



HARVEST MINERALS LIMITED

ABN 12 143 303 388

Financial Report

For the 6 months ended 31 December 2019 and
the 12 months ended 30 June 2019

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Harvest Minerals Limited

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors

Mr Brian McMaster (Executive Chairman)
Mr Luis Azevedo (Executive Director)
Mr Jack James (Non-Executive Director)

Registered Office

22 Lindsay Street
Perth WA 6000 Australia
Telephone: + 61 8 9200 1847
Facsimile: + 61 8 9227 6390

Company Secretary

Mr Jack James

Stock Exchange

The Company's securities are quoted on
the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange.
AIM Code: HMI

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services plc
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol BS99 6ZZ
Telephone: +44 (0)370 702 0000

Auditors

HLB Mann Judd
Level 4
130 Stirling Street
Perth WA 6000

Nominated & Financial Adviser

Strand Hanson Limited
26 Mount Row
London W1K 3SQ
United Kingdom

Broker

Shard Capital Partners LLP
20 Fenchurch St
London EC3M 3BY
United Kingdom

The Directors present their report for Harvest Minerals Limited ('Harvest' or 'the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the six month period ended 31 December 2019. During the period the Company changed its year end to 31 December. As a result of the Company's change in accounting reference date, it is not able under accounting standards to produce audited results for the 12 months ended 31 December 2019, and instead the first time it will be able to produce audited results for its revised year end of 31 December will be for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020.

DIRECTORS

The names, qualifications and experience of the Company's Directors in office during the year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Brian McMaster - Executive Chairman

Mr McMaster is a Chartered Accountant and has over 20 years' experience in the area of corporate reconstruction and turnaround/performance improvement. Formerly, Mr McMaster was a partner of the restructuring firm Korda Mentha and prior to that was a partner at Ernst & Young. His experience includes significant working periods in the United Kingdom, South America, Asia and the United States.

Mr McMaster is currently a director of Valor Resources Ltd (appointed 10 January 2017), AIM quoted Jangada Mines Plc (appointed 30 June 2015) and AIM quoted Arc Minerals Limited (1 August 2017). Mr McMaster was a director of Contango Holdings Plc (appointed 26 October 2017, resigned 31 May 2020), Five Star Diamonds Limited (appointed 20 April 2017, resigned 1 October 2017), Bounty Mining Limited (appointed 29 March 2016, resigned 15 October 2017) and Haranga Resources Limited (appointed 1 April 2014, resigned 1 June 2017). He has not held any other listed directorships in the past three years.

Mr Luis Azevedo - Executive Director

Mr Azevedo is a resource industry professional with over 35 years of international experience. Mr Azevedo qualified as a geologist at the University of Rio de Janeiro in 1985 and, subsequent to working as a geologist, he completed a law degree at the University of Candido Mendes in 1992 and obtained his Masters of Law from Pontifical Catholic University Rio de Janeiro in 1994. Mr Azevedo has held senior positions with major resource companies including Western Mining Corporation, Barrick Gold and Harsco. In 2004 he founded legal firm, FFA Legal, based in Rio de Janeiro, which provides specialist legal and technical support to resource companies operating in Brazil. Mr Azevedo is based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and is a Brazilian citizen.

Mr Azevedo is currently a director of TSX-V listed Aranjin Resources Limited (appointed 20 April 2017), AIM quoted Jangada Mines plc (appointed 5 May 2017), TSX listed company Talon Metals Corp (appointed 5 April 2005) and Over The Counter exchange traded Brazil Minerals Inc (appointed 1 January 2014). Mr Azevedo was a Director of ASX listed Avanco Resources Limited (appointed 17 December 2012, resigned 13 June 2018). He has not held any other listed directorships in the past three years.

Mr Frank Moxon - Non-Executive Director (Resigned 30 June 2020)

Mr Moxon has 30 years' experience as a corporate financier to developing and growth companies in a wide range of industrial sectors but has specialised for over 20 years in natural resources and is or has been a director of a number of mining and oil and gas companies quoted in London, Australia and Canada. Mr Moxon is a former head of corporate finance at Williams de Broë Plc. and was senior independent non-executive director at Cove Energy Plc until its sale to PTTEP for £1.2 billion in August 2012. Mr Moxon has a BSc in Economics and is a Chartered Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment and a Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Minerals & Mining.

Mr Moxon is the Managing Director of Hoyt Moxon Ltd, a corporate finance consultancy and a director of AIM quoted Jersey Oil & Gas Plc (appointed 1 October 2015). Mr Moxon was a director of Swala Energy Ltd (appointed 22 June 2015, resigned 27 April 2017). He has not held any other listed directorships over the past three years.

Mr Jack James - Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary

Mr James was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 3 July 2017. He is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Business from the Queensland University of Technology. Mr James has over twenty years' experience in chartered accounting specialising in corporate advisory and reconstruction. Mr James provides accounting, secretarial and advisory advice to private and public companies, government and other stakeholders.

Mr James holds no other current listed directorships. He was previously a director of Wolf Petroleum Limited (appointed 17 August 2016, resigned 30 October 2017) and Haranga Resources Limited (appointed 15 January 2015, resigned 4 May 2018). He has not held any other listed directorships over the past three years.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the six months ending 31 December 2019 the number of meetings of Directors held and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows:

Director	Number of Meetings	
	Eligible to Attend	Attended
Mr Brian McMaster	1	1
Mr Luis Azevedo	1	1
Mr Frank Moxon	1	1
Mr Jack James	1	1

In addition to the formal meeting of Directors above, the Board has held regular and frequent discussions throughout the period and passed circular resolutions on all material matters.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Key Management Personnel of Harvest Minerals Limited in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporation Act 2001* and its Regulations. For the purpose of this report, Key Management Personnel of the Company are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of the Group, and includes the Executives in the Company receiving the highest remuneration.

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

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Details of remuneration
- Share-based compensation
- Additional disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors. The Board assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality board and executive team. The Group does not link the nature and amount of the emoluments of such officers to the Group's financial or operational performance. The expected outcome of this remuneration structure is to retain and motivate Directors.

As part of its Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures, the Board has adopted a formal Remuneration Committee Charter. Due to the current size of the Group and number of directors, the Board has elected not to create a separate Remuneration Committee but has instead decided to undertake the function of the Committee as a full Board under the guidance of the formal charter.

The Board determines appropriate levels of performance rewards as and when they consider rewards are warranted. The Group has no policy on Executives and Directors entering into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or shares granted as part of their remuneration package.

The table below shows the performance of the Group as measured by loss per share since 2016:

As at	31 Dec 2019	30 Jun 2019	30 Jun 2018	30 Jun 2017	30 Jun 2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss per share (cents)	(0.49)	(1.86)	(2.22)	(2.49)	(3.97)

Service Agreements

Executive Director Remuneration

The Executive Chairman and executive director are both paid an annual fee on a monthly basis under respective service agreements with the Company. Employment under each agreement continues unless validly terminated in accordance with the agreement. Services may be terminated by either party at any time with 12 month's written notice and there are no termination payments provided under the agreement.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

The Non-Executive Directors are paid an annual fee on a monthly basis under respective service agreements with the Company. Their services may be terminated by either party at any time with 3 month's written notice and there are no termination payments provided under the agreements.

Details of Remuneration

The Key Management Personnel of the Group consisted of the following directors of the Company.

Mr Brian McMaster	Executive Chairman
Mr Luis Azevedo	Executive Director
Mr Frank Moxon	Non-Executive Director (resigned 30 June 2020)
Mr Jack James	Non-Executive Director

Details of the remuneration of the Key Management Personnel of the Group are set out in the following tables.

Six months to 31 December 2019 Director	Short term			Shares Share based Payments	Post employment Superannuation	Total \$	Performance Related %
	Base Salary	Directors' Fees	Consulting Fees				
	\$	\$	\$				
Mr McMaster	-	-	258,467	-	-	258,467	-
Mr Azevedo	-	113,098	-	-	-	113,098	-
Mr Moxon	-	33,208	-	-	-	33,208	-
Mr James	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
	-	176,306	258,467	-	-	434,773	-

Twelve months to 30 June 2019 Director	Short term			Shares	Post employment		
	Base \$	Directors' Fees \$	Consulting Fees \$	Share based Payments \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$	Performance Related %
	-	-	427,163	157,425	-	584,588	26.9%
Mr McMaster	-	168,510	-	157,425	-	325,935	48.3%
Mr Azevedo	-	65,107	-	-	-	65,107	-
Mr Moxon	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-
Mr James	-	293,617	427,163	314,850	-	1,035,630	30.4%

Share-Based Compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to Key Management Personnel during the period ended 31 December 2019. As announced on 5 February 2018, the Company put in place an incentive scheme for Executive Directors and Senior Management. Under the incentive scheme, on receipt of the full mining licence, which was the final Tranche 4 performance condition, the Company was to issue, in aggregate, 1.5 million performance shares to Management.

