



Parkway
CORPORATE LIMITED

PARKWAY CORPORATE LIMITED

(formerly Parkway Minerals NL)

ACN 147 346 334

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ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Parkway Coporate Limited

(formerly Parkway Minerals NL)

A.C.N. 147 346 334

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Parkway Corporate Limited

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Corporate directory

Directors:

Adrian Griffin
Patrick Power
Bahay Ozcakmak
Richard Beresford

Company Secretary:

Amanda Wilton-Heald

Auditor:

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Registered and Principal Office

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West Perth WA 6005
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Stock Exchange Listing

Parkway Corporate Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: PWN).

Solicitors

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder

The past year has seen world economies not only impacted by COVID-19 but also ravaged by unprecedented floods and fires ... meaning pandemics and climate change are both in clear focus for world leaders in both business and politics. In fact, responses to such crises from the business community has been overwhelmingly positive, with responsible corporations putting their businesses under the environmental, social and governance (ESG) microscope. Water quality, availability and conservation will be instrumental in terms of that ethos – indeed, it is likely to become the next global challenge as far greater value is placed on its use and preservation.

Parkway's entry into the field of water management commenced at a resource level with the pioneering of its proprietary aMES® technology to recover the valuable commodities dissolved in waters hosted by the Karinga Lakes potash project. Pilot-testing has successfully demonstrated the ability of the aMES® technology to recover a range of valuable materials, with advantages over more conventional processes for producing products, including potash, from brines. The commercial and environmental implications for the technology were realised in a positive pre-feasibility study that supports the future adoption of the technology in developing resource projects based on brine resources.

Parkway's success in recovering valuable dissolved components from natural aqueous systems has now been extended to industrial wastewater streams with the expansion of its technology portfolio to include iBC®. This technology, was initially designed to process water from coal-seam-gas operations, and it has the potential to dovetail with aMES® and create even more flexible wastewater processing solutions.

In terms of project delivery, Parkway's proficiency has been enhanced by expansion of its in-house engineering capabilities and the continuation of its Global Strategic Cooperation Agreement with Worley. In addition, Parkway's acquisition of Multi-Wet, a Perth-based water treatment business, has increased our client base and established an operating business that can augment and provide leverage for Parkway's technology solutions for the management of wastewater.

Parkway Process Solutions ('PPS') is a business unit dedicated to providing a complete wastewater processing package. It was launched after the end of the reporting period to provide a range of industrial water solutions. PPS positions Parkway well to provide bespoke process solutions (and the equipment required) for a range of industries as efficient water management becomes a more pressing issue generally.

At Parkway, we have experienced a transformative year against a backdrop of global issues that illustrate the need for a global approach. As the world comes to grips with managing its precious water resources and providing sustainable solutions to scarcity, Parkway will benefit from the effort involved in, and success of defining, its current focus. I thank all Parkway staff, partners and collaborators – and, of course, shareholders – for their continued support and I look forward to us providing even more solutions for water sustainability across the board.

Yours Sincerely,

Adrian Griffin
Chairman

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Directors' Report

The Directors present their report on Parkway Corporate Limited (formerly known as Parkway Minerals NL) (ACN 147 346 334) and its controlled entities ("**Parkway**", "**the Company**" or "**PWN**"), for the Company's financial year ended 30 June 2021 ("**FY21**").

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year (and who remain directors at the date of this report) are set out below. All of these directors were in office for the entire duration of the Company's FY21.

Adrian Griffin (Non-executive Chairman)

Patrick Power (Non-executive Director)

Bahay Ozcakmak (Managing Director)

Richard Beresford (Non-executive Director)

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Adrian Griffin *Non-Executive Chairman* (appointed 12 November 2010)

Qualifications

Bsc(Honours),GSA,MAusIMM

Adrian Griffin, an Australian-trained mining professional, has had exposure to metal mining and processing worldwide during a career spanning more than three decades. A pioneer of the lateritic nickel processing industry, he has helped develop extraction technologies for a range of minerals over the years. Today, Adrian specialises in mine management and production. He is a former Chief Executive Officer of Dwyka Diamonds Limited, an AIM- and ASX-listed diamond producer, was a founding director and executive of Washington Resources Limited and also a founding director of Empire Resources Limited, Ferrum Crescent Limited and Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited. Moreover, Mr Griffin was a founding director of ASX-listed Northern Minerals. He is also managing director of ASX-listed Lithium Australia NL.

Other listed company directorships during the last 3 years:

Northern Minerals Ltd (Director June 2006 – Nov 2020), Reedy Lagoon Corporation Ltd (Director June 2014 –present) and Lithium Australia NL (Director February 2011 – present).

Adrian Griffin is also a member of the Audit & Risk Committee, Remuneration Committee (Chairman) and the Nomination Committee.

Patrick Power *Non-executive Director* (appointed 17 September 2019)

Mr Patrick Power is the founder of Western Potash, and was instrumental in securing substantial investment for the company and advancing the Milestone (under construction) project in Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr Power brings over 25 years' experience in mining finance, management and venture capital. Mr Power is currently a director of Western Potash and President and CEO of Arctic Star Exploration, a diamond exploration company. He has served as a director of other mineral exploration companies including Amarillo Gold Corp., First Narrows Resources Corp., and Goldtex Resources Ltd.

Other listed Company directorships during the last 3 years:

Western Potash Corp. (Director April 2007 – April 2017), Arctic Star Exploration Corp. (Director June 2003 – Present).

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Directors' Report (continued)

Bahay Ozcakmak *Managing Director* (appointed 28 November 2019)

Qualifications

BSc, MABus, DipFin(Inv.), MAICD

Mr Bahay Ozcakmak is the founder of Activated Water Technologies Pty Ltd ("**AWT**") and was the CEO of AWT's parent company, Consolidated Potash Corporation Ltd ("**CPC**"), up until its acquisition by Parkway. In addition to two decades of successful technology commercialisation experience, Mr Ozcakmak has extensive corporate development expertise, including M&A in the energy and mining sectors, where he has led the successful acquisition of several flagship projects and major corporate transactions, particularly with listed companies. Mr Ozcakmak has broad corporate experience ranging from business and corporate strategy development through to CEO and director level roles in the energy and mining sectors. Recent experience with resources companies have focused on gold, copper, nickel, cobalt, lithium and potash.

Other listed company directorships during the last 3 years:

TSX Venture exchange listed: Lions Bay Capital Inc. (Director May 2018 – October 2019), Fidelity Minerals Corp. (Director June 2018 – March 2021).

Richard Beresford *Non-executive Director* (appointed 12 March 2020)

Qualifications

BSc (Mechanical Engineering), MSc (Technology and Development), and is a member of FAIE and FAICD

Mr. Beresford has over 30 years' experience in the international energy natural gas and renewable energy industries. Mr. Beresford served as a director of Eden Energy Limited. Mr. Beresford held the position of Executive Chairman of Green Rock Energy Limited (ASX: BKT), a Perth based energy explorer and developer from 2012 to 2015. Prior to his appointment as Executive Chairman he was the Managing Director and a non-executive director from 2008 to 2012. Mr. Beresford was Head of Gas Strategy and Development of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Beresford spent five years with Woodside Petroleum Limited and 12 years with British Gas Plc.

Other listed company directorships during the last 3 years:

Eden Energy Limited (Director May 2007 – May 2018), Liquefied Natural Gas Limited (Feb 2004 – 30 April 2020).

Company secretary

Amanda Wilton-Heald (appointed 7 March 2018)

Amanda is a Chartered Accountant with over 20 years of accounting, auditing (of both listed and non-listed companies) and company secretarial experience within Australia and the UK. Amanda has been involved in the listing of junior explorer companies on the ASX and has experience in corporate advisory and company secretarial services.

Interests in the shares and options of the company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors (including related parties) in the shares and options of the company were:

	Number of ordinary shares	Number of options over ordinary shares
Adrian Griffin	21,112,665	13,783,550
Bahay Ozcakmak	217,853,184	77,257,393
Patrick Power	1,308,009	5,000,000
Richard Beresford	622,610	5,000,000

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Directors' Report (continued)

Dividends

No dividend has been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company include:

- the exploration for minerals and commercialisation of proprietary brine processing technologies, with applications in the energy and mining sectors ("**Core Business**"); and
- the development of an integrated water treatment products and services business, to complement and support the entity's Core Business.

The main activities of the Company in FY21 is developing brine treatment related technologies, as well as delivering water treatment related products and services. The Group also has an exploration joint venture.

Operating results for the year

The Company's loss after income tax expense for its FY21 were \$ 923,715 (2020: \$2,421,674).

Financial Performance

	2021 \$	2020 \$	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Total income	1,568,480	102,023	1,437.38%
Loss before tax	(923,715)	(2,421,674)	-61.86%
Loss after income tax expense	(923,715)	(2,421,674)	-61.86%
Loss per share (cents)	(0.04)	(0.15)	-73.33%

The financial position of the Group is presented in the attached Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

As at 30 June 2021, the group had a net asset balance of \$11,868,588 an increase of \$5,720,809 from 30 June 2020. The cash balance increased from \$2,001,380 to \$7,452,866 as at 30 June 2021. For further details, refer to the consolidated statement of financial position.

In relation to the lodgement of the Unaudited Financial Accounts, the Group reclassified other comprehensive income "Available for sale financial assets – current year gain/(losses)" of \$(1,036,746) to Income from continuing operations. The Group also adjusted the reserve for reserve shares by \$230,226. Whilst these changes resulted in a reclassification of the \$343,564 profit (as outlined in the Unaudited Financial Accounts dated 30 September 2021) to \$923,715 loss (as outlined in this Audited Annual Report), the changes had no material impact on the Net Assets of the company.

Introduction

During the Company's FY21 the Company made significant progress in advancing its project and technology portfolio.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PORTOLIO

Karinga Lakes Potash Project (KLPP)

As at 30 June 2021, the Company held a 15% equity interest in a single mining exploration project, the Karinga Lakes Potash Project ("**KLPP**").

The KLPP, located in the Northern Territory, is a joint venture between Verdant Minerals Ltd and Consolidated Potash Corporation Ltd (being a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) ("**CPC**"), which is administered through Territory Potash Pty Ltd ("**JV Operator**").

On 5 November 2020, the Company announced the completion of a pre-feasibility study in relation to the KLPP ("**KLPP-PFS**"), which examined application of the Company's aMES® technology at the KLPP, for the production of high-quality, sulphate of potash. The KLPP-PFS was jointly developed by the Company and Worley, under a Global Strategic Cooperation Agreement, originally announced on 8 May 2020.

Following the recent completion of the KLPP-PFS, and planned near-term activities, the Company anticipates satisfying the earn-in requirements to have acquired a 40% working interest in the KLPP, without making significant further investment.

