company converted its loan to Errawarra of \$65,022 at 30 June 2020 into Errawarra at a price of 16 cents per share. The Company also agreed to waive its rights to interest on the loan from 1 July 2020 until the conversion date. As at the date of this report the Company holds 406,388 shares in Errawarra.
- (c) As at the date of this report the Company held 60,000,003 shares in Hannans (valued at \$420,000), 2,202,976 shares in Critical Metals (valued at \$550,744), and 406,388 shares in Errawarra (valued at \$65,022).

	2020 \$	2019 \$
21. Notes to the statement of cash flows		
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash at bank	31,441	1,490
	31,441	1,490
(b) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(254,666)	(40,475)
Interest on loan to related party	(2,683)	(189)
Fair value changes on other financial assets	189,851	19,702
Share based payments	42,368	–
<i>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</i>		
Other receivables	(4)	141
<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Interest accrued on borrowings	10,781	5,066
Other payables	9,304	9,139
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,049)	(6,616)

(c) Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the current year, the Company did not enter into any non-cash investing and financing activities which are not reflected in the statement of cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

22. Financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management objectives

The Company manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes although it holds, at 30 June 2020, shares in listed and unlisted companies. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates, but at 30 June 2020 it is also exposed to market price risk. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate.

(b) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not transact in foreign currency, hence no exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

(d) Interest rate risk management

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk in 2020, an increase of 1 per cent in interest rates on the loan by Corporate Board Services Pty Ltd and Rock Biz Pty Ltd would have increased equity and profit or loss by \$1,583 (2019: \$557) and an equal change in the opposite direction would decrease equity and profit or loss by the same amount.

Maturity profile of financial instruments

The following table details the Company's exposure to interest rate risk.

Company	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Fixed maturity dates			Non interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years		
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2020							
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	–	–	–	–	31,441	31,441
Receivables		–	–	–	–	64	64
Other financial assets	12.50%	–	65,022	–	–	850,744	915,766
		–	65,022	–	–	882,249	947,271
Financial liabilities:							
Other payables		–	–	–	–	86,163	86,163
Borrowings	13.04%	–	158,257	–	–	–	158,257
		–	158,257	–	–	86,163	244,420

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(d) Interest rate risk management (cont'd)

Company	Weighted average effective interest rate	Variable interest rate	Fixed maturity dates			Non interest bearing	Total
			Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years		
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2019							
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	–	–	–	–	1,490	1,490
Receivables		–	–	–	–	60	60
Other financial assets	3.66%	–	5,539	–	–	1,040,595	1,046,134
		–	5,539	–	–	1,042,145	1,047,684
Financial liabilities:							
Other payables		–	–	–	–	76,859	76,859
Borrowings	12.84%	–	55,676	–	–	–	55,676
		–	55,676	–	–	76,859	132,535

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. The Company measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

(f) Liquidity risk management

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

The Company does not perform any sensitivity analysis and none is disclosed in the financial statements as the impact would not be material.

(g) Market price risk

Market risk is the potential for profit or loss arising from adverse movements in the level and volatility of equity prices.

The Company's investment subject to price risk is a listed company investment on the Australian Securities Exchange as detailed in note 9. A 10 percent increase at reporting date in the equity prices would increase the market value of the securities by \$30,000 (2019: \$60,000), and an equal change in the opposite direction would decrease the value by the same amount. The increase/decrease would be reflected in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as these equity instruments are classified as FVPL. The increase/decrease net of deferred tax would be \$21,750 (2019: \$43,500).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2020

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(h) Fair value of financial instruments


The net fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the Company is approximated their carrying amount. The Company has no financial assets and liabilities where the carrying amount exceeds the net fair value at balance date. The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Equity instruments (note 9)	850,744	–	–	850,744
Loan to a director of related entities (note 9)	–	–	65,022	65,022
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	850,744	–	65,022	915,766
2019				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Equity instruments (note 9)	1,040,595	–	–	1,040,595
Loan to a director of related entities (note 9)	–	–	5,539	5,539
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	1,040,595	–	5,539	1,046,134



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