On 27 February 2020, the Company announced:

- The award of a full mining licence; and
- That the Board had decided not to issue the Tranche 4 performance shares. As such, no further performance shares under this scheme will be issued.

Options

There were no options issued to Key Management Personnel during the period ended 31 December 2019.

Additional disclosures relating to Key Management Personnel

Shareholdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the six months ending 31 December 2019 by each Director, including their related parties, is set out below.

	Balance at the start of the period	On appointment to the Board during the period	Balance on resignation from the Board	Purchased during the period	Granted relating to performance conditions	Balance at the end of the period
Mr McMaster	7,242,996	-	-	-	-	7,242,996
Mr Azevedo	1,645,135	-	-	-	-	1,645,135
Mr Moxon	10,810	-	-	-	-	10,810
Mr James	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other transactions with Key Management Personnel

Garrison Capital (UK) Limited, a company in which Mr McMaster is a director, provided the Company with management services including IT and administrative support totalling \$46,153 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$72,265). \$4,323 (30 June 2019: \$5,420) was outstanding at year end.

FFA Legal Ltda, a company in which Mr Azevedo is a director, provided the Group with legal and accounting services in Brazil totalling \$152,738 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$304,692). No amounts (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$25,938) were outstanding at year end.

Palisade Business Consulting Pty Ltd, a company in which Mr James is a director and shareholder, provided the Company with accounting and company secretarial services and provided a serviced office. Fees for Mr James' services as a director and company secretary are paid into this company. Fees received by Palisade Business Consulting totalled \$84,000 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$156,825). \$17,600 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$19,443) was outstanding at year end.

These transactions have been entered into on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT**AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT**

The Board has formally adopted an Audit and Risk Committee Charter but given the present size of the Company, has not formed a separate Audit & Risk Committee. Instead the function of the Committee has, to date, been largely undertaken by certain members of the Board in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in the Audit and Risk Committee Charter. At such time when the Company is of sufficient size a separate Audit and Risk Committee will be formed.

In the six month period to 31 December 2019, the full Board discharged its responsibilities in respect to the Audit and Risk Committee Charter by reviewing the Company's draft financial statements and interim results statement prior to board approval and reviewing the external auditor's detailed reports thereon while Brian McMaster and Jack James, acting as a sub-committee of the Board, have:

- reviewed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies;
- reviewed regularly the potential impact in the Company's financial statements of certain matters;
- reviewed and approved the audit fee and reviewed non-audit fees payable to the Company's external auditors. No non-audit fees were paid to the Company's external auditors during the period ended 31 December 2019; and
- liaised with the external auditors for the audit of the Company's accounts, which included discussion of key areas of audit focus, key risks on the accounts, confirmations of auditor independence and the proposed audit fee and approving the terms of engagement for the audit.

Under its terms of reference, the Board monitors the integrity of the Company's financial statements and any formal announcements relating to the Company's financial performance, reviewing any significant financial reporting judgements contained in them.

The Board is responsible for monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity, the effectiveness of the external audit process and the appointment, reappointment and remuneration of the external auditor. It is responsible for ensuring that an appropriate relationship between the Company and the external auditors is maintained, including reviewing non-audit services and fees.

The Board keeps under informal review, the need for the Company to have an internal audit function. Due to the size of the Company, the Board does not currently consider it appropriate for the Company to have an internal audit function.

INTERESTS IN THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

As at the date of this report, the interests of the Directors in the securities of Harvest are:

Director	Ordinary Shares
Brian McMaster	7,242,996
Luis Azevedo	1,645,135
Frank Moxon*	10,810
Jack James	-

* As at 30 June 2020, being the date Mr Moxon resigned as a Director

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Group's net loss after taxation attributable to the members of Harvest Minerals Limited for the period ended 31 December 2019 was \$910,044 (for the year ended 30 June 2019: \$3,456,031) and the net assets of the Group at 31 December 2019 were \$18,763,435 (30 June 2019: \$19,941,373).

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or declared by the Company in the six months to 31 December 2019 and up to the date of this report.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Harvest Minerals Limited is a company limited by shares which is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the principal activity of the Group was mineral exploration and production of organic natural fertiliser at its Arapua Fertiliser Project. The Group currently holds mining and agricultural related projects in Brazil.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Arapua Fertiliser Project (Arapua)

Arapua is the Company's principal business unit and the currently the sole source of the Company's revenue. The Company's focus throughout the period (and prior periods) has been substantially on developing Arapua and progressing it to commercial production and revenue generation. During the period, the Arapua business unit reached a milestone of consistent production and revenue generation. This was a watershed moment in the Company's development. Accordingly, throughout the period a significant amount of time, effort and cost were allocated towards achieving this objective and operating as a trading business. Please refer to the Company's announcements for further details on the work undertaken.

Additionally, a few other noteworthy things occurred at Arapua during the period. In September 2019, the planned expansion to the Company's storage capacity was completed on schedule and budget and incorporated the required equipment to handle and fill one tonne bags. The new facilities are adjacent to the existing production facility and have the capacity to store 500 one tonne bags and were inspected and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA).

During the period, Harvest increased the size of its open pit, by stripping the soil cover from an area of ~6,000m² and exposing a further ~70kt of weathered kamafugite, which is being mined using the Company's own equipment. Due to the heavily weathered nature of the ore, it requires no blasting and is simply being loaded onto trucks by a loader to be taken to the ROM storage area. As part of this work, a new ROM storage area has been created adjacent to the pit.

Harvest has continued to conduct a wide variety of long-term agronomic trials on many different crops since 2016. The agronomic results announced on 30 September 2019 are from test work started in 2018 under the supervision of the Associação dos Cafeicultores de Araguari (ACA) and were carried out at their Campo Experimental Izidoro Bronzi to promote research into the various areas of coffee growing, focussing on irrigation works, nutritional treatments, phytosanitary and

cultural treatments, in addition to genetic improvement and coffee quality. Key biometric measurements were taken after first six and twelve months:

- Six months - with the exception of stalk diameter, all biometric measurements showed superior results when KPFétil is used rather than conventional fertilisers
- Twelve months - all biometric measurements showed superior results when KPFétil was applied, despite additional phosphate being added to the conventional treatment after the first six months

In November 2019, the Company announced that the Brazilian Environmental Department ('Superintendencia Regional de Regularização Ambiental' or 'SUPRAM') has issued a full environmental permit for Arapua. The permit allows the Company to mine and process up to 400Ktpa which can be further increased when required. In addition, the Company has been granted permission by SUPRAM to further increase the size of the run-of-mine ('ROM') storage areas and clear some other areas to assist production as required.

Sergi, Capela & Mandacaru Projects

Given the scale of activity currently being undertaken at Arapua, the Company did not materially advance either of its Sergi, Capela or Mandacaru projects during the six months to 31 December 2019.

Corporate Activity

Change of Financial Year End

During the period, Harvest received approval from the Australian Securities & Investments Commission to change its financial year end from 30 June to 31 December. The change in year end allows the Company to align its year end financial reporting with the Company's production and sales cycles which are predominately on a calendar basis, consistent with the planting seasons in the Southern Hemisphere.

Issue of Shares

No shares were issued during the period.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the period, other than as set out in this report.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

As announced on 27 February 2020, the Agência Nacional de Mineração ('ANM') (the agency which replaced the DNPM) has granted the Concessão de Lavra or full mining permit for the Arapua Project in Brazil.

The award of the Concessão de Lavra or full mining permit was the final step in fully permitting the Arapua Project and grants the Company full tenure over the asset. As set out in the original sale and purchase agreement, a payment of US\$1m was made by the Company to the original vendors of the asset upon the award of the full mining permit.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation recognised the COVID-19 as a pandemic. As the Company operations are undertaken in Brazil, which is one of the more heavily affected countries, it has had a negative impact on the company's sales. As announced on 9 July 2020, the continuing effects of COVID-19 remain unclear. Brazil remains heavily affected by the pandemic and although there is negligible reported community transmission in the immediate proximity to Harvest's facility, the broader effects of the pandemic have restricted movement and economic activity considerably.

On 14 April 2020, Mr Frank Moxon resigned as a Non-Executive Director with effect from 30 June 2020.

Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's sales, the Company announced a Trading Update on 9 July 2020 in respect to sales to 30 June 2020 and the Company's financial position. The Company will provide a further Trading Update for Q3 to the market at the time of the release of the Annual Report.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operation of the entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Directors have excluded from this report any further information on the likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years, as the Directors believe that such information would be speculative in nature.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

The Group carries out operations that are subject to environmental regulations under legislation in Brazil. The Group has formal procedures in place to ensure regulations are adhered to. The Group is not aware of any breaches in relation to environmental matters.