Key Findings of the KLPP-PFS

- The KLPP-PFS confirmed the KLPP as a potentially attractive producer of high-quality, soluble grade, sulphate of potash (SOP) targeting key horticulture markets.
- Innovative aMES® based flow sheet demonstrates potential (major improvement over scoping study), even for a relatively small-scale operation targeting annual SOP production of 40,000 tonnes, over an initial mine life of 20 years.
- aMES® based development concept demonstrates highly efficient use of water.
- Mineral Resource Estimate
 - Reporting Indicated Mineral Resource of 1,000,000 tonnes of potassium, with 580,000 tonnes of potassium hosted within eight lakes that are incorporated into the mine plan.
 - The mine plan includes production of 430,000 tonnes of potassium, which is sufficient to underpin an initial mine life of 20 years, based on a scheduled production rate of 40,000 tonnes per annum of SOP.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

- Key Financial Metrics
 - Initial capital cost (CAPEX) of \$80.0 million, inclusive of all non-process infrastructure and indirect costs (which includes a contingency of \$6.7 million).
 - Production cost (OPEX) of \$293/tonne of SOP, ex-mine gate.
 - Strong cash generation potential, with estimated EBITDA margin of 54.4%, resulting in annual EBITDA of \$18.6 million.
 - Ungeared development of the KLPP would result in:
 - Project payback in approximately 5.5 years from first SOP production.
 - Post-Tax NPV_{8%} of \$80.15 million with an IRR of 20.4%.
- Significant additional opportunities to improve the financial performance of the project were identified, particularly in relation to non-process infrastructure.
- KLPP-PFS prepared by owners' team, supported by leading industry consultants, with Worley as study manager, through existing Global Strategic Cooperation Agreement.

Subsequent to the completion of the KLPP-PFS, fertiliser prices, including the SOP price have risen significantly, potentially providing the opportunity to revisit the assumptions made in the KLPP-PFS.

Mineral Resources

As outlined in the Company's ASX announcement from 5 November 2020, the Mineral Resources Estimate underpinning the KLPP-PFS is summarised as follows:

Lake	Mineralisation Contained in Drainable Porosity	Indicated Mineral Resources Contained in Total Porosity that meets reasonable prospects of economic extraction	Production
	Potassium Tonnage	Potassium Tonnage	Potassium Tonnage
	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)
Lakes included in the mine plan (x8)			
Sub Total	300	580	430
Remaining lakes (x16)			
Sub Total	220	430	-
Total	520	1,000	430

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

As at 30 June 2021:

- the Native Title Objection remained unresolved; and
- exploration tenure for the KLPP is held in the seven contiguous exploration licences retention areas (ELRAs).

New Mexico Lithium Project

At the beginning of the Company's FY21, the Company held a 70% interest in the New Mexico Lithium Project ("NMLP"), which the Company considered at the time to represent an attractive opportunity for the discovery of mineral rich brines and the application of its aMES® technology.

As announced by the Company to the ASX on 7 October 2020:

- despite the opportunities presented by the NMLP, in August 2020, the Company made the strategic decision to relinquish its interest in the NMLP, for the following key reasons:
 - newly identified project access related challenges;
 - COVID-19 related operational difficulties in the United States;
 - the continued collapse in lithium prices throughout 2020;
 - the relatively high holding costs; and
 - on the basis that the Company may retain the opportunity to share in project development related benefits at the NMLP, through the application of its aMES® technology, without contributing to the NMLP's resource exploration phase.
- Upon relinquishing its interest in the NMLP, the Company received a ~\$35,000 payment, by way of reimbursement for previously provisioned drilling costs.

SUMMARY OF TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO

During FY21, the Company continued to make encouraging progress in the development and commercialisation of its world-class wastewater processing technology portfolio. The Company continued to perform a range of piloting, scoping and technoeconomic related evaluations for several projects, which highlighted significant opportunities for the application of the Company's suite of technologies to address a range of wastewater related challenges.

Further details regarding the core technology portfolio owned by the Company, are outlined below.

aMES® Technology

The Company's *activated Mineral Extraction System* or aMES® ("aMES®") technology is an innovative process technology, which enables the treatment of concentrated brine solutions to recover a range of valuable compounds, reagents and fresh water. The technology portfolio utilises a proprietary multi-staged process, incorporating novel membrane technology and is based on proprietary intellectual property, incorporating patents, expertise and know-how acquired over more than a decade of intense process development.

In late 2020, the Company finalised the KLPP-PFS, which assisted the Company to demonstrate the significant advantages of the aMES® technology. Following completion of the KLPP-PFS, on 16 November 2020, the Company announced pre-commissioning of a new state-of-the-art aMES® pilot plant, providing the Company with an important process demonstration, optimisation and validation capability for its aMES® technology. During the remainder of its FY21:

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

- several process modifications and improvements were made to the aMES® pilot plant, to further enhance its performance and validate the advantages of the aMES® technology; and
- the upgraded pilot plant underwent multistage operations for the first time, which was another important milestone in demonstrating the scalability of the aMES® technology in an industrial setting.

The performance data generated by the aMES® pilot plant is providing important information that will impact the engineering design of a commercial-scale modularised aMES® plant.

During FY21, the Company continued to perform a range of technoeconomic evaluations, as well as engage in discussions with a range of parties, to determine a suitable pathway towards commercial application of its aMES® technology.

iBC® Technology

The Company's *Integrated Brine Causticisation* or iBC® ("iBC®") technology is a patented process technology, which simultaneously removes common impurities from waste brine streams and converts sodium carbonates and bicarbonates commonly found in coal seam gas ("CSG") brines, into more soluble sodium hydroxide. As a result of the causticisation process, the iBC® technology produces a purified brine suitable for downstream processing, including with the Company's aMES® technology, for the production of various salt products and industrial-grade sodium hydroxide.

During FY21, the Company explored the potential application of the iBC® technology with a range of potential clients, including major industry participants in the CSG sector. As part of this analysis, the Company demonstrated the successful production of a range of products from CSG derived wastewater, including two high-grade caustic (sodium hydroxide) products:

- a highly concentrated (48 – 50% NaOH) sodium hydroxide solution, which is effectively the maximum concentration of sodium hydroxide product commercially available as a concentrated solution; and
- a high grade (63% NaOH) sodium hydroxide monohydrate solid product, that is approaching the maximum grade possible (69% NaOH as NaOH.H₂O) for this product, with ongoing process optimisation studies expected to improve this grade further.

The production of the solid sodium hydroxide monohydrate product provides the opportunity to produce a saleable product that is likely to achieve a higher netback price, as the solid caustic product will require reduced freight costs, due to the higher concentration of the solid product. The Company's currently preferred processing route involves the production of both a solid and concentrated sodium hydroxide solution, providing several potential monetisation options.

The Company's ongoing testwork in relation to its iBC® technology, as outlined in further detail above, provides encouragement that in addition to achieving significant wastewater volume reductions, the application of the iBC® technology is likely to be able to achieve a highly desirable zero-liquid discharge ("ZLD") solution.

Given the conventional processing route adopted by several major operators in the CSG sector is likely to eventually involve the disposal of mixed salts into a regulated waste facility where significant costs (including statutory waste disposal levies) apply, the approach proposed by the Company is considered to be a highly desirable alternative.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

In addition to the advantages of a ZLD approach, the Company's ongoing testwork in relation to its iBC[®] technology continues to support the business case that an iBC[®] based processing route also has the potential to create a valuable revenue stream, through the sale of industrial process chemicals.

K-Max[®] Technology

The K-Max[®] process uses hot sulphuric acid to leach glauconite at atmospheric pressure, extracting potassium and other elements to make a range of products, including SOP, high magnesium SOP, (KMS), phosphoric acid, aluminium sulphate and iron oxide. The process is also applicable to other mica-like minerals, such as phlogopite. The K-Max[®] process was initially developed for the Dandaragan Trough project, however since this project was relinquished during a prior reporting period, no additional activities have been performed to advance the K-Max[®] technology.

INTEGRATED WATER TREATMENT BUSINESS

During FY21, in parallel with ongoing technology development and commercialisation activities, the Company also established an industrial water treatment products and services offering (through Parkway Process Solutions, "PPS"), to address broader opportunities in the water treatment sector.

The Company believes that PPS will generate near-term revenue and support the successful commercialisation of the Company's next-generation technology portfolio, including the delivery of highly differentiated and integrated water-treatment related solutions. The Company has been successful in recruiting for PPS, as well as establishing a broad range of commercial relationships with several strategic industry participants, including leading equipment suppliers and service providers.

Further details are outlined below, in relation to key developments during the Company's FY21.

Integration of Multi-Wet

The Company acquired Multi-Wet, a Perth-based water treatment business, on 26 February 2021. During the remainder of FY21, the Company successfully integrated the Multi-Wet business into PPS. During this integration period, the Company's accounting staff relocated to the Multi-Wet (now PPS-Perth) office on a permanent basis, to support the integration and further streamline operations. The integration process involved Multi-Wet's adoption of improved processes, including group-wide accounting and inventory management systems, to support the growth of operations through scalable infrastructure. Given the timing of the acquisition, the identification and valuation of the assets and liabilities acquired are provisional as management is currently in the process of completing the acquisition accounting.

STRATEGIC SHAREHOLDING

At the start of the Company's FY21, the Company held 34,267,700 shares in Davenport Resources Ltd (now known as "South Harz Potash Ltd" (ASX:SHP)) ("**Davenport**"), which at the time represented approximately ~15% of the issued capital of Davenport. Davenport is an ASX-listed junior mining company, which has assembled a portfolio of advanced potash projects in Germany, which collectively represent one of the largest undeveloped potash resource inventories in Western Europe.

To focus the Company's managerial and financial resources on other key priorities, including the commercialisation of the Technology Portfolio and the Integrated Water Treatment Business, during FY21, the Company divested its shareholding in Davenport, realising approximately \$2.05 million in net proceeds.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Except for the matters disclosed in this Operating and Financial Review, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during its FY21.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

A number of significant events occurred between 30 June 2021 and the date of this Annual Report, further details of which are outlined below.

Changes to Corporate Status

On 5 July 2021, the Company held two General Meetings of its shareholders:

- a General Meeting of holders of fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company; and
- a General Meeting of holders of partly paid shares in the capital of the Company.

All resolutions which were put to both of the General Meetings were passed, approving (amongst other things) the following changes to the Company's corporate status:

- a conversion of the Company from a public no liability company to a public company limited by shares ("**Change of Type**");
- a capital restructure, whereby partly paid shares in the capital of the Company would be cancelled and replaced with newly issued exchange options; and
- a change of the Company's name from "Parkway Minerals NL" to "Parkway Corporate Limited" ("**Change of Name**"), (together the "**Corporate Status Changes**").

During the course of July and August 2021, the Company actioned the various matters which were approved by its shareholders during the General Meetings, including (amongst other things) lodging relevant administrative documents with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("**ASIC**"), facilitating an update of the Company's corporate records.

As announced on 1 September 2021, the Company's Change of Name and Change of Type took effect on the Australian Securities Exchange on 3 September 2021.

Launch of Website for Parkway Process Solutions

On 8 July 2021, the Company announced preliminary launch of a new website for PPS: www.pwnps.com.