SHARES UNDER OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

The details of the options and warrants at the balance date are as follows:

	Exercise at 14p by 31/12/19	Exercise at 10p by 25/10/19
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,755,125	600,000
Expired during the period	(2,755,125)	(600,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	-

No option or warrant holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity. No other options or warrants were exercised during or since the end of the financial year.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has made an agreement indemnifying all the Directors and officers of the Company against all losses or liabilities incurred by each Director or officer in their capacity as Directors or officers of the Company to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The indemnification specifically excludes wilful acts of negligence. The Company paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contracts for current officers of the Company, including officers of the Company's controlled entities.

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.

INDEMNITY 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.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors support and have adhered to the principles of sound corporate governance. The Board has during the financial year recognised the

recommendations of the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the 'QCA Code') and considers that it has complied with those guidelines to the extent possible.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* requires the Company's auditors to provide the Directors with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the full year financial report. A copy of that declaration is included on page 47 of the Annual Report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company did not engage their auditors to perform any non-audit related services during the year.

Signed on behalf of the board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

**Brian McMaster****Chairman**

29 September 2020

Competent Person Statement

The technical information in this report is based on compiled and reviewed data by Mr Paulo Brito BSc(geol), MAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Brito is a consulting geologist for Harvest Minerals Limited and is a Member of AusIMM – The Minerals Institute, as well as, a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brito has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brito also meets the requirements of a qualified person under the AIM Note for Mining, Oil and Gas Companies and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Brito accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the statements disclosed in this report.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE QCA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE**Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement**

The Board of the Company, which is responsible for the direction and oversight of its activities, believes that a sound corporate governance policy, involving a transparent set of procedures and practices, is essential to the Company's success both in the medium and long term. It has therefore adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the "QCA Code") as its benchmark for governance matters. The application of these policies enables key decisions to be made by the Board as a whole, and for the Company to function in a manner that takes into account all stakeholders in the Company, including employees, suppliers and business partners.

My role as Executive Chairman effectively combines the roles of chairman and chief executive although, in practise, much of the day-to-day running of the Company's operations is delegated to key executives who are not directors of the Company. Whilst, this does not satisfy the QCA statement that the "chair must have adequate separation from the day-to-day business to be able to make independent decisions", this reflects both the entrepreneurial nature and early stage of development of the Company and its business and the continued combination of the two roles will be reviewed as the business develops further.

The Board of Directors currently comprises an Executive Chairman, one other executive director and one non-executive director. It is the main decision-making body of the Company, being responsible for: a) the overall direction and strategy of the Company; b) monitoring performance; c) understanding risk, and d) reviewing controls. It is collectively responsible for the success of the Company. The Board is satisfied that it has a suitable balance between independence and knowledge of the business to allow it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

Due to the relatively small size and scale of the Company and its Board, the Directors do not consider it appropriate to appoint a Senior Independent Director and the Company does not operate Audit, Remuneration or Nomination Committees, choosing instead to carry out these functions as a Board.

Jack James, a non-executive director of the Company, is also employed as its Company Secretary and assists with the preparation of its accounts. The Board considers that this does not impair his judgement as an independent director of the Company.

The Company does not currently undertake a formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board or individual Directors but will consider doing so at an appropriate stage of its development in accordance with general market practice.

The Board maintains a regular dialogue with Strand Hanson, its nominated adviser, and obtains legal, financial and other professional advice as required to ensure compliance with the AIM Rules and other governance requirements.

We continue to review our approach to governance and how the views of stakeholders are represented in our oversight of the business.

The Company's corporate governance policies and procedures will continue to be reviewed regularly and may change further as its business develops and in response to further regulatory and other relevant guidance.



Brian McMaster
Executive Chairman
29 September 2020

Adoption of the QCA Corporate Governance Code

As a company quoted on AIM, Harvest is required to comply with a recognised corporate governance code. At this stage of its development, the Board believes it appropriate for Harvest to adopt the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the “QCA Code”), which is specifically designed for growing companies.

This report summarises how Harvest currently complies with each of the ten core principles of the QCA Code. Harvest will report further on compliance with the QCA Code on an annual basis.

Principle 1: Establish a strategy and business model which promote long-term value for shareholders

Harvest has a clearly articulated strategy and business plan as a South American focussed natural fertiliser company.

Our business model has been to discover and develop fertiliser and agriproduct projects which are simple to operate with low technical risk. With our existing Arapua fertiliser project in production and generating revenue, we are focused on growing sales and further increasing revenue generation. Whilst we have reduced technical risk as far as possible, the key challenge is in growing sales and this is being actively addressed through cost effective investment in our sales channels.

Principle 2: Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations

The Board considers that good communication with shareholders, based on the mutual understanding of objectives, is important. In addition to the information included in the Company’s annual and interim reports and required public announcements, there is regular dialogue between the Board and senior management and shareholders including regular presentations to investors, including one-to-one meetings with major shareholders in addition to specific meetings with shareholders relating to major transactions.

An up to date information flow is also maintained on the Company’s website (www.harvestminerals.net) which contains all press announcements and financial reports as well as operational information on the Company’s activities.

The Board also encourages shareholders to attend the Annual General Meeting, at which members of the Board are available to answer questions and present a summary of the year’s activity and the corporate outlook for the Company.

Principle 3: Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long-term success

The Board believes that long-term success relies upon good relations with a range of different stakeholder groups, both internal and external. Most importantly, however, we act with respect for people, communities and the environment.

As part of our business model, we identify the relationships on which the Company relies, including suppliers, customers, partners and other stakeholders, and seek to maintain and improve these relationships in a number of ways. We regularly seek to obtain, and take action on, feedback from our employees, our suppliers and other parties with whom we transact, as to how we can best maintain and improve our dealings with each other.

Principle 4: Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organisation*Financial controls*

The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving overall Company strategy, approving revenue and capital budgets and plans, and for determining the financial structure of the Company including treasury, tax and dividend policy. Budgeting and planning is undertaken by management in conjunction with the Executive Chairman.

Non-financial controls

The Board recognises that maintaining sound controls and discipline is critical to managing the downside risks to the Company's plan. The Board has ultimate responsibility for the Company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. However, any such system of internal control can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board considers that the internal controls in place are appropriate for the size, complexity and risk profile of the Company. The principal elements of the Company's internal control system include:

- Close management of the day-to-day activities of the Company by the Executive Directors;
- A forecast budget that will be used to track actual performance on a regular basis, including detailed periodic reporting of performance against budget; and
- Central control over key areas such as capital expenditure authorisation and banking facilities.

The Company continues to review its system of internal control to ensure compliance with best practice, while also having regard to its size and the resources available.

Other areas that will be subject to ongoing review as the Company grows will include regulatory compliance, business integrity, health and safety, risk management, business continuity and corporate social responsibility (including ethical trading, supplier standards, environmental concerns and employment diversity).

Risk management policies

As part of its Corporate Governance Plan, the Company has a number of policies that directly or indirectly serve to reduce and/or manage risk. These include, but are not limited to:

- Corporate Code of Conduct
- Share Dealing Code / Trading Policy
- Shareholder Communications Strategy
- Audit and Risk Committee Charter
- Risk Management Processes
- Anti-Bribery Policy

Roles and responsibilities

The risk management and other policies listed above describe the roles and responsibilities for managing risk. This includes, as appropriate, details of responsibilities allocated to the Board.

The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving changes to the risk management policies and for satisfying itself that the Company has a sound system of risk management and internal control that is operating effectively.

The risk management and other policies will be reviewed annually.

Principle 5: Maintain the board as a well-functioning, balanced team led by the chair

The Board of Directors currently comprises an Executive Chairman, one executive director and one non-executive director. All directors retire by rotation with at least one third submitting themselves for re-election each year at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

Executive directors of the Company are required to work such hours as are required to fulfil their obligations to the Company and have service contracts with a 12-month notice period. They are not precluded from having other outside business commitments.

The non-executive directors has a letter of appointment with a 3-month notice period and are required to be available to attend Board meetings and to deal with both regular and ad hoc matters. Their letters of appointment provide no indicative time commitment, but they are required to devote sufficient time as may reasonably be necessary for the proper performance of their duties.

The Board considers that the non-executive director is independent in character and judgement.

The Board is satisfied that it has a suitable balance between independence and knowledge of the business to allow it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

During the six months ended 31 December 2019 the number of Board meetings held and those attended by each Director were as follows:

Director	No. of Board meetings eligible to attend	No. of Board meetings attended
Brian McMaster	1	1
Luis Azevedo	1	1
Jack James	1	1
Frank Moxon*	1	1

* Resigned 30 June 2020

In addition to the formal meeting of Directors above, the Board has held regular and frequent discussions throughout the year and passed circular resolutions on all material matters.