The PPS operations form part of the Company's integrated water treatment business, which are operated through Parkway Process Solutions Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

The PPS website showcases various industrial water treatment related products, services and solutions which PPS offers to its existing and potential customers, throughout Australia.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE (continued)

Acquisition of Mawpump Pty Ltd

On 3 September 2021, the Company announced PPS's acquisition of 100% of all shares in the capital of Mawpump Pty Ltd ("**Mawpump**") for total consideration of up to \$1,300,000 (before agreed adjustments).

Mawpump is an established Darwin based supplier of pumping related products, services and packaged solutions, with a primary focus on the mining industry in Northern Australia. Mawpump has been successfully operating since 1996, during which time it has provided various products and/or services, to most of the major mining operations in the Northern Territory of Australia.

In deciding to acquire Mawpump through PPS, the Company was motivated by the following key factors:

- the acquisition supported the Company's evaluation of (and potential participation in) various major industrial wastewater (including mining related) project opportunities in Northern Australia;
- Mawpump readily integrates into the PPS products and services offering, with several operational and strategic synergies between the two businesses;
- the acquisition will assist PPS in developing and offering integrated end-to-end mine dewatering solutions, incorporating Mawpump derived solutions;
- the acquisition will provide Mawpump's clients with a broader range of products, services and solutions, available through PPS;
- the acquisition will provide PPS with a platform for introducing the Company's next-generation technologies to Mawpump's established client base;
- the acquisition will provide the Company with an established client base, particularly in the large-scale mining sector; and
- the acquisition will provide PPS with operational critical mass, as well as an incremental source of revenue, with numerous growth opportunities.

NNTT Determination of Native Title Objection

On 14 October 2021, the Company was informed by WardKeller (lawyers instructed to represent the JV Operator at NNTT hearings), that The Hon. J A Dowsett AM, QC (President of the NNTT) has:

- dismissed the Native Title Objection; and
- determined that the NT Government's proposed grant of the three (3) exploration licences to the JV Operator attracts the Expedited Procedure ("**NNTT Determination**").

The Company understands that the native title claimant has until 9 November 2021 to appeal the NNTT Determination to the Federal Court of Australia.

The Company expects that if the native title claimant does not appeal the NNTT Determination to the Federal Court of Australia, the NT Government will advance processing of the requested three (3) exploration licences to the JV Operator, in accordance with the Expedited Procedure, allowing the JV Operator to progress the KLPP.

Other than the above, there have not been any other matters that have arisen after balance date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations and activities of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years other than disclosed elsewhere in this financial report.

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Directors' Report (continued)

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Company's activities are subject to Australian legislation relating to the protection of the environment. The Company is subject to significant environmental legal regulations in respect to its exploration and evaluation activities. During the Company's FY21, the Company's operations did not result in any known breaches of relevant Australian environmental legislation and/or regulations.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has entered into deeds of access and indemnity with the directors and officers of the Company, indemnifying them against liability incurred, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings. The indemnity applies to a liability for costs and expenses incurred by the director or officer acting in their capacity as a director or officer.

Except in the case of a liability for legal costs and expenses, each deed of access and indemnity does not extend to a liability that is:

- (a) owed to the Company or a related body corporate of the Company;
- (b) for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G or a compensation order under section 1317H or section 1317HA of the *Corporations Act 2001*; or

Similarly, the indemnity does not extend to liability for legal costs and expense:

- (c) owed to someone other than the Company or a related body corporate of the Company where the liability did not arise out of conduct in good faith;
- (d) in defending proceedings in which the officer is found to have a liability described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
- (e) in proceedings successfully brought by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission or a liquidator; or

in connection with proceedings for relief under the *Corporations Act 2001* in which the court denies the relief.

During and/or since the Company's FY21, the Company has paid premiums in respect of a contract insuring all the Directors and Officers. The terms of the contract prohibit the disclosure of the details of the insurance contract and premiums paid.

INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during and/or since the Company's FY21.

SHARE OPTIONS

As at the date of this Annual Report, there were 734,541,198 unissued ordinary shares under options, the details of the issued options are as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise price	Number of Options
16 December 2022	\$0.02	310,666,664
03 February 2023	\$0.03	177,777,779
28 July 2024	\$0.019	246,096,755

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

SHARE OPTIONS (continued)

During the Company's FY21, the Company issued the following unlisted share options, which are included in the numbers of options referred to in the table above:

- the Company issued 145,777,779 free attaching unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.03 and expiring 03 February 2023, to the shareholders who participated in the share placement; and
- The Company also issued 2,500,000 unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.02 and expiring 16 December 2022, to certain of its employees; and
- The Company issued 30,000,000 unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.03 and expiring 03 February 2023, to consultants as part of the option based payments.

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the company or any related body corporate.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to its statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company are important. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for audits by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provide means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor, Ernst & Young, for non-audit services provided during FY21 are set out below.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Remuneration of Ernst & Young for:		
- research & development tax concession	22,889	9,878
- tax compliance	31,930	24,630
	54,819	34,508

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

Meetings of Directors held during the Company's FY21 (and the Directors' attendance at such meetings) were as follows:

Name of Director:	Directors' meeting held whilst in office	Directors' meetings attended	Audit and Risk Committee meetings held	Audit and Risk Committee meetings attended	Remuneration on Committee meetings held	Remuneration on Committee meetings attended	Nomination committee meetings held	Nomination committee meetings attended
Adrian Griffin	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Patrick Power	6	5	2	1	1	-	1	-
Bahay Ozcakmak	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Beresford	6	6	-	-	1	1	1	1

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This Remuneration Report outlines the Company's Director and Executive remuneration arrangements, in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations. For the purpose of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Company are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, and includes Executives of the Company. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Company's remuneration report for its financial year ended 30 June 2020 was adopted at the Company's 2020 Annual General meeting. 388,756,662 (2019:495,473,680) votes were in favour of the report and 2,380,215 (2019:1,409,925) were against. No questions or comments were raised relating to the report.

No remuneration consultants were used during the Company's FY21.

Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors:

Adrian Griffin	Non-Executive Chairman
Patrick Power	Non-Executive Director
Bahay Ozcakmak	Managing Director
Richard Beresford	Non-Executive Director

(ii) Executives:

Robert Van Der Laan	Chief Financial Officer
---------------------	-------------------------

Remuneration Philosophy

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of its Directors and Executives. To prosper, the Company must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled Directors and Executives.

To this end, the Company embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- Provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre Executives; and
- Link Executive rewards to shareholder value.

Shares and options issued under the incentive plans provide an incentive to stay with the Company. At this time, shares and options issued do not have performance criteria attached. This policy is considered to be appropriate for the Company, having regard to the current state of its development.

The Company does not have a policy which precludes Directors and Executives from entering into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or shares granted to them as remuneration.

The Company also recognises that, at this stage in its development, it is most economical to have only a few employees and to draw, as appropriate, upon a pool of consultants selected by the Directors on the basis of their known management, geoscientific, and engineering and other professional and technical expertise and experience. The Company will nevertheless seek to apply the principles described above to its Directors and Executives, whether they are employees of/or consultants to the Company.

Remuneration Committee Responsibilities

The Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives on a periodic basis, by reference to relevant employment market conditions, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the attraction and retention of a high quality Board of Directors and Executive Team.

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and Executive Director remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Company's constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors must be determined from time to time by shareholders of the Company in a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the Non-Executive Directors. As at the date of this Annual Report, the aggregate directors' fees for Non-Executive Directors has been set at an amount not exceeding \$200,000 per annum (2020: \$200,000 per annum).

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Non-Executive Directors is reviewed annually. The Board may consider advice from external consultants (none were used during the Company's FY21), as well as the fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies, when undertaking the annual review process. The remuneration report has been approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Agreements with non-executive directors

Director's fees of \$90,000 per annum (inclusive of superannuation requirements) were paid, or due and payable to Mr Adrian Griffin. In the event of termination, there is no notice period required.

Director's fees of \$48,000 per annum (inclusive of superannuation requirements) were paid, or due and payable to each of Mr Patrick Power and Mr Richard Beresford. In the event of termination, there is no notice period required.

As outlined above, each of the Company's Non-Executive Directors receives a fee for being a Director of the Company. No additional fee is paid for participating in the Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Non-Executive Directors are encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Company (purchased on-market and in accordance with the Company's approved policies to ensure there is no insider trading). It is considered good governance for Directors of a company to have a stake in that company. The Non-Executive Directors of the Company may also participate in the Company's share and option plans, as described in this Annual Report.

As an incentive to employees, Directors, executive officers and consultants, the Company has adopted a scheme called the Parkway Minerals Employee Incentive Scheme (**'the Scheme'**). The purpose of the Scheme is to give employees, Directors, executive officers and consultants of the Company an opportunity to subscribe for shares and/or options in the Company. The Directors consider that the Scheme will enable the Company to retain and attract skilled and experienced employees, Board members and executive officers and provide them with the motivation to participate in the future growth of the Company and, upon becoming shareholders in the Company, to participate in the Company's profits and development.

Under the Director and Senior Management Fee Sacrifice Share Plan, those participating Directors and management sacrifice 30% of their fees toward shares in the Company each month. The share price is determined by market using 5 days VWAP calculation from the service date. Refer to Note 19b for further information.

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Executive Director and Senior Management Remuneration

Objective

The Company aims to reward Executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and so as to:

- reward Executives for Company, business team and individual performance;
- align the interests of Executives with those of shareholders; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Structure

- At this time, the cash component of remuneration paid to the Executive Directors, and other senior managers is not dependent upon the satisfaction of performance conditions.
- It is current policy that some Executives are engaged by way of consultancy agreements with the Company, under which they receive a contract rate based upon the number of hours of service supplied to the Company. There is provision for yearly review and adjustment based on consumer price indices. Such remuneration is hence not dependent upon the achievement of specific performance conditions. This policy is considered to be appropriate for the Company, having regard to the current state of its development.
- Executive Directors are encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Company (purchased on-market and in accordance with the Company's approved policies to ensure there is no insider trading). It is considered good governance for Directors of a company to have a stake in that company. The Executive Directors of the Company may also participate in the share and option plans as described in this report.

Performance table

The following table details the loss of the Company from continuing operations after income tax, together with the basic loss per share for last 5 financial years:

	2021 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$
Net loss from continuing operations after income tax	(923,715)	(2,421,674)	(2,009,060)	(4,817,991)	(1,784,884)	(184,648)
Basic loss per share in cents	(0.04)	(0.15)	(0.28)	(0.81)	(0.43)	(0.07)
Share Price in Cents	1.0	0.72	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.2

No dividends were paid in any of these years.

Executive director and senior management remuneration

Long-Term Incentive ("LTI") awards to executives are made under the Employee Share Plan ("ESP") and are delivered in the form of shares. The Company issued employee incentive options as part of LTI during this financial year.

Agreement with Managing Director

On 28 November 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Mr Bahay Ozcakmak as the new managing director. Mr Bahay Ozcakmak's annual remuneration is \$251,141 (exclusive of superannuation requirement).