Principle 6: Ensure that between them the directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities*Experience and capabilities*

The Board is satisfied that, between its Directors, it has an effective balance of skills and experience including technical and commercial mining industry knowledge and expertise and experience in sales, operations, performance improvement, finance, commercial law and capital markets. Each Board member brings a mix of different capabilities which blend well into a successful and effective team.

Board members maintain their skillsets through practice in day-to-day roles enhanced with continuing professional development and specific training where required.

Biographies for each Board member are published on the Company's website and in the Directors' Report.

Internal Advisory Responsibilities

Due to the relatively small size and scale of the Company and its Board, the Directors do not consider it appropriate to appoint a Senior Independent Director.

All Directors have access to the advice and services provided by the Company Secretary whose appointment and removal is a matter reserved for the Board. Jack James, a non-executive director of the Company, fulfils the role of Company Secretary by, amongst other things, carrying out the following functions:

- preparing board packs, agendas and minutes and facilitating the flow of Board information between senior executives and non-executive Directors;
- implementing Board policies and procedures;
- liaising with the Company's nominated adviser and other professional advisers;
- advising the Board, on corporate governance matters, the application of the Company's Constitution, and other applicable laws; and
- inducting new Directors.

The Board maintains a regular dialogue with Strand Hanson, its nominated adviser, and obtains legal, financial and other professional advice as required to ensure compliance with the AIM Rules and other governance requirements.

Principle 7: Evaluate board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement

The Company does not currently undertake a formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board or individual Directors but will consider doing so at an appropriate stage of its development in accordance with general market practice.

Given its relatively small size, the Company has no formal succession planning process in place. Recommendations for Board-level and other senior appointments are put to the Board for approval by the Executive Chairman.

Principle 8: Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours

The Board also believes that a healthy corporate culture both protects and generates value for the Company. We therefore seek to operate within a corporate culture that is based on sound ethical values and behaviours. We do this using certain rule-based procedures (such as our formal Corporate Code of Conduct) and, more importantly, by the behavioural example of individual Board members and senior managers. These values, which we seek to instil throughout the Company, include integrity, respect, honesty and transparency. As a small company, these characteristics are far more visible to staff than might otherwise be the case. We also hold internal meetings at which Directors and staff discuss matters, both formally and informally.

The Company operates a well-defined organisation structure through which we seek to determine that these ethical values and behaviours are recognised and respected, in addition to which every employee is aware of our established whistleblowing procedures.

Principle 9: Maintain governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision-making by the board*The Board*

The Board is responsible for the long-term performance of the Company. There is a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for the Board, in addition to the formal matters required to be considered by the Board under the Corporations Act. This list includes matters relating to: a) appointing executive directors and determining their remuneration; b) determining

strategy and policy; c) reviewing and ratifying risk management and compliance systems and controls; d) approving major capital expenditure, acquisitions and disposals; e) approving and monitoring budgets and the integrity of financial reporting; f) approving interim and annual financial reports; g) approving significant changes to the organizational structure; h) approving any issues of shares or other securities; i) ensuring high standards of corporate governance and regulatory compliance; j) the appointment of the Company's auditors.

The Executive Chairman's role involves both the leadership of the Board (including responsibility for the establishment of sound corporate governance principles and practices) and leading the Company's executive management team in the execution of its strategy. He also plays a pivotal role in developing and reviewing the strategy in consultation with the Board.

Notwithstanding the QCA Code's recommendation that the role of Chairman and Chief Executive are not combined, Harvest's use of an Executive Chairman reflects both the entrepreneurial nature and early stage of development of its business. The Board anticipates that the continued combination of the two roles will be reviewed as the business develops further.

The Executive Directors are responsible for implementing and delivering the strategy and operational decisions agreed by the Board, making operational and financial decisions required in day-to-day operations, providing executive leadership to managers, championing the Company's core values and promoting talent management.

The Non-Executive Director contributes independent thinking and judgement through the application of their external experience and knowledge and is tasked with scrutinising the performance of management, providing constructive challenge to the executive directors and ensuring that the Company is operating within the governance and risk framework approved by the Board.

Board Committees

The Company's Board Charter requires it to establish Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties once the Board has determined that it is of a sufficient size and structure. At present, the Board believes that, due to the relatively small size of the Company, its Board and operational business, such committees are not yet required. These functions are therefore currently carried out by the Board:

- Financial statements are prepared with assistance from the Company Secretary (also a non-executive director of the Company) and are reviewed by the Executive Chairman before being approved by the Board as a whole. Due to the current, relatively small size of the business, it is not considered appropriate to have an internal audit function.
- Remuneration for both executive and non-executive directors is determined by the Board save that no Director is involved in deciding their own remuneration.
- Given its relatively small size, the Company has no formal succession planning process in place. Recommendations for Board-level and other senior appointments are put to the Board for approval by the Executive Chairman.

Evolution of the Corporate Governance Framework

During 2019 a number of changes have been introduced to the Company's corporate governance procedures in order to improve compliance with the QCA Code.

The Company's corporate governance policies and procedures will continue to be reviewed regularly and may change further as its business develops and in response to further regulatory and other relevant guidance.

Principle 10: Communicate how the company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders

The Company communicates with shareholders through its annual report and accounts, half yearly trading updates, its annual general meeting and one-to-one meetings with certain existing and potential new shareholders.

The Company's website includes the outcomes of shareholder votes cast at the Annual General Meeting and historic annual accounts, half-year reports and AGM notices.

In formally adopting the QCA Code as its corporate governance framework, the Board has reviewed all aspects of compliance and has taken action to improve disclosures in its annual report and accounts and on its website.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 31 December 2019

		Consolidated	
	Notes	6 months ended 31 December 2019	12 months ended 30 June 2019
		\$	\$
Revenue from fertiliser sales	4	1,443,281	1,627,821
Cost of goods sold	5	(813,254)	(674,920)
Gross profit		630,027	952,901
Interest income		649	48
Other income		606	1,231
Foreign exchange gain		322,732	212,621
Accounting and audit fees		(71,000)	(148,280)
Advertising fees		(90,623)	(333,921)
Consultants fees		(356,927)	(731,186)
Directors fees		(396,831)	(720,780)
Depreciation		(8,854)	(1,476)
Legal fees		(14,961)	(95,617)
Wages & Salaries		(213,269)	(469,872)
Recruitment expense		-	(99,265)
Interest expense		-	(25)
Public company costs		(121,569)	(352,931)
Rent and outgoings expenses		(77,208)	(210,683)
Share based payments	25	-	(472,275)
Travel expenses		(342,015)	(225,916)
Other expenses	6	(170,801)	(274,348)
Impairment of loan	9	-	(486,257)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(910,044)	(3,456,031)
Income tax benefit	7	-	-
Loss from continuing operations after income tax		(910,044)	(3,456,031)
Net loss for the year		(910,044)	(3,456,031)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
<i>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation		(267,894)	281,460
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(267,894)	(281,460)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,177,938)	(3,174,571)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	22	(0.49)	(1.86)

The accompanying notes form part of this annual financial report.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2019

		Consolidated	
	Notes	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	8,057,934	9,499,814
Trade and other receivables	9	1,856,289	1,529,546
Inventories		126,838	84,589
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		10,041,061	11,113,949
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	11	1,048,158	1,186,183
Mine properties	13	3,774,444	3,926,179
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	12	4,116,578	4,022,593
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		8,939,180	9,134,955
TOTAL ASSETS		18,980,241	20,248,904
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	184,758	286,564
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		184,758	286,564
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for rehabilitation		32,048	20,967
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		32,048	20,967
TOTAL LIABILITIES		216,806	307,531
NET ASSETS		18,763,435	19,941,373
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	43,048,343	43,048,343
Reserves	16	3,001,121	3,269,015
Accumulated losses	17	(27,286,029)	(26,375,985)
TOTAL EQUITY		18,763,435	19,941,373

The accompanying notes form part of this annual financial report.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 31 December 2019

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Option reserve \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 July 2019	43,048,343	(26,375,985)	(272,033)	3,541,048	19,941,373
Total comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss for the year	-	(910,044)	-	-	(910,044)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(267,894)	-	(267,894)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(910,044)	(267,894)	-	(1,177,938)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued as part of Placement	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued to Directors and Employees	25	-	-	-	-
Warrants Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	43,048,343	(27,286,029)	(539,927)	3,541,048	18,763,435
Balance at 1 July 2018	42,576,068	(22,919,954)	(553,493)	3,541,048	22,643,669
Total comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss for the year	-	(3,456,031)	-	-	(3,456,031)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	281,460	-	281,460
Total comprehensive loss	-	(3,456,031)	281,460	-	(3,174,571)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued as part of Placement	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued to Directors and Employees	472,275	-	-	-	472,275
Options Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	43,048,343	(26,375,985)	(272,033)	3,541,048	19,941,373

The accompanying notes form part of this annual financial report.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the period ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	6 months ended 31 December 2019	12 months ended 30 June 2019	Consolidated
		\$	\$	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers		1,093,580	329,304	
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,656,979)	(4,940,192)	
Interest (paid) / received		649	23	
Other income		-	-	
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	8	(1,562,750)	(4,610,865)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of plant and equipment		(1,362)	(695,718)	
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure		(101,427)	(117,702)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(102,789)	(813,420)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Share issue costs		-	-	
Proceeds from share issue		-	-	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-	
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		(1,665,539)	(5,424,285)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		9,499,814	15,492,355	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		223,659	(568,256)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	8	8,057,934	9,499,814	

The accompanying notes form part of this annual financial report.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Harvest Minerals Limited (“Harvest Minerals” or “the Company”) and its controlled entities (“the Group”) for the six months ended 31 December 2019 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 29 September 2020.