The agreement can be terminated by giving six months' notice.

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Agreement with Chief Financial Officer

Mr Robert Van der Laan was appointed as Chief Financial Officer, effective on 13 May 2011. On 5 August 2011 the company entered into an agreement containing the terms and conditions under which the services of Chief Financial Officer are provided.

The agreement initially involved the payment to the Company associated with Robert Van der Laan of an hourly fee of \$130 (and reimbursement of expenses). This transaction was considered to be on normal commercial terms and conditions, no more favourable than those available to other parties.

On 1 April 2021, the above mentioned service agreement with Mr Van der Laan was terminated, as Mr Robert Van der Laan was employed by the Company as a full time employee, with annual remuneration of \$150,000 (exclusive of superannuation requirement). The employment agreement between the Company and Mr Robert Van der Laan can be terminated by either party giving the other party 4 weeks' notice.

Directors' Remuneration 2021

Director	Short-term		Post-employment benefits		Share and Option		Total
	Directors' Fees	Salary and Consulting Fees	Superannuation Contribution	Termination Benefits	Based Payments Shares	Options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A Griffin	82,192	-	7,808	-	-	-	90,000
B Ozcakmak	-	251,142	23,858	-	-	-	275,000
R Beresford	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,000
P Power	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,000
Total	178,192	251,142	31,666	-	-	-	461,000

Executives' Remuneration 2021

Executive	Short-term		Post-employment benefits		Share and Option		Total
	Salary	Consulting Fees	Superannuation Contribution	Termination Benefits	Based Payments Shares	Options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
R Van der Laan	37,500	46,410	3,563	-	-	-	87,473
Total	37,500	46,410	3,563	-	-	-	87,473
Total Directors' and Executives' Remuneration	215,692	297,552	35,229	-	-	-	548,473

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Directors' Remuneration 2020

Director	Short-term		Post-employment benefits		Share and Option Based Payments		Total
	Directors' Fees	Salary and Consulting Fees	Superannuation Contribution	Termination Benefits	Shares	Options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A Griffin	63,699	-	7,808	-	18,493	4,388	94,388
B Ozcakmak	-	156,977	17,229	-	39,795	13,164	227,165
P McManus*	-	74,923	11,676	60,000	47,984	2,743	197,326
N Streltsova**	7,484	-	928	-	2,283	-	10,695
P Power	30,480	-	-	-	7,920	2,743	41,143
R Beresford	12,400	-	-	-	3,600	2,743	18,743
Total	114,063	231,900	37,641	60,000	120,075	25,781	589,460

* Resigned 30 April 2020

** Resigned 17 September 2019

Executives' Remuneration 2020

Executive	Short-term		Post-employment benefits		Share and Option Based Payments		Total
	Salary	Consulting Fees	Superannuation Contribution	Termination Benefits	Shares	Options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
J Guy*	-	24,043	-	-	1,109	-	25,152
R Van der Laan	-	99,710	-	-	61,933	1,371	163,014
Total	-	123,753	-	-	63,042	1,371	188,166
Total Directors' and Executives' Remuneration	114,063	355,653	37,641	60,000	183,117	27,152	777,626

* Service agreement terminated 30 June 2020

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

Incentive shares and options: Granted and vested during the year

Shares

There were no shares issued to key management personnel as part of the incentive plan during the Company's FY21 (2020: nil). The shares issued to key management personnel as disclosed in the table above were in lieu of Directors' fees and consulting fees.

Options

The Company has issued nil incentive options to key management personnel during its FY21. (2020:58,500,000).

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel, including the directors and executives.

(a) Share holdings of Key Management Personnel

<u>2021</u>	Balance at 1 July 2020 Ordinary	Granted as remuneration Ordinary*	On Exercise of Options Ordinary	Net change other Ordinary	Balance at 30 June 2021 Ordinary
Directors					
A Griffin	20,046,552	1,066,113	-	-	21,112,665
B Ozcakmak	214,595,618	3,257,566	-	-	217,853,184
P Power	685,399	622,610	-	-	1,308,009
R Beresford	-	622,610	-	-	622,610
Total	235,327,569	5,568,899	-	-	240,896,468
Executives					
R Van der Laan	61,713,862	1,493,882	-	-	63,207,744
Total	61,713,862	1,493,882	-	-	63,207,744
Total Directors' and Executives' Share holdings	297,041,431	7,062,781	-	-	304,104,212

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

*Shares granted as remuneration in respect of services rendered from 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020 were as follows:

Adrian Griffin	- 622,610 shares at \$0.0058 each issued on 23 October 2020.
- 1,066,113 shares at \$0.0058 each issued on 23 October 2020.	Richard Beresford
Bahay Ozcakmak	- 622,610 shares at \$0.0058 each issued on 23 October 2020.
- 3,257,566 shares at \$0.0058 each issued on 23 October 2020.	Robert Van der Laan
Patrick Power	- 1,493,882 shares at \$0.0056 each issued on 23 October 2020.

(b) Partly Paid Contributing Shares of Key Management Personnel

<u>2021</u>	Balance at 1 July 2020 Partly Paid	Granted as remuneration Partly Paid	On Exercise of Options Partly Paid	Bonus issue received Partly Paid	Net change other Partly Paid	Balance at 30 June 2021 Partly Paid
Directors						
A Griffin	4,950,217	-	-	-	-	4,950,217
B Ozcakmak	52,424,060	-	-	-	-	52,424,060
P Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Beresford	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	57,374,277	-	-	-	-	57,374,277
Executives						
R Van der Laan	3,178,610	-	-	-	-	3,178,610
Total	3,178,610	-	-	-	-	3,178,610
Total Directors' and Executives' Share holdings	60,552,887	-	-	-	-	60,552,887

The partly paid contributing share are issued with outstanding calls of 1.9 cents each. The partly paid contributing share carry a right to a dividend on the same basis as holders of Ordinary Shares. Partly paid contributing shares carry the right to vote in proportion which the amount paid (not credited) bears to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). The company has the power to forfeit any shares where the call remains unpaid 14 days after the call was payable. The company must then offer the shares forfeited for public auction within six weeks of the call becoming payable.

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

(c) Options holdings of Key Management Personnel

2021

	Balance at 1 July 2020 Options	Granted as remuneration Options(**)	On Exercise of Options Options	Bonus issue received Options	Net change other Options	Balance at 30 June 2021 Options
Directors						
A Griffin	8,833,333	-	-	-	-	8,833,333
B Ozcakmak	24,833,333	-	-	-	-	24,833,333
P Power	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
R Beresford	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Total	43,666,666	-	-	-	-	43,666,666
Executives						
R Van der Laan	25,250,000	-	-	-	(22,750,000)	2,500,000
Total	25,250,000	-	-	-	(22,750,000)	2,500,000
Total Directors' and Executives' Share holdings	68,916,666	-	-	-	(22,750,000)	46,166,666

2020: 49,500,000 employee incentive options were issued with exercise price of \$0.02 on or before 16 December 2022, the value of the options were calculated by using black-scholes model to be \$27,151 (refer to note 21). These options have no vesting condition and were vested on issue.

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Report (continued)

Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

(d) Other Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Other transactions with key management personnel are set out below:

	30-Jun-21 \$	30-Jun-20 \$
Fees were paid to Horn Resources Pty Ltd, a company of which Robert Van der Laan is a director and shareholder.		
Fees included investor relations, corporate advisory, accounting staff (excluding fees directly related to Robert Van der Laan) and exploration staff.		
Service fees paid are considered to be on normal commercial terms and conditions.	53,941	70,713
	53,941	70,713

Trade and other payables to related parties as at 30 June 2021 amounted to nil (30 June 2020: \$8,068).

All related party transactions are considered to be on an arms' length basis.

End of Remuneration Report (audited).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 27 and forms part of this report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Bahay Ozcakmak
Managing Director
Perth
Dated: 19 October 2021



**Building a better
working world**

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Parkway Corporate Limited (formerly Parkway Minerals NL)

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Parkway Corporate Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2021, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Parkway Corporate Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Timothy Dachs
Partner
19 October 2021

Parkway Corporate Limited
A.C.N. 147 346 334

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

		For the year ended 30 June 2021	For the year ended 30 June 2020
	Note	\$	\$
INCOME FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES			
Revenue from contracts with customers	14	327,299	-
Other income		5,927	29,454
Interest		740	1,569
Government Grant	15	383,968	71,000
Fair value gain of financial assets	11	850,546	-
TOTAL INCOME		1,568,480	102,023
EXPENSES			
Cost of goods sold		88,776	-
Loss from the disposal of depreciated assets		2,842	-
Fair value loss of financial assets		-	171,338
Loss from the disposal of financial assets	11	-	134,508
General and Administration expenses		999,847	608,789
Depreciation		58,633	12,747
Share based payments	21	34,551	215,204
Exploration		51,081	559,473
Legal		53,972	30,175
Occupancy		36,016	26,946
Remuneration		1,071,007	419,704
Superannuation expense		86,417	35,660
Share of net losses of associate		-	309,153
Interest Expense		9,053	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		2,492,195	2,523,697
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(923,715)	(2,421,674)
Income Tax Expense		-	-
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(923,715)	(2,421,674)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Equity accounted investments - share of comprehensive income		-	(67,793)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	(67,793)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(923,715)	(2,489,467)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	7	(0.04)	(0.15)

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

		As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020
	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,452,866	2,001,380
Trade and other receivables	9	209,344	16,649
Other assets		59,106	18,617
Inventory	10	671,732	-
Total Current Assets		8,393,048	2,036,646
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	45,000	5,000
Financial assets	11	-	1,199,370
Plant and equipment	12	286,614	26,481
Intangible assets	16	3,749,706	3,283,299
Right of use assets	13	490,947	-
Total Non Current Assets		4,572,267	4,514,150
TOTAL ASSETS		12,965,315	6,550,796
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	478,086	382,056
Provisions	18	100,886	20,961
Total Current Liabilities		578,972	403,017
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	18	22,767	-
Lease liability	13	494,988	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		517,755	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,096,727	403,017
NET ASSETS		11,868,588	6,147,779
EQUITY			
Contributed Equity	19	35,383,574	28,867,382
Reserves	20	2,150,539	2,022,207
Accumulated losses		(25,665,525)	(24,741,810)
TOTAL EQUITY		11,868,588	6,147,779

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

Parkway Corporate Limited

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Contributed equity	Accumulated Losses	Share and Option Based Payment Reserve	Financial Asset Reserve	Foreign Currency translation Reserve	Partly Paid Shares Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	23,159,732	(22,320,136)	722,726	1,036,746	67,793	-	2,666,861
Loss for the year	-	(2,421,674)	-	-	-	-	(2,421,674)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)							
Equity accounted investments - share of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(67,793)		(67,793)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(2,421,674)	-	-	(67,793)		(2,489,467)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Shares issued	5,765,912	-	-	-	-	-	5,765,912
Share issue transaction costs	(241,379)	-	107,348	-	-	-	(134,031)
Share and option based payments (Note 21)	183,117	-	32,087	-	-	-	215,204
Partly paid shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	123,300	123,300
Balance at 30 June 2020	28,867,382	(24,741,810)	862,161	1,036,746	-	123,300	6,147,779