Harvest Minerals Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the AIM market operated by the London Stock Exchange.

The nature of the operations and the principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors’ Report.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Group is a for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. Material accounting policies adopted in preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The presentation currency is Australian dollars.

Change in Financial Year End Date

In order to ensure the Company’s reporting periods, coincide with those of its industry peers, the Company elected to change its year-end from June 30th to December 31st. As a result, the current financial year of the Company in these financial statements is the six month period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 and the previous financial year is the 12 month period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

(b) Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 28.

(c) Compliance statement

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(d) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

In the 6 months ended 31 December 2019, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group’s operations and effective for current reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 replaces AASB 117 Leases. AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases-for the lessee – effectively treating all leases as finance leases. AASB 16 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019. As the group currently has no material leases, adoption of this standard has not resulted in any adjustments being made to the financial statements, and no changes to the accounting policies of the group.

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated.

The entity elected to apply the recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The contractual rents corresponding to a short-term lease (less than 12 months) are recognized directly in expenses for the amount of \$10,000. An additional amount relating to a lease that has been terminated and expecting to cease on 3 December 2020, is directly expensed for the amount of \$33,000.

In the six months year ended 31 December 2019, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the current reporting period.

The Directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the six months year ended 31 December 2019. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business and, therefore, no change is necessary to the Group accounting policies.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards, and has determined the potential impact on the financial statements from the adoption of these standards and interpretations is not material to the Group.

(e) Mine Properties

Mine properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred in respect of areas of interest in which mining has commenced or is in the process of commencing. When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of mine property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mine property only when substantial future economic benefits are thereby established, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Amortisation is provided on a unit of production basis which results in a write off of the cost proportional to the depletion of the proven and probable mineral reserves.

The net carrying value of each area of interest is reviewed regularly and to the extent to which this value exceeds its recoverable amount, the excess is either fully provided against or written off in the financial year in which this is determined. The Group provides for environmental restoration and rehabilitation at site which includes any costs to dismantle and remove certain items of plant and equipment. The cost of an item includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs when an item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during that period. This asset is depreciated on the basis of the current estimate of the useful life of the asset. In accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets the Group is also required to recognise as a provision the best estimate of the present value of expenditure required to settle this obligation. The present value of estimated future cash flows is measured using a current market discount rate.

Stripping costs

Costs associated with material stripping activity, which is the process of removing mine waste materials to gain access to the mineral deposits underneath, during the production phase of surface mining are accounted for as either inventory or a non-current asset (non-current asset is also referred to as a 'stripping activity asset').

To the extent that the benefit from the stripping activity is realised in the form of inventory produced, the Group accounts for the costs of that stripping activity in accordance with the principles of AASB 102 Inventories. To the extent the benefit is improved access to ore, the Group recognises these costs as a non-current asset provided that:

- it is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Group;
- the Group can identify the component of the ore body for which access has been improved; and
- the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

Stripping activity assets are initially measured at cost, being the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of ore plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. In addition, stripping activity assets are accounted for as an addition to, or as an enhancement to, an existing asset.

Accordingly, the nature of the existing asset determines:

- whether the Group classifies the stripping activity asset as tangible or intangible; and
- the basis on which the stripping activity asset is measured subsequent to initial recognition

In circumstances where the costs of the stripping activity asset and the inventory produced are not separately identifiable, the Group allocates the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset by using an allocation basis that is based on volume of waste extracted compared with expected volume, for a given volume of ore production.

(f) Revenue

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of fertiliser. The Group generates revenue in Brazil. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The revenue and profits recognised in any period are based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer.

In determining the amount of revenue and profits to record, and related statement of financial position items (such as contract fulfilment assets, capitalisation of costs to obtain a contract, trade receivables, accrued income and deferred income) to recognise in the period, management is required to form a number of key judgements and assumptions. This includes an assessment of the costs the Group incurs to deliver the contractual commitments and whether such costs should be expensed as incurred or capitalised.

Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed, so 'point in time' recognition or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

For contracts with multiple components to be delivered such as fertiliser, management applies judgement to consider whether those promised goods and services are (i) distinct - to be accounted for as separate performance obligations; (ii) not distinct - to be combined with other promised goods or services until a bundle is identified that is distinct or (iii) part of a series of distinct goods and services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

Transaction price

At contract inception the total transaction price is estimated, being the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled and has rights to under the present contract. The transaction price does not include estimates of consideration resulting from change orders for additional goods and services unless these are agreed. Once the total transaction price is determined, the Group allocates this to the identified performance obligations in proportion to their relative stand-alone selling prices and recognises revenue when (or as) those performance obligations are satisfied.

For each performance obligation, the Group determines if revenue will be recognised over time or at a point in time. Where the Group recognises revenue over time for long term contracts, this is in general due to the Group performing and the customer simultaneously receiving and consuming the benefits provided over the life of the contract.

For each performance obligation to be recognised over time, the Group applies a revenue recognition method that faithfully depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of the goods or services to the customer. This decision requires assessment of the real nature of the goods or services that the Group has promised to transfer to the customer. The Group applies the relevant output or input method consistently to similar performance obligations in other contracts.

When using the output method the Group recognises revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods and services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods and services under the contract. Where the output method is used, in particular for long term service contracts where the series guidance is applied, the Group often uses a method of time elapsed which requires minimal estimation. Certain long term contracts use output methods based upon estimation of number of users, level of service activity or fees collected.

If performance obligations in a contract do not meet the over time criteria, the Group recognises revenue at a point in time. This may be at the point of physical delivery of goods and acceptance by a customer or when the customer obtains control of an asset or service in a contract with customer-specified acceptance criteria.

Disaggregation of revenue

The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by contract type, which includes only fertiliser as management believes this best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the Group's revenue and cash flows.

Performance obligations

Performance obligations categorised within this revenue type include the debtor taking ownership of the fertiliser product.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase cost; and
- Finished goods – cost of direct materials and labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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

(h) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Harvest Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2019, and the prior year 30 June 2019.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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.

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-company transactions have been eliminated in full. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Company.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquisition method of accounting involves recognising at acquisition date, separately from goodwill, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition date fair values.

The difference between the above items and the fair value of the consideration (including the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree) is goodwill or a discount on acquisition.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation*(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's controlled entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional and presentation currency of Harvest Minerals Limited is Australian dollars. The functional currency of the overseas subsidiaries is Brazilian Reals.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency 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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Group entities

The results and financial position of all the Company's controlled entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities are taken to foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

(j) Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<i>Class of Fixed Asset</i>	<i>Depreciation Rate</i>
Plant and equipment	33% – 50%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10%
Computer and software	20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

Derecognition

Additions of plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(I) Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure but does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest.

Each area of interest is limited to a size related to a known or probable mineral resource capable of supporting a mining operation. Exploration and evaluation expenditure for each area of interest is carried forward as an asset provided that one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing.

Expenditure which fails to meet the conditions outlined above is written off. Furthermore, the directors regularly review the carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure and make write downs if the values are not expected to be recoverable.

Identifiable exploration assets acquired are recognised as assets at their cost of acquisition, as determined by the requirements of AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Exploration assets acquired are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the conditions referred to in AASB 6 is met.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred subsequent to acquisition in respect of an exploration asset acquired is accounted for in accordance with the policy outlined above for exploration expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the entity.

Acquired exploration assets are not written down below acquisition cost until such time as the acquisition cost is not expected to be recovered.

When an area of interest is abandoned, any expenditure carried forward in respect of that area is written off.

Expenditure is not carried forward in respect of any area of interest/mineral resource unless the Group's rights of tenure to that area of interest are current.

(m) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment.

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses. The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the statement of financial position include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown as current liabilities in the statement of financial position. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as described above and bank overdrafts.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(p) Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are measured at amortised cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received that are unpaid, whether or not billed to the Group.