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

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Share and Option Based Payment Reserve \$	Financial Asset Reserve \$	Partly Paid Shares Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	28,867,382	(24,741,810)	862,161	1,036,746	123,300	6,147,779
Loss for the year	-	(923,715)	-	-	-	(923,715)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)						
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(923,715)	-	-		(923,715)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Shares issued	7,046,280	-	-	-	-	7,046,280
Share issue transaction costs (Note 20)	(615,988)	-	125,281	-	-	(490,707)
Share and option based payments (Note 21)	85,900	-	3,051	-	-	88,951
Balance at 30 June 2021	35,383,574	(25,665,525)	990,493	1,036,746	123,300	11,868,588

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

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	For the year ended 30 June 2021 \$	For the year ended 30 June 2020 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments from customers		143,788	-
Other Receipts		11,576	117,230
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,985,677)	(1,705,912)
Government grant		383,968	99,041
Interest received		741	1,535
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	25	(2,445,604)	(1,488,106)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(283,192)	(17,766)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		2,049,916	274,866
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		6,800	-
Payments for acquisition of Multi-wet	16	(446,407)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		1,327,117	257,100
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		6,852,280	3,233,000
Proceeds from the sale of shares		194,000	-
Share issue costs		(476,307)	(121,595)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		6,569,973	3,111,405
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5,451,486	1,880,399
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,001,380	120,981
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	8	7,452,866	2,001,380

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

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Corporate information

The financial report of Parkway Corporated Limited (the “Company” or “Parkway”) and its controlled entity (the “consolidated entity” or the “Group”) for the year ended 30 June 2021 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on [12 October 2021].

Parkway Corporate Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose share are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

The nature of operations and principal activities of the Consolidated Entity are described in the directors’ report.

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied throughout the year presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis with the exception of equity instrument at fair value through profit and loss. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

The company is a listed public company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia. The company’s principal activities include:

- the exploration for minerals and commercialisation of proprietary brine processing technologies, with applications in the energy and mining sectors (“**Core Business**”); and
- the development of an integrated water treatment products and services business, to complement and support the entity’s Core Business.

The main activities of the Company in FY21 is developing brine treatment related technologies, as well as delivering water treatment related products and services. The Group also has an exploration joint venture.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

(b) Adoption of new revised or amending accounting standards and interpretations

In June 2021, IFRIC published an agenda decision in relation to the accounting treatment when determining net realisable value (NRV) of inventories, in particular what costs are necessary to sell inventories under IAS 2 Inventories. The Group is currently assessing the impact the agenda decision will have on its current accounting policy and whether an adjustment to inventory may be necessary. Accordingly, a reliable estimate of the impact of the IFRIC agenda decision on the Group cannot be made at the date of this report. The Group expects to complete the implementation of the above IFRIC agenda decision as part of its 31 December 2021 reporting.

Aside from the above, the Group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are mandatory for the current annual reporting period. Adoption of these Standards and Interpretations did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standards not yet adopted

The following standards that have been issued but not yet effective which may impact the consolidated entity in the period of initial application have not been early adopted in preparing this financial report. Management is currently in the process of estimating the impact of these standards. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations is not expected to have a material impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on the Company	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments	<i>Amendments to AASB 3, Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	The IASB's assessment of applying the revised definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework to business combinations showed that the problem of day 2 gains or losses would be significant only for liabilities that an acquirer accounts for after the acquisition date by applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies. The Board updated IFRS 3 in May 2020 for the revised definitions of an asset and a liability and excluded the application of the Conceptual Framework to liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21.	The Group is still assessing the impact.	1 January 2022	1 July 2022
AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments	<i>Amendment to AASB 9, Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities</i>	Under AASB 9, an existing financial liability that has been modified or exchanged is considered extinguished when the contractual terms of the new liability are substantially different, measured by the "10 per cent" test. That is, when the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid or received, is at least 10 per cent different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. The amendment to AASB 9 clarifies that fees included in the 10 per cent test are limited to fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including amounts paid or received by them on the other's behalf. When assessing the significance of any difference between the new and old contractual terms, only the changes in contractual cash flows between the lender and borrower are relevant. Consequently, fees incurred on the modification or exchange of a financial liability paid to third parties are excluded from the 10 per cent test.	The Group is still assessing the impact.	1 January 2022	1 July 2022

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on the Company	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to AASs	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	<p>A liability is classified as current if the entity has no right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The AASB recently issued amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists. ► Management intention or expectation does not affect classification of liabilities. ► In cases where an instrument with a conversion option is classified as a liability, the transfer of equity instruments would constitute settlement of the liability for the purpose of classifying it as current or non-current. 	The Group is still assessing the impact.	1 January 2023	1 July 2023
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	<i>Amendments to AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2</i>	<p>The amendments to AASB 101 require disclosure of material accounting policy information, instead of significant accounting policies. Unlike 'material¹⁰', 'significant' was not defined in Australian Accounting Standards. Leveraging the existing definition of material with additional guidance is expected to help preparers make more effective accounting policy disclosures. The guidance illustrates circumstances where an entity is likely to consider accounting policy information to be material. Entity-specific accounting policy information is emphasised as being more useful than generic information or summaries of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.¹¹</p> <p>The amendments to AASB Practice Statement 2 supplement the amendments to AASB 101 by illustrating how the four-step materiality process can identify material accounting policy information.</p>	The Group is still assessing the impact.	1 January 2023	1 July 2023

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on the Company	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	<i>Amendments to AASB 108</i>	<p>An accounting policy may require items in the financial statements to be measured using information that is either directly observable, or estimated. Accounting estimates use inputs and measurement techniques that require judgements and assumptions based on the latest available, reliable information.</p> <p>The amendments to AASB 108 clarify the definition of an accounting estimate, making it easier to differentiate it from an accounting policy. The distinction is necessary as their treatment and disclosure requirements are different. Critically, a change in an accounting estimate is applied prospectively whereas a change in an accounting policy is generally applied retrospectively¹⁷.</p> <p>The new definition provides that 'Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.' The amendments explain that a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate is considered a change in an accounting estimate unless it is correcting a prior period error.</p> <p>The amendments did not change the existing treatment for a situation where it is difficult to distinguish a change in an accounting policy from a change in an accounting estimate. In such a case, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.</p>	The Group is still assessing the impact.	1 January 2023	1 July 2023

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 20.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only when management considers that it is probable that sufficient future tax profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits over the next two years together with future tax planning strategies.

Intangible assets and goodwill

The Company assesses impairment for intangible assets at each reporting date or when an impairment indicator exists, by evaluating conditions specific to the Company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. These include product, technology, economic and political environments and future expectations. If an impairment indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For further information on intangible assets and goodwill, refer to Note 16.

Research and development rebate

Research and development rebates are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the rebate will be received and the entity will comply with the conditions attached to it. Management judgement is required to assess that the rebate meets the recognition criteria and in determining the measurement of the rebate including the assessment of the eligibility and appropriateness of the apportionment of eligible expenses based on research and development activities undertaken by the consolidated entity and taking into consideration relevant legislative requirements.

Further, the Research and Development Tax Incentive Offset program in Australia is a self-assessment regime and there is a four year period from the date of lodgement where the claim may be subject to a review by the Australian Taxation Office or Ausindustry, with any amounts overclaimed being potentially subject to full repayment with interest and penalties.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Share-based payment transactions

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of comprehensive income expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in equity based payments expense (Note 21).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions for which vesting are conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. 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 dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted loss per share (further details are given in Note 7).

(f) Plant & equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Plant and equipment – over 2 to 15 years

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when impairment indicators exist under the accounting standards.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any indication exists of impairment and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Plant & equipment (continued)

Derecognition

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period the item is derecognised.

(g) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current year and prior periods are measured at amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current year's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used for computations are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

Tax Consolidation

Parkway Corporate Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries have entered into tax consolidated group which takes effect from 1 July 2016. Parkway Corporate Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) GST

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

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

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

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

(i) Provisions and employee benefits

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 for the amount of the obligation.

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

Employee leave benefits

i. Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave due to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

ii. Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to the expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(l) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at their transaction price and other receivables at fair value. Receivables that are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Receivables that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Group's historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast conditions at the reporting date.

For all other receivables measured at amortised cost, the Group recognised lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If on the other hand the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to expected credit losses within the next 12 months.

(m) Inventory

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

The Group elected to use average cost method to value inventory. When the Group sells a product, the weighted average cost of all inventory produced or acquired in the accounting period is used to determine the cost of goods sold. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(n) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from the sale of water treatment related products and rendering of services are recognised at the point in time based on the amount invoiced to the customer. The normal credit term is 30 days.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Other revenue

Interest Income

Income is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grants.

(o) Contributed equity

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.

Own equity instruments (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

(p) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Company adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit 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 element.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

Other financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income as appropriate. Other financial assets, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Group has not recognised any financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Subsequent measurement:

The subsequent measurement of other financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Amortised cost

In order for a financial asset to qualify for measurement as amortised cost, it has to pass both the contractual cash flow characteristics test as well as the business model test. Under the contractual cash flow characteristics test, an entity has to assess, whether the cash flows resulting from the financial asset are solely payments for principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount. Under the business model test the objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

Receivables that are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principle and interest are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Receivables that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(s) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired, excluding financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss associated with other financial assets. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For other financial assets, the expected credit loss is based on the 12-month expected credit loss. The 12-month expected credit loss is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group considers an event of default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due or external sources indicate that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group. A financial asset is credit impaired when there is evidence that the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event has occurred. The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(t) Leases

(i) *Right-of-use assets*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term (where the entity does not have a purchase option at the end of the lease term). Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

(ii) *Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(u) Investment in associate

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Investment in associate (continued)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(v) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are issued (treasury shares) are recognised nil value on the date of issue and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. The Group records treasury shares as a net of the shares issued under contributed equity in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

(x) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates and adjusted on a prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, and when indicators of impairment exist, individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually, or when indicators of impairment exist, to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, and when indicators of impairment exist, individually or at the cash-generating unit level. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(x) Intangible assets (continued)

Intellectual property

The Group's intellectual property portfolio consists of trade secrets, know-how, trademark and patent. The Group is still in the process of developing the technology associated with the intellectual property; hence, the corresponding asset is not yet available for use.

The Group tests the intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The estimated useful life will only be determined and the corresponding amortisation will be recognised when the corresponding asset is available for use.

(y) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Note 3: Segment information

The Group has based its operating segment on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive management team ("Chief Operating Decision Makers") in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The Group is currently involved in developing brine treatment related technologies, as well as delivering water treatment related products and services. The Group also has an exploration joint venture. As a consequence, activities in the operating segment are identified by management based on the manner in which resources are allocated, the nature of the resources provided and the identity of the manager and country of expenditure. Information is reviewed on a whole of entity basis. At 30 June 2021, all revenues and material assets are considered to be derived and held in one geographical area being Australia.