(q) Income Tax

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

No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

No deferred income tax will be recognised in respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries if the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the near future.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income except where it relates to items that may be charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance date and the anticipation that the Group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and only recognised to the extent that sufficient future assessable income is expected to be obtained.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

(r) 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.

(s) Earnings per share*Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than dividends, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus elements.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as profit / loss attributable to members of the Company, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus elements.

(t) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/sales tax, except where the amount of GST/sales tax incurred is not recoverable from the relevant Tax Authority. In these circumstances, the GST/sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST/sales tax.

The net amount of GST/sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the Tax Authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which is receivable from or payable to the ATO, being disclosed as operating cash flows.

(u) Share based payment transactions

The Group provides benefits to individuals acting as, and providing services similar to employees (including Directors) of the Group in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby individuals render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity settled transactions').

There is currently an Employee Share Option Scheme (ESOS) in place, which provides benefits to Directors and individuals providing services similar to those provided by an employee.

The cost of these equity settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using an option pricing formula taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted, as discussed in note 25.

In valuing equity settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Harvest Minerals ('market conditions'). The cost of the equity settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects

- (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and
- (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of the market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised at the beginning and end of the period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition. Where the terms of an equity settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of the modification.

Where an equity settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of the cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with non-employees is measured by reference to the fair value of goods and services received unless this cannot be measured reliably, in which case the cost is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected in the computation of loss per share (see note 22).

(v) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(w) Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

(x) 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 principle 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 interest. 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.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

(y) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Valuation of mine property

The group uses the concept of life of mine to determine the amortisation of mine properties. In determining life of mine, the Group prepares mineral reserve estimates which by their very nature, require judgements, estimates and assumptions.

Where the proved and probable reserve estimates need to be modified, the amortisation expense is accounted for prospectively from the date of the assessment until the end of the revised mine life (for both the current and future years).

The Group defers advanced stripping costs incurred during the production stage of its mining operations. This calculation requires the use of judgements and estimates, such as estimates of tonnes of waste to be removed over the life of the mining area and economically recoverable reserve extracted as a result. Changes in a mine's life and design may result in changes to the expected stripping ratio (waste to mineral reserves ratio). Any resulting changes are accounted for prospectively.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale.

Factors which could impact the future recoverability include the level of proved, probable and inferred mineral resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices and exchange rules.

To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

In addition, exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. To the extent that it is determined in the future that this capitalised expenditure should be written off, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black Scholes formula taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted, as discussed in note 25.

Functional currency translation reserve

Under Accounting Standards, each entity within the Group is required to determine its functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Management considers the Brazilian subsidiaries to be foreign operations with Brazilian Reals as the functional currency. In arriving at this determination, management has given priority to the currency that influences the labour, materials and other costs of exploration activities as they consider this to be a primary indicator of the functional currency.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience, historical collection rates, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and forward-looking information that is available. Refer to note 9 for further information. The actual credit losses in future years may be higher or lower.

NOTE 3: SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into one main operating segment, which involves mining exploration processing and sale of fertiliser. All of the Group's activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Makers) as a single segment. No revenue is derived from a single external customer.

Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole. Revenue earned by the Group is generated in Brazil and all of the Group's non-current assets reside in Brazil.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 3: SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Continuing operations		
	Australia	Brazil	Consolidated
31 December 2019			
Segment revenue	-	1,443,281	1,443,281
Segment loss before income tax expense	(795,171)	(114,873)	(910,044)
31 December 2019			
Segment assets	8,017,479	10,962,762	18,980,241
Segment liabilities	114,645	102,161	216,806
Additions to non-current assets	-	102,789	102,789

NOTE 4: REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Group derives its revenue from the sale of goods at a point in time in the major category of Fertiliser. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under AASB 8.

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Fertiliser revenue	1,443,281	1,627,821
Total revenue	1,443,281	1,627,821

NOTE 5: COST OF GOODS SOLD

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Mine operating costs	667,587	471,985
Royalty expense	24,778	30,476
Depreciation and amortisation	120,889	172,459
Total cost of goods sold	813,254	674,920

NOTE 6: OTHER EXPENSES

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Insurance	23,402	13,507
Telephone and internet	43	49
Other	147,356	260,792
Total other expenses	170,801	274,348

NOTE 7: INCOME TAX BENEFIT

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Income Tax		
(a) Income tax benefit		
Major component of tax benefit for the year:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-

NOTE 7: INCOME TAX BENEFIT (CONTINUED)

(b) Numerical reconciliation between aggregate tax benefit recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and tax benefit calculated per the statutory income tax rate.

A reconciliation between tax benefit and the product of accounting loss before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable tax rate is as follows:

Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit	(910,044)	(3,456,031)
Income tax benefit calculated at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	(250,262)	(950,409)
Non-deductible expenses	-	141,683
Income tax benefit not brought to account	250,262	808,726
Income tax benefit	-	-

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 27.5% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australia tax law.

(c) Unused tax losses

Unused tax losses	15,248,449	14,219,871
Potential tax benefit not recognised at 26.0% (2019: 27.5%)	3,964,597	3,910,465

The benefit of the tax losses will only be obtained if:

- (i) the Group derives future assessable income in Australia of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised, and
- (ii) the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation in Australia and
- (iii) no changes in tax legislation in Australia adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

NOTE 8: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash comprises:		
Cash at bank	8,057,934	9,499,814
	8,057,934	9,499,814

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of operating loss after tax to the cash flows from operations		
Loss from ordinary activities after tax	(910,044)	(3,456,031)
Non cash items		
Share based payments (refer note 25)	-	472,275
Depreciation charge	95,787	1,476
Amortisation charge	33,956	54,543
Advances written off	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	(322,732)	(181,379)
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(326,743)	(1,298,538)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(42,249)	(84,589)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(90,725)	(118,622)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,562,750)	(4,610,865)

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - CURRENT

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Debtors ²	1,685,515	1,342,976
Prepayment	46,099	59,956
Cash Advances	63,350	79,054
Refundable security deposit	40,146	34,149
GST receivable	7,899	7,147
Other	13,280	6,264
Unsecured loan	-	486,257
Less: Impairment ¹	-	(486,257)
	1,856,289	1,529,546

Trade debtors, other debtors and goods and services tax are receivable on varying collection terms. Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Some debtors are given industry standard longer payment terms which may cross over more than one accounting period. These trade terms are widely used in the agricultural market in Brazil and are considered industry norms.

¹ Impairment of advance to Geociclo which is the result of Geociclo being placed into external administration, resulting in the recovery of the amount being uncertain.

² Included in the debtors balance as at 31 December 2019 is an amount receivable of \$932,881 from a third party, Agrocerrado Produtos Agricolas. In September 2020, the Company instigated legal proceedings to recover the debt. On 25 September 2020, the Tribunal de Justiça do Estado de Minas Gerais issued judgment against Agrocerrado Produtos Agricolas for the full amount of the debt plus costs. The Company is now taking steps to enforce the judgment. The Company considers the amount to be fully recoverable and as such, no impairment has been made.

NOTE 10: INVESTMENT 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(h).

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Equity Holding 31 December 2019	Equity Holding 30 June 2019
Triumph Tin Mining Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Lotus Mining Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Triunfo Mineracao do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	100%	100%
HAG Fertilizantes Ltda	Brazil	99.99%	99.99%

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Plant and Equipment		
Cost	1,235,795	1,286,477
Accumulated depreciation and foreign exchange	(255,088)	(179,522)
Net carrying amount	<u>980,707</u>	<u>1,106,955</u>
Computer Equipment and Software		
Cost	3,006	3,137
Accumulated depreciation and foreign exchange	(1,505)	(1,354)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,501</u>	<u>1,783</u>
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		
Cost	10,539	10,998
Accumulated depreciation and foreign exchange	(4,533)	(3,894)
Net carrying amount	<u>6,006</u>	<u>7,104</u>
Motor Vehicles		
Cost	74,560	77,814
Accumulated depreciation and foreign exchange	(14,616)	(7,473)
Net carrying amount	<u>59,944</u>	<u>70,341</u>
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>1,048,158</u>	<u>1,186,183</u>
Movements in Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment		
At beginning of the year	1,106,955	485,099
Effect of foreign exchange rate	(40,253)	-
Additions	1,362	747,458
Depreciation charge for the year	(87,357)	(125,602)
	<u>980,707</u>	<u>1,106,955</u>
Computer Equipment and Software		
At beginning of the year	1,783	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate	(75)	-
Additions	-	3,137
Depreciation charge for the year	(207)	(1,354)
	<u>1,501</u>	<u>1,783</u>
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings		
At beginning of the year	7,104	6,842
Effect of foreign exchange rate	(299)	-
Additions	-	1,544
Depreciation charge for the year	(799)	(1,282)
	<u>6,006</u>	<u>7,104</u>
Motor Vehicles		
At beginning of the year	70,341	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate	(2,973)	-
Additions	-	77,814
Depreciation charge for the year	(7,424)	(7,473)
	<u>59,944</u>	<u>70,341</u>
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>1,048,158</u>	<u>1,186,183</u>

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 12: DEFERRED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
At beginning of the year	4,022,593	6,854,518
Transfer to Mine Properties	-	(3,980,722)
Acquisition of Sergi Potash Project	100,000	100,000
Exploration expenditure during the year	1,427	17,702
Net exchange differences on translation	(7,442)	1,031,095
Total exploration and evaluation	4,116,578	4,022,593

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration expenditure is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective mining areas.