Based on these criteria the Group has one operating segment providing water treatment related products and services, and the segment operations and results are reported internally based on the accounting policies as described in Note 2 for the computation of the Group's results presented in this set of financial statements.

Note 4: Income tax

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
(a) Income tax (benefit)/expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax (benefit)/expense	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 4: Income tax (continued)

(b) Income tax recognised in equity

Deferred tax liability recognised	-	-
Total income tax recognised in equity	-	-

(c) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	(923,715)	(2,421,674)
Prima facie tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 26% (2020: 27.5%)	(240,166)	(665,960)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share based payment	(793)	59,181
Non-deductible expenses	60	7,119
Non-assessable income	(89,571)	(14,979)
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	330,470	614,639
Income tax (benefit)/expense	-	-

(d) Deferred tax assets

Accrued expenses	11,440	6,875
Lease liability	128,697	
Business related deduction	145,033	106,328
Employee entitlement provisions	43,660	5,764
Capital losses	-	36,990
Other items capitalised for tax purposes	52,849	
Revenue losses	1,462,308	1,625,283
	1,843,987	1,781,240
Deferred tax asset not recognised	(1,700,974)	(1,451,413)
	143,013	329,827
Offset against deferred tax liabilities	(143,013)	(329,827)
Total deferred tax assets	-	-

(e) Deferred tax liabilities

ROU Assets	127,646	-
Prepayments	15,367	-
Financial Assets	-	329,827
	143,013	329,827
Offset against deferred tax assets	(143,013)	(329,827)
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. The taxation benefits of certain tax losses and temporary differences have not been brought to account since it is not probable whether future assessable income would be derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits from the deductions to be realised.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 5: Key management personnel remuneration

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Short-term employee benefits	513,244	469,716
Post-employment benefits	35,229	37,641
Termination benefits	-	60,000
Share-based payments	-	210,329
Total compensation	548,473	777,686

Refer to Note 24 for other related parties transactions.

Note 6: Auditor's remuneration

The auditor of the Company is Ernst & Young Australia

Remuneration of the auditor of the Company for:

- Auditing the statutory financial report of the Parent company of the Group and auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entity
- Non-audit services:
 - research & development tax concession
 - tax compliance

Total fees to Ernst & Young Australia

	2021 \$	2020 \$
	47,570	45,189
	22,889	9,878
	31,930	24,630
Total fees to Ernst & Young Australia	102,338	79,697

Note 7: Loss per share

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.04)	(0.15)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.04)	(0.15)
Net loss	(923,715)	(2,421,674)
Loss used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	(923,715)	(2,421,674)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share	2,211,937,227	1,562,706,333

As of 30 June 2021, a total of 728,045,086 potential ordinary shares had been issued, including 481,444,443 (2020: 358,292,644) options and 246,600,643 (2020: 246,600,643) partly paid shares respectively. As the Group incurred a loss for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 2020, the effect of options on issue is considered to be antidilutive and thus not factored in determining the diluted earnings per share.

Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	7,452,866	2,001,380
	7,452,866	2,001,380

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 9: Trade and other receivables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
Trade debtors	196,210	184
GST Receivables	7,269	15,263
Other Receivables	5,865	1,202
	<u>209,344</u>	<u>16,649</u>
Non-Current		
Other receivables	45,000	5,000
	<u>45,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

Trade debtors are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 days terms.

For trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience for customer groups, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors, industry payment profiles and the economic environment. As at 30 June 2021, an ECL of \$17,977 was recognised (2020: \$nil)

Other receivables – Non-Current relates to security bonds held with a reputable Australian bank.

Note 10: Inventory

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Inventory	671,732	-
	<u>671,732</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 11: Financial assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Investment – fair value through P&L	-	1,199,370

Reconciliation of movement for the period:

Opening Balance	1,199,370	399,374
Sale	(2,049,916)	(399,374)
Investment in associate reclassified as financial assets	-	1,370,707
Movement in fair value	850,546	(171,337)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,199,370</u>

During the previous financial year, the Consolidated entity reclassified \$1,370,708 of investment in Davenport as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and further fair value decrease of \$171,337 was recorded for the period of 1 May 2020 to 30 June 2020.

The Consolidated entity disposed 34,267,700 shares & 7,142,850 options in Davenport Resources Limited and received \$2,049,916.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 11: Financial assets(continued)

Fair value of the financial assets at 30 June 2020 has been determined by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets at the reporting date and are categorised within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 12: Plant and equipment

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Office equipment at cost	60,137	44,326
Less accumulated depreciation	(21,986)	(24,054)
	38,151	20,272
Plant and equipment at cost	117,248	74,775
Less accumulated depreciation	(76,255)	(68,566)
	40,993	6,209
Computers & software at cost	60,440	40,340
Less accumulated depreciation	(41,303)	(40,340)
	19,137	-
Furniture fixtures at cost	91,570	8,644
Less accumulated depreciation	(15,391)	(8,644)
	76,179	-
Motor vehicles at cost	121,287	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,133)	-
	112,154	-
Total plant,equipment & motor vehicles	286,614	26,481

	Office Equipment \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Computers & Software \$	Furniture Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2020						
Opening net carrying value	14,930	2,210	-	4,772	-	21,912
Additions	12,366	4,950	-	-	-	17,316
Depreciation charge for the year	(7,024)	(951)	-	(4,772)	-	(12,747)
Closing net carrying value	20,272	6,209	-	-	-	26,481
Year ended 30 June 2021						
Opening net carrying value	20,272	6,209	-	-	-	26,481
Disposal	(9,131)	-	-	-	-	(9,131)
Additions	32,510	38,620	20,100	82,926	121,287	289,238
Depreciation charge for the year	(5,500)	(3,836)	(963)	(6,747)	(9,133)	(26,179)
Closing net carrying value	38,151	40,993	19,137	76,179	112,154	286,614

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 13: Leases

Location	Commencement Date	Term (Months)	Option (Months)	Expiry
Sunshine North, VIC	11/01/2021	60	36	11/01/2029

Right-of-use asset

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Building and land		
Cost	517,740	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(26,793)	-
Carrying amount	490,947	-

Lease liabilities

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	485,935	-
Accretion of interest	9,053	-
As at 30 June	494,988	-

In relation to the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities the following amounts were recognised in profit or loss:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Depreciation expense	26,793	-
Interest expense	9,053	-
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (included in General and Administration expenses)	36,016	26,946
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	71,862	26,946

Note 14: Revenue from contract with customers

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Type of goods or service		
Sale of water treatment related products	63,360	-
Rendering of water treatment services	263,939	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	327,299	-

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 14: Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Timing of revenue recognition		-
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	327,299	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	327,299	-

At 30 June 2021, all revenue from contract with customers are considered to be derived and held in one geographical area being Australia.

Note 15: Government Grant

During this financial year, the Consolidated entity received government grant due to Covid-19 and tax credits:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flow boost payment	50,000	50,000
JobKeeper Payment	43,200	21,000
R&D incentives	290,768	-
Total	383,968	71,000

Note 16: Intangible assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Intellectual property		
- aMES™ technology	3,174,267	3,174,267
- iBC technology	109,032	109,032
- IP Portfolio	40,000	-
Goodwill (provisional)	426,407	
Total intangible assets	3,749,706	3,283,299

The Group's intellectual property portfolio consists of trade secrets, know-how, trademark and patent. At 30 June 2021, the Group is still in the process of developing the technology associated with the intellectual property; hence, the corresponding asset is not yet available for use.

At 30 June 2021, an annual impairment test was performed. The recoverable amount was assessed by reference to a 'value in use'. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The recoverable amount was in excess of the carrying value and no impairment was recognised.

The Group did not amortise the intellectual property during the year as the estimated useful life and the corresponding amortisation will only be determined when the corresponding asset is available for use.

Acquisition of Multi-wet

On 17 February 2021, the Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Parkway Process Solutions Pty Ltd, entered into an agreement to acquire the business of Multi-Wet, a leading provider of industrial water treatment related products, chemicals, and services in Western Australia.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 16: Intangible assets (continued)

The provisional fair values of the identifiable assets as at the date of acquisition were:

	\$	\$
Stocks	50,000	
Plant and equipment	70,000	
Total identifiable net assets at fair value		120,000
Provisional goodwill arising on acquisition		426,407
Purchase consideration		546,607

From the date of acquisition, Multi-Wet contributed \$305,667 of revenue and a loss of \$64,113 to the net loss before income tax of the Group. If the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the year, the Group's revenue would have been \$823,353 and loss before tax for the Group would have been \$771,223.

Purchase consideration	\$
Cash paid	446,407
Contingent consideration (Note 17)	100,000

Given the timing of the acquisition, the identification and valuation of the assets and liabilities acquired are provisional as management is currently in the process of completing the acquisition accounting. Management has assessed that there were no impairment triggers in relation to the unallocated provisional goodwill as at 30 June 2021.

Acquisition of Consolidated Potash Corporation

During the previous financial year, the Group acquired 100% of the voting shares of Consolidated Potash Corporation Limited (CPC), an unlisted Australian public company. The acquisition of CPC provides the Group with direct ownership of the aMES technology, suitable for brine processing and the production of potash and lithium, complementary to existing K-Max technology. In addition, the Group's strategic acquisition of CPC also provides it with an expanded platform of attractive growth opportunities, most immediately through the two brine projects – Karinga Lakes Potash Project in Northern Territory, Australia and New Mexico Lithium Potash Project in the United States.

The acquisition has been accounted for using the asset acquisition method. The fair value of the net assets acquired and the fair values of the consideration transferred as at the date of acquisition were:

	\$
Assets	
Cash	6,543
Intangible assets (3)	3,174,267
Other Receivable	3,255
Liabilities	
Loans with Lions Bay Inc. (1)	(556,882)
Other Creditors	(75,798)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	2,551,385
Total Consideration (2)	2,551,385

(1) At acquisition, the CPC loan due to Lions Bay Inc of \$556,882 was assumed by the Group and concurrently paid off through the issuance of 10,965,600 fully paid PWN ordinary shares and transferred 10,000,000 fully paid DAV shares.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 16: Intangible assets (continued)

(2) On the acquisition date, the Company issued 479,616,940 fully paid PWN ordinary shares to acquire 100% CPC. The Company also issued 123,300,322 partly paid shares as part of this transaction. The partly paid shares has a deemed paid up to \$0.001 per share and an initial unpaid amount \$0.019 per share.

In addition, the Company also issued, 6,000,000 shares to Victoria University in lieu of VU exercising its right to acquire a 10% interest in Activated Water Technologies Pty Ltd.

There was no cash consideration. The total fair value of shares at the transaction completion date on 17 September 2019 was \$2,551,385.

(3) The intangible asset reflects the aMES® technology acquired as part of the acquisition.

Acquisition of iBC® technology

As announced on the market on 15 May 2020, the Company acquired the integrated Brine Causticization (iBC®) technology. The Company issued 8,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, deemed share price at \$0.006 and purchased agreed equipment. The additional consideration is to issue \$50,000 of PWN shares at the 12-month anniversary of acquisition. The additional consideration also accounted as part of the acquisition cost of iBC® technology.

Note 17: Trade and other payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
<i>Unsecured liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	328,086	332,056
Contingent consideration payable in shares (a)	50,000	50,000
Contingent consideration on the acquisition of Multi-wet	100,000	-
	478,086	382,056

Due to short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(a) Relates to the Tranche 2 consideration amounting to \$50,000 which is payable in shares as part of iBC technology acquisition transaction.

Note 18: Provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
Employee benefits	100,886	20,961
	100,886	20,961
Non Current		
Employee benefits	22,767	-
	22,767	-

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 19: Contributed equity

		2021		2020	
	NOTE	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	19B	2,196,309,541	35,383,574	1,720,700,652	28,867,382
Treasury shares	19A	-	-	(24,000,000)	-
		2,196,309,541	35,383,574	1,696,700,652	28,867,382

When managing capital (which is defined as the Company's total equity amounting to \$11,868,588 (2020: \$6,147,779), the Board's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available for future development activity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19A: Movements in treasury shares are as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
At the beginning of reporting year	(24,000,000)	-	(24,000,000)	-
Sold during the year	24,000,000	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	(24,000,000)	-

In January 2018, the Company entered into a Controlled Placement Agreement ("CPA") with Acuity Capital Investment Management Pty Ltd as trustee for the Acuity Capital Holdings Trust ("Acuity"). The CPA grants an option to Acuity to issue Parkway shares at the discretion of Parkway, and which Acuity has the discretion to either accept or decline. The exercise price of each option is the greater of a 90% volume weighted average price of Parkway shares traded during the relevant valuation period and a floor price that is set by Parkway. The maximum option size is \$3,000,000 and the option expires on 21 January 2021.

As part of the CPA, the Company have issued a total of 24,000,000 Parkway ordinary shares to Acuity which Acuity holds in the favour of Parkway. These shares are therefore deemed to be treasury shares. The shares are held by Acuity as collateral over the CPA arrangement and at the expiry date the shares may either be bought back by Parkway for nil consideration, issued to Acuity for a price that is to be agreed or transferred to a third party nominated by Parkway with no consideration being due or payable by Acuity. The shares had a value of \$312,000 at the time of issue. During the financial year, 24,000,000 shares sold under the plan and the total amount of \$194,000 were received.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 19: Contributed equity (continued)

19B: Movements in fully paid ordinary shares on issue of the legal parent are:

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 \$	2020 \$
At the beginning of reporting year	1,720,700,652	633,932,540	28,867,382	23,389,958
Issue of 469,808,889 shares (2020: 367,833,333 shares) via share placements *	469,808,889	367,833,333	6,852,280	2,117,000
Sale of 24,000,000 treasury shares (2020: nil shares)	-	-	194,000	-
Issue of shares (2020: 186,000,000 shares) via share purchase plan *	-	186,000,000	-	1,116,000
Issue of 5,800,000 shares (2020: 32,166,364 shares) as share-based payments	5,800,000	32,166,364	54,400	191,469
Issue of nil shares (2020: 496,582,539 shares) as part of CPC acquisition	-	496,582,539	-	2,482,913
Shares to be issued	-	7,335,876**	31,500	41,648
Equity Raising Costs	-	-	(615,988)	(241,380)
	2,196,309,541	1,723,850,652	35,383,574	29,097,608
Reserved shares	-	(3,150,000)**	-	(230,226)
At the end of the reporting year	2,196,309,541	1,720,700,652	35,352,074	28,867,382

*2021: Free attaching 145,777,779 options were issued to the shareholders who participated share placement.

2020: Free attaching 194,666,665 options were issued to the shareholders who participated share placement and share purchase plan.

** As part of the April to June 2020 Employee's Salary Sacrifice Scheme, the Company issued a total of 7,335,876 shares to management. This includes the 3,150,000 reserve shares issued to the Managing Director as disclosed in Note 20.

Note 20: Reserves

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Equity based payment reserve	20A	990,493	862,161
Financial Asset reserve	20B	1,036,746	1,036,746
Partly Paid Shares reserve	20C	123,300	123,300
		2,150,539	2,022,207

Reconciliation of total options on issue:

	Options issued as share- based payments	Other options issued	Reserved shares issued	Total options on issue
As at 30 June 2019	15,000,000	50,126,000	3,150,000	68,276,000
Issued during the year	108,499,999**	194,666,665	-	303,166,664
Expired during the year	(10,000,000)	-	-	(10,000,000)
As at 30 June 2020	113,499,999	244,792,665	3,150,000	361,442,664
Issued during the year	32,500,000*	145,777,779	-	178,277,779
Expired during the year	(5,000,000)	(50,126,000)	(3,150,000)	(58,276,000)
As at 30 June 2021	140,999,999	340,444,444	-	481,444,443

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 20: Reserves (continued)

Note 20A: Options	2021	2021	2020	2020
	Number	WAEP	Number	WAEP
Outstanding at 1 July	358,292,664	\$0.0200	65,126,000	\$0.0215
Granted during the year	178,277,779	\$0.0300	303,166,664	\$0.0200
Expired during the year	(55,126,000)	\$0.0200	(10,000,000)	\$0.0300
Outstanding at 30 June	481,444,443	\$0.0300	358,292,664	\$0.0200
Exercisable at 30 June	481,444,443	\$0.0300	358,292,664	\$0.0200

* Total of 32,500,000 options were issued to consultants 30,000,000 options and employee 2,500,000 options as disclosed in note 19.1 and note 19.2

** Total of 108,499,999 options were issued to consultants 49,999,999 options and employees 58,500,000 options respectively, exercisable at \$0.02 expiring 16 December 2022 were issued. The total fair value of \$139,453 were recorded as part of option based payment in this financial statement.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding as at 30 June 2021 was 1.53 years (2020: 2.05 years).

The average exercise price of options granted during the year was \$0.03 (2020: \$0.02).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was \$0.02 to \$0.03 (2020: \$0.02).

Reconciliation of value of equity-based payment reserve

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
At the beginning of reporting year		862,161	722,726
Capital raising costs for options issued to consultants. 30,000,000 options with exercise price of \$0.03.	20.1	125,281	107,348
Amount expensed for options issued to employees as part of employee incentive plan 2,500,000 options with exercise price of \$0.02.	20.2	3,051	32,087
At the end of the reporting year		990,493	862,161

20.1 The issue of 30,000,000 \$0.03 options exercisable on or before 03 February 2023 to consultants.

20.2 The issue of 2,500,000 \$0.02 options exercisable on or before 22 December 2022 to the employee.
Please refer to Note 21 for further explanation.

Note 20B: Financial Asset reserve

The Financial Asset reserve represents the gains and losses of financial assets prior to the adoption of AASB 9 – Financial Instruments, whereupon the financial assets were measure at fair value through profit and loss. All of the financial assets that gave rise to this reserve have been disposed of as at 30 June 2021.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 20: Reserves (continued)

Note 20C: Partly paid shares reserve

At 30 June 2019, the Group issued 123,300,321 partly paid contributing shares with no cash consideration received. During the previous financial year, the Consolidated entity issued 123,300,322 partly paid contributing shares as part of CPC acquisition bringing the total partly shares to 246,600,643. Outstanding amount per partly paid contributing share at 30 June 2021 is \$0.019 (2020: \$0.019).

The partly paid contributing shares were issued with outstanding calls of 1.9 cents each and carry a right to a dividend on the same basis as holders of Ordinary Shares. Partly paid contributing shares carry the right to vote in proportion which the amount paid (not credited) bears to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). The company has the power to forfeit any shares where the call remains unpaid 14 days after the call was payable. The company must then offer the shares forfeited for public auction within six weeks of the call becoming payable.

On 27 July 2021 the company cancelled the uncalled amount on 246,600,643 partly paid shares, with holders of these partly paid shares being issued Options exercisable at \$0.019 each in exchange for the partly paid shares on a 1-for-1 basis.

Note 21: Equity based payments

Expenses arising from share-based payment and option-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the year were as follows:

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Shares issued under the director and senior management fee and remuneration sacrifice share plan.	21.1	-	183,117
Options issued to the employee recognised	21.2	3,051	32,087
Shares issued to Victoria University to acquire IP Portfolio	21.3	40,000	-
Shares issued to consultants recognised for capital raising services as share issue costs in equity	21.4	14,400	-
Shares to be issued to employees	21.5	31,500	-
Total equity based payments expense		88,951	215,204

21.1 During the previous financial year shares were issued to directors and senior management under the management fee and remuneration sacrifice share plan. The fair value of the services was considered to be equal to the fair value of the shares issued.

21.2 During the previous financial year, shares were issued to employee as part of remuneration after length of service reached.

21.3 40,000,000 shares issued to Victoria University to acquire IP Portfolio.

21.4 1,800,000 shares issued to consultants for the Capital raising services provided.

21.5 Shares to be issued to employees as part of their remuneration upon the satisfactory completion of their 12-months service.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 21: Equity based payments (continued)

The fair value of the options granted for the year ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 were estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions and valuing using a black scholes model, the fair value of the services provided was consider to equal the fair value determined using the black scholes model:

	2021	2021	2020	2020
Number of options issued	30,000,000	2,500,000	58,500,000	49,499,999
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expected volatility* (%)	75	75	75	75
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Expected life (years)	2	1.87	3	3
Share price	\$0.017	\$0.008	\$0.004	\$0.007
Exercise price (\$)	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02
Value per option	\$0.0042	\$0.0012	\$0.0005	\$0.002
Grant date	03 February 2021	03 February 2021	05 March 2020	16 December 2020

* Volatility was determined using considered judgement as to the volatility of the share price over the vesting period.

All shares issued as equity-based payments were issued for nil cash consideration and were valued at market fair value which was considered to approximate the fair value of the services provided.

Note 22: Commitments

- (i) The Company has certain obligations with respect to Research Projects and the minimum expenditure requirements are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Within 1 year	90,000	644,535
1 to 2 years	90,000	644,535
Total	180,000	1,289,070

The commitments may vary depending upon additions or relinquishments of funding agreements. The above figures are based on the agreements as at 30 June 2021. The figures are adjusted on the anniversary date of each funding projects. During the financial year, the Company recognised \$444,287 of research expense (2020: \$539,541).

Note 23: Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil).

Note 24: Related party transactions

	2021	2020
Fees were paid to Horn Resources Pty Ltd, a company of which Robert Van der Laan is a director and shareholder. Fees included investor relations, corporate advisory, office accommodation, accounting staffs, administrative staffs and exploration staff.	53,941	70,713
	53,941	70,713

Trade and other payables to related party as at 30 June 2021 amounted to nil (30 June 2020: \$8,068).