NOTE 13: MINE PROPERTIES

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
At beginning of the period	3,926,179	-
Transferred from deferred exploration and evaluation costs	-	3,980,722
Amortisation change for the period	(33,956)	(54,543)
Net exchange difference on translation	(117,779)	-
Balance at the end of the period	3,774,444	3,926,179

NOTE 14: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	103,623	111,195
Accruals	57,649	146,894
Tax payable	23,486	28,475
184,758	286,564	

Trade creditors, other creditors and goods and services tax are non-interest bearing. Due to the short-term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

NOTE 15: ISSUED CAPITAL

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
(a) Issued capital		
Ordinary shares fully paid	43,048,343	43,048,343
(b) Movements in shares on issue		
At beginning of the year	185,835,884	43,048,343
Shares issued to Directors and Employees	-	1,500,000
	185,835,884	43,048,343
Share issue costs	-	-
At ending of the year	185,835,884	43,048,343

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 15: ISSUED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

(c) Ordinary shares

The Company does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued capital. Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of a winding up of the Company, to participate in the proceeds from sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

(d) Capital risk management

The Group's capital comprises share capital, reserves less accumulated losses amounting to \$18,763,435 at 31 December 2019 (30 June 2019: \$19,941,373). The Group manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. The Group was ungeared at year end and not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Refer to note 23 for further information on the Group's financial risk management policies.

(e) Share options and warrants

As at balance date, there were nil unissued ordinary shares under options and nil unissued ordinary shares under warrants.

The details of the options at balance date and movements in issued options since 1 July 2019 are as follows:

	Exercise at 14p by 31/12/19	Exercise at 10p by 25/10/19
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,755,125	600,000
Expired during the year	(2,755,125)	(600,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	-

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

No other options were exercised during or since the end of the financial year.

NOTE 16: RESERVES

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Reserves		
Option reserve	3,541,048	3,541,048
Foreign currency translation reserve	(539,927)	(272,033)
	3,001,121	3,269,015

Movements in Reserves

Option reserve

At beginning of the year	3,541,048	3,541,048
Options issued	-	-
	3,541,048	3,541,048

The share based payment reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to Directors and Executives as part of their remuneration and non-employees for their services.

Foreign currency translation reserve

At beginning of the year	(272,033)	(553,493)
Foreign currency translation	(267,894)	281,460
	(539,927)	(272,033)

The foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve, as described in note 2(i). The reserve is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the net investment is disposed of.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 17: ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:		
At beginning of the year	(26,375,985)	(22,919,954)
Loss for the year	(910,044)	(3,456,031)
At 31 December	(27,286,029)	(26,375,985)

NOTE 18: EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Within one year		
	-	100,000
After one year but not longer than five years	4,050,804	4,125,460
After five years	6,440,020	6,189,177
	10,490,824	10,414,637

These obligations have arisen as a result of certain acquisitions that were undertaken in prior years as summarised below.

Capela Potash Project

Harvest acquired a 51% interest in the Capella Potash project in the Sergipe State, Brazil in 2015 as announced on 28 August 2014. The total consideration was payable over several years subject to certain conditions. The remaining elements of the consideration are as follows:

- The issue of further shares in the Company to the value of \$400,000, not before 31 December 2014, on the identification of 10 million tonnes of carnallite or sylvite with a minimum grade of 10% KCl;
- The issue of further shares in the Company to the value of \$800,000, not before 31 July 2015, on the identification of a JORC inferred reserve with the minimum of 25 million tonnes with a minimum grade of more than 10% of KCl;
- The issue of further shares in the Company to the value of \$1,000,000, not before 31 December 2015, if the Company completes a scoping study, feasibility study or another study that confirms the economic feasibility under the JORC Code;
- Drill two (2) holes for a total of 700m.

The elements of the consideration noted above have not been fulfilled as at 31 December 2019 and have therefore been recorded as commitments above.

Sergi Potash Project

Harvest acquired a 100% interest in the Sergi Potash Project in the Sergipe State, Brazil in 2015 as announced on 20 April 2015. The total consideration was payable over several years subject to certain conditions. The remaining elements of the consideration are as follows:

- Annual payments of \$100,000 due on or before 31 December each year and ending in 2021;
- On achieving minimum horizon of 10 meters of carnallite or sylvite with a minimum grade of 10%, payment of 6,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company;
- On achieving a JORC (2012) inferred reserve with the minimum of 25 million tonnes with a minimum grade of more than 10% of KCl, payment of 6,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company;
- On achieving a successful scope or feasibility study that confirms the economic feasibility under the JORC rules, payment of 6,000,000 post-consolidation fully paid ordinary shares in the Company; and
- On commencing of commercial production, payment of \$6,000,000.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 18: EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

The elements of the consideration noted above have not been fulfilled as at 31 December 2019 and therefore have therefore been recorded as commitments above.

Arapua Fertilizer Project

Harvest acquired a 100% interest in the Arapua Fertilizer Project in the State of Minas Gerais in Brazil in 2014. The terms of the acquisition included:

- a total payment of US\$1,000,000 at the commencement of commercial production; and
- a Net Smelter Return Royalty to the vendors of 2%.

Commercial production had not commenced as at 31 December 2019 and therefore this amount has been recorded as a commitment above. Subsequent to the period, and as announced on 27 February 2020, the Agência Nacional de Mineração granted the Company the full mining permit for the Company's 100% owned Arapua Fertiliser Project in Brazil. The 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty has not been recorded as a commitment as it is difficult to quantify.

Mandacaru Phosphate Project

As announced on the on 21 December 2015, Harvest acquired a 100% interest in the Mandacaru Phosphate Project in the Ceara State, Brazil. The terms of the acquisition include a Net Smelter Return Royalty to the vendors of 2%, capped at an aggregate amount of US\$1,000,000. The 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty has not been recorded as a commitment as it is difficult to quantify.

If the Group decides to relinquish and/or does not meet the obligations, assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position may require review to determine the appropriateness of carrying values. The sale, transfers or farm-out of exploration rights to third parties will reduce or extinguish the above obligations.

NOTE 19: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
The auditor of Harvest Minerals Limited is HLB Mann Judd.		
Amounts received or due and receivable for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the Consolidated group	17,000	31,500

NOTE 20: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As announced on 27 February 2020, the Agência Nacional de Mineração ('ANM') (the agency which replaced the DNPM) has granted the Concessão de Lavra or full mining permit for the Company's 100% owned Arapua Fertiliser Project in Brazil.

The award of the Concessão de Lavra or full mining permit was the final step in fully permitting the Arapua Project and grants the Company full tenure over the asset. As set out in the original sale and purchase agreement, a payment of US\$1m was made by the Company to the original vendors of the asset upon the award of the full mining permit.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation recognised the COVID-19 as a pandemic. As the Company operations are undertaken in Brazil, which is one of the more heavily affected countries, it has had a negative impact on the company's sales. As announced on 9 July 2020, the continuing effects of COVID-19 remain unclear. Brazil remains heavily affected by the pandemic and although there is negligible reported community transmission in the immediate proximity to Harvest's facility, the broader effects of the pandemic have restricted movement and economic activity considerably.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 20: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

Nonetheless, the Company has seen some increase in buyer interest and the Company remains optimistic about the remainder of CY2020, but is unable to make a revised forecast of CY2020 sales.

On 14 April 2020, Mr Frank Moxon resigned as a Non-Executive Director with effect from 30 June 2020.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operation of the entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

NOTE 21: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The ultimate parent entity is Harvest Minerals Limited. Refer to note 10 for a list of all subsidiaries within the Group.

Garrison Capital (UK) Limited, a company in which Mr McMaster is a director, provided the Company with management services including IT and administrative support totalling \$46,153 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$72,265). \$4,323 (30 June 2019: \$5,420) was outstanding at year end.

FFA Legal Ltda, a company in which Mr Azevedo is a director, provided the Group with legal and accounting services in Brazil totalling \$152,738 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$304,692). No amounts (30 June 2019: \$25,938) were outstanding at year end.

Palisade Business Consulting Pty Ltd, a company in which Mr James is a director and shareholder, provided the Company with accounting and company secretarial services and provided a serviced office. Fees for Mr James' services as a director and company secretary are paid into this company. Fees received by Palisade Business Consulting totalled \$84,000 (12 months to 30 June 2019: \$156,825). \$17,600 (30 June 2019: \$19,443) was outstanding at year end.

These transactions have been entered into on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

NOTE 22: LOSS PER SHARE

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Loss used in calculating basic and dilutive EPS	<u>(910,044)</u>	<u>(3,456,031)</u>
 Number of Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings / (loss) per share:	185,835,884	185,733,144
 Effect of dilution:		
Share options	-	-
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted loss per share:	185,835,884	185,733,144

NOTE 23: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Exposure to interest rate, liquidity and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

The Group uses different methods as discussed below to manage risks that arise from these financial instruments. The objective is to support the delivery of the financial targets while protecting future financial security.

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 23: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash facilities to meet the operating requirements of the business and investing excess funds in highly liquid short-term investments. The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors.

Alternatives for sourcing the Group's future capital needs include the cash position and the issue of equity instruments. These alternatives are evaluated to determine the optimal mix of capital resources for our capital needs. We expect that, absent a material adverse change in a combination of our sources of liquidity, present levels of liquidity along with future capital raising will be adequate to meet our expected capital needs.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Group comprise trade and other payables. As at 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019 all financial liabilities are contractually maturing within 60 days.

(b) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company holds cash balances in foreign currencies (Great British Pounds ('GBP') and United States Dollars ('USD')). The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated cash balances at 31 December 2019 are GBP 4,207,235 (A\$7,911,399) and USD 9,260 (A\$13,714).

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

A 10% increase and decrease in the GBP and USD against the Australian dollar would lead to a \$792,511 increase / decrease in results (2019: \$937,304 increase / decrease in results).

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments.

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes to interest rate risk relates primarily to its earnings on cash and term deposits. The Group manages the risk by investing in short term deposits.

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	8,057,934	9,499,814

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's statement of comprehensive income to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables constant.

Consolidated

Judgements of reasonably possible movements

Effect on Post Tax Earnings

Effect on Equity

Increase/(Decrease)

including accumulated losses

Increase/(Decrease)

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Increase 100 basis points	80,579	94,998	80,579	94,998
Decrease 100 basis points	(80,579)	(94,998)	(80,579)	(94,998)

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 23: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A sensitivity of 100 basis points has been used as this is considered reasonable given the current level of both short term and long term Australian Dollar interest rates. The change in basis points is derived from a review of historical movements and management's judgement of future trends. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the June 2019 Financial Year.

(d) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to the financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Group to incur a financial loss. The Group's maximum credit exposure is the carrying amounts on the statement of financial position. The Group holds financial instruments with credit worthy third parties.

At 31 December 2019, the Group held cash at bank. These were held with financial institutions with a rating from Standard & Poors of -AA or above (long term).

(e) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments approximate their fair values.

(f) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 24: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no known contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019 or 30 June 2019.

NOTE 25: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Share based payment transactions recognised either as operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income, exploration expenditure on the statement of financial position or capital raising expenses in equity during the year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
<i>Profit and loss</i>		
Share based payments to Directors and employees	-	472,275

Profit and loss

The following shares were issued during the year ended 30 June 2019 to employees and Directors as payment for services performed:

Date	Number of shares	Share price at grant date	Value
23 July 18	1,500,000	\$0.3141	472,275

NOTE 26: DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or declared by the Company in the period since the end of the financial year and up to the date of this report. The Directors do not recommend that any amount be paid by way of dividend for the period ended 31 December 2019.

The balance of the franking account is Nil as at 31 December 2019 (30 June 2019: Nil).

Harvest Minerals Limited

Notes to the financial statements at and for the six months ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 27: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURE

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of the Key Management Personnel of the Group for the financial year are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	434,773	720,780
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	314,850
Total remuneration	434,773	1,035,630

NOTE 28: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following details information related to the parent entity, Harvest Minerals Limited, at 31 December 2019. The information presented here has been prepared using consistent accounting policies as presented in note 2.

	Parent	
	31 December 2019	30 June 2019
	\$	\$
Current assets	8,017,479	9,470,043
Non current assets	10,881,568	12,283,349
Total Assets	18,899,047	21,753,392
Current liabilities	114,645	169,330
Non current liabilities	20,967	20,967
Total Liabilities	135,612	190,297
Net Assets	18,763,435	21,563,095
Issued capital	43,048,343	43,048,343
Share based payment reserve	3,541,048	3,541,048
Accumulated losses	(27,825,956)	(25,026,296)
Total Equity	18,763,435	21,563,095
Loss for the year	(2,799,660)	(2,481,011)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,799,660)	(2,481,011)

Guarantees

Harvest Minerals Limited has not entered into any guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiary.

Other Commitments

There are no commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment other than as disclosed in this report.

Accounting Policies

Harvest Minerals Limited applies accounting policies consistent with that of the Group which is detailed in note 2(a).

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Harvest Minerals Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes of the Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance, for the six months ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
 - (c) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2(c);
2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made by the Directors in accordance with sections of 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the six months ended 31 December 2019.

On behalf of the Board



Brian McMaster

Chairman

29 September 2020

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Harvest Minerals Limited for the 6 months ended 31 December 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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



Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2020

N G Neill
Partner

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Harvest Minerals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Harvest Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the 6 months then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its financial performance for the 6 months then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for qualified opinion

As disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements, included in the trade and other receivables balance as at 31 December 2019 is an amount receivable of \$932,881 from a third party, Agrocerrado Produtos Agrícolas. In September 2020, the Company instigated legal proceedings to recover the debt. We have, however, been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude on the recoverability of the receivable and whether any impairment loss on the receivable is appropriate. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary in respect of the accompanying financial statements for the 6 months ended 31 December 2019.

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

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Recoverability of mine properties Refer to Note 13 in the financial statements</p> <p>As at 31 December 2019, the Group had a balance of \$3,774,444 in relation to mine properties.</p> <p>An impairment assessment was conducted by management as required at every reporting date under AASB 136 <i>Impairment of Assets</i>.</p> <p>The impairment assessment conducted under AASB 136 involved a comparison of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the balance was allocated to with the carrying amount of the related items in the balance sheet. Recoverable amount is based upon the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use.</p> <p>The evaluation of the recoverable amount of mine properties is considered a key audit matter as it was based upon a value-in-use calculation which required significant judgement and estimation. In addition, the balance is material to the users of the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically evaluating management's methodology in the value-in-use model and the basis for key assumptions; • Reviewing the mathematical accuracy of the value-in-use model; • Performing sensitivity analyses around the key inputs used in the model such as sales growth, production rates and operating costs; • Considering the appropriateness of the discount rate used; • Ensuring the carrying value of the cash generating unit had been correctly determined; • Comparing value-in-use to the carrying amount of the cash generating unit; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the financial report.
<p>Carrying value of deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure Refer to Note 12 in the financial statements</p> <p>As at 31 December 2019, the Group had a balance of \$4,116,578 in relation to deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure.</p> <p>In accordance with AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, the Group capitalises acquisition costs of rights to explore as well as subsequent exploration and evaluation expenditure and applies the cost model after recognition.</p> <p>Our audit focussed on the Group's assessment of the carrying amount of the deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure, because this is a significant asset of the Group. We planned our work to address the audit risk that the capitalised expenditure might no longer meet the recognition criteria of the standard. In addition, we considered it necessary to assess whether facts and circumstances existed to suggest that the carrying amount of the deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure may exceed its recoverable amount.</p>	<p>Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management's review of the carrying values of deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure; • We considered the Directors' assessment of potential indicators of impairment; • We obtained evidence that the Group has current rights to tenure of its areas of interest; • We enquired with management, reviewed AIM announcements and reviewed minutes of Directors' meetings to ensure that the Group had not resolved to discontinue exploration and evaluation at any of its areas of interest; and • We examined the disclosures made in the financial report.

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 consolidated financial report for the 6 months ended 31 December 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the directors' report for the 6 months ended 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Harvest Minerals Limited for the 6 months ended 31 December 2019 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.



HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2020



N G Neill
Partner

HARVEST MINERALS LIMITED TENEMENT TABLE

Tenement	Location	Interest
Arapua Fertilizer Project 831.787/2007 832.447/2009 832.448/2009 832.451/2009 831.144/2010 831.145/2010 831.146/2010 831.275/2010	Brazil	100%
Capela Potash Project 878.103/2008 878.104/2008 878.105/2008 878.106/2008 878.107/2008 878.108/2008	Brazil	51%
Sergi Potash Project 878.109/2008 878.110/2008 878.111/2008 878.045/2009	Brazil	100%
Mandacaru Project 800.122/2015 800.651/2015	Brazil	100%