All related party transactions are considered to be on an arms' length basis.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 25: Cash flow information

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss from ordinary activities after income tax

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(923,715)	(2,421,674)
Share of net losses of associate	-	309,153
Depreciation and amortisation	58,633	12,747
Expenses settled via equity issues	34,551	215,204
Fair value movement of financial assets	(850,546)	171,338
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(250,672)	94,996
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(40,489)	39,300
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(671,732)	-
Increase/(decrease) in payables	95,674	207,287
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	102,692	(116,457)
Cash flows used in operating activities	(2,445,604)	(1,488,106)

Note 26: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short term deposits. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The Company also has other financial instruments such as trade debtors and creditors which arise directly from its operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out in the following table. Also included is the effect on profit and equity after tax if interest rates at that date had been 10% higher or lower with all other variables held constant as a sensitivity analysis.

The Group has not entered into any hedging activities to manage interest rate risk. In regard to its interest rate risk, the Group continuously analyses its exposure. Within this analysis consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative investments and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 26: Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate \$	Fixed Interest Rate \$	Non Interest Bearing \$	Total \$	Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity			
						-10% Profit \$	-10% Equity %	10% Profit \$	10% Equity \$
2021									
Financial Assets									
Cash	1.25	7,452,866	-	-	7,452,866	-7,826	-	7,826	-
Receivables		-	45,000*	209,344	254,344				
Total Financial Assets		7,452,866	45,000	209,344	7,707,210				
Financial Liabilities									
Trade creditors		-	-	203,846	203,846				
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	203,846	203,846				

*Credit card security deposit held in National Australia Bank with the interest rate of 0.05% p.a.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate \$	Fixed Interest Rate \$	Non Interest Bearing \$	Total \$	Profit \$	Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity		
							-10% Equity \$	Profit \$	10% Equity \$
2020									
Financial Assets									
Cash	1.25	1,911,321	-	90,059	2,001,380	-2,101	-	2,101	-
Other assets		-	-	18,617	18,617				
Receivables		-	5,000	16,649	21,649				
Total Financial Assets		1,911,321	5,000	125,325	2,041,646				
Financial Liabilities									
Trade creditors		-	-	382,056	382,056				
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	382,056	382,056				

A sensitivity of 10% (2020: 10%) has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of both short term and long term Australian dollar interest rates. A -10% sensitivity would move short term interest rates at 30 June 2021 from around 1.25% to 1.13% (2020: 1.25% to 1.13%) representing a 12.0 basis points (2020: 12.0 basis points), which is 8.5 basis points (2020: 8.5 basis points) net of tax.

(a) Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash reserves and marketable securities required to meet the current commitments, through the continuous monitoring of actual cash flows.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on contractual maturity

	On demand \$	Less than 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2021						
Lease liabilities	-	-	10,384	256,925	227,679	494,988
Trade and other payables	203,846	-	-	-	-	203,846
	203,846	-	10,384	256,925	227,679	698,834

All payables are due within 30 days, which is consistent with the prior year.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 26: Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Fair Values

For financial assets and liabilities, the fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises in the event that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to financial losses. The Consolidated entity is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, financing activities including deposits with banks. The credit risk control procedures adopted by the Consolidated entity is to assess the credit quality of the institution with whom funds are deposited or invested, taking into account its financial position and past experiences.

The maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets of the Consolidated entity which have been recognised on the statement of financial position is generally limited to the carrying amount. The Group's other receivables relate to a R&D claim from the ATO, which was subsequently collected in full and therefore carries insignificant expected credit loss.

Cash is maintained with National Australia Bank, an AA S&P rated bank and therefore carries insignificant expected credit loss.

(d) Equity price risk

The Group's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through the Group's Board of Directors reviewing and approving all equity investment decisions. At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities recognised as financial assets fair value through profit or loss was nil (2020:\$1,199,370).

Note 27: Controlled entities

Parkway Minerals NL is the ultimate parent entity of the consolidated group.

The following are controlled entities at the reporting date and have been included in the consolidated financial statements. All shares held are ordinary shares.

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Interest Held %		Principal activities
		2021	2020	
Parkway Ventures Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Investment Holding
Parkway Process Technologies Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Holding intellectual property
Parkway Process Solutions Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Providing water treatment related products and services
Consolidated Potash Corporation Ltd*	Australia	100%	100%	Exploration
Activated Water Technology Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	Research and Development

The above entities are dormant during the current and previous financial year. As at 30 June 2021, there are no commitment or contingent liabilities in respect of the controlled entities.

*The Company held a 15% equity interest in a single mining exploration project, the Karinga Lakes Potash Project ("KLPP"). The KLPP, located in the Northern Territory, is a joint venture between Verdant Minerals Ltd and Consolidated Potash Corporation Ltd, which is administered through Territory Potash Pty Ltd. A fair value of nil was allocated to this interest when it was acquired on account of the uncertainties over tenure at the time.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 28: Parent entity disclosure

	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Assets		
Current assets	7,479,863	2,036,646
Non current assets	5,524,912	3,805,696
Total Assets	13,004,775	5,842,342
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	219,559	396,720
Non current liabilities	1,549,001	-
Total Liabilities	1,768,560	396,720
Net Assets	11,236,215	5,445,622
Equity		
Contributed equity	35,383,574	28,867,382
Reserves	1,113,793	985,462
Accumulated losses	(25,261,152)	(24,407,222)
Total Equity	11,236,215	5,445,622
	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Loss for the year	(853,930)	(1,433,972)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	(853,930)	(1,433,972)

The commitments and contingencies and commitments of the parent entity are the same as those for the consolidated entity.

Note 29: Subsequent events

Change of Company Name and Type

Following the General Meeting held on 5 July 2021 shareholders resolved to change the name of the Company to Parkway Corporate Ltd and change the type of Company from one with no liability to one limited by shares.

Partly Paid Shares

Following the General Meetings held on 5 July 2021 of shareholders and partly paid shareholders, they resolved to cancel all partly paid shares in exchange for unquoted options with an exercise price of \$0.019 and term of 3 years from the date of issue.

Mawpump Acquisition

The Company on 3 September 2021 acquired 100% of the issued capital in Mawpump Pty Ltd, an established Darwin based supplier of pumping and related products, services and packaged solutions, with a primary focus on the mining industry in Northern Australia.

The total consideration for the acquisition was \$1,300,000 and comprised of upfront consideration of \$715,000, contingent consideration of \$455,000 which is payable after 12 months on meeting a baseline revenue threshold and equity consideration of \$130,000 in shares in the Company to be issued 18 months after completion and subject to the founder of the company remaining an employee of Mawpump for 18 months.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Note 29: Subsequent events (continued)

The allocation of consideration to identifiable assets and liabilities of Mawpump remains in progress at the date of this report.

Impact of Covid-19

During the financial year, Parkway Process Solution Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Parkway Corporate Limited) leased warehouse building in Sunshine North, Victoria.

Subsequent to the reporting period, Melbourne moved to Stage 4 Restrictions associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative. The situation continues to develop and is dependent on measures imposed by the Governments such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and economic stimulus that may be provided.

Other than the above, there have not been any other matters that have arisen after balance date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations and activities of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years other than disclosed elsewhere in this financial report.

Parkway Corporate Limited

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Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Parkway Minerals NL:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 28 to 65 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
- (b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(c); and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the year ended 30 June 2021.

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



Bahay Ozcakmak
Managing Director
Perth
Dated: 19 October 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Parkway Corporate Limited (formerly Parkway Minerals NL)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Parkway Corporate Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2021 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section of our report, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. Our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Impairment of intangible assets

Why significant

As disclosed in Note 16 to the financial report, the Group held intangible assets with a carrying value of \$3,749,706 as at 30 June 2021, including \$426,407 of unallocated, provisional goodwill arising from the acquisition of Multi-Wet in February 2021.

As the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Multi-Wet remained unallocated and provisional at 30 June 2021, the Group did not perform an impairment test. However, they assessed the unallocated provisional goodwill for indicators of impairment in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* and determined that there were no indicators of impairment.

The Group conducted an impairment assessment of its technology and intellectual property, which was not yet available for use, with a carrying value of \$3,323,299 in accordance with AASB136 - *Impairment of Assets* and determined that there was no impairment at 30 June 2021.

The intangible assets are significant to the Group by virtue of their size. In addition, judgment was required in assessing whether any impairment indicators or impairment existed.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included the following:

- ▶ We obtained the Group's assessment of impairment triggers for its unallocated, provisional goodwill arising from the acquisition of Multi-Wet and reviewed the evidence supporting the Group's assessment that there are no impairment triggers.
- ▶ We obtained the Group's assessment of impairment in relation to its technology and intellectual property conducted on a value-in-use basis, and performed sensitivity analysis over the key inputs to the model, including cash flows and discount rates
- ▶ We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 16 to 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 Company's 2021 Annual Report, 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, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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.
- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year 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 Audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Parkway Corporate Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021, 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.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T G Dachs'.

T G Dachs
Partner
Perth
19 October 2021

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

Shareholder Information

Distribution schedules of shareholders and statements of voting rights are set out in Table 1, whilst the Company's top twenty shareholders and option holders are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4. Substantial shareholder notices that have been received by the Company are set out in Table 5.

Table 1
Shareholder spread as at 07 October 2021

Ordinary shares, with right to attend meetings and vote personally or by proxy, through show of hands and, if required, by ballot (one vote for each share)

<u>Spread of Holdings</u>	<u>No. Holders</u> <u>PWN</u>
1-1,000	131
1,001-5,000	167
5,001-10,000	121
10,001-100,000	1,222
100,001 - and over	1,437
Total number of holders of securities	3,078
Total number of securities	2,203,689,954

Table 2
Top twenty shareholders as at 07 October 2021

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>No. Shares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1 ACTIVATED LOGIC PTY LTD	203,920,534	9.25
2 PAN ANDEAN CAPITAL PTY LTD	142,000,000	6.44
3 BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD ACF CLEARSTREAM	100,823,854	4.58
4 BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD SIX SIS LTD <DRP A/C>	51,332,432	2.33
5 MR MARK ANDREW TKOCZ	50,000,000	2.27
6 HENADOME PTY LTD <THE ALBOW A/C>	48,690,000	2.21
7 HORN RESOURCES PTY LTD	43,445,858	1.97
8 MR GUY LEON BANDUCCI	38,000,000	1.72
9 MR PATRICK BERNARD DAVID MCMANUS + MRS VIVIENNE EDWINA MCMANUS <MCMANUS SUPER FUND A/C>	31,572,486	1.43
10 KEO PROJECTS PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	29,200,000	1.33
11 MR DOUGLAS LEE COPLEY + MRS ELIZABETH COPLEY	25,460,106	1.16
12 LIONS BAY CAPITAL INC	25,000,000	1.13
13 MR XUAN KHOA PHAM	23,000,000	1.04
14 MR PAUL HOMEWOOD	21,000,000	0.95
15 HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	20,197,544	0.92
16 CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	18,447,780	0.84
17 MR IAIN LESLIE REITMAN	17,873,481	0.81
18 BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	16,715,255	0.76
19 WAH LEN ENTERPRISE SDN BHD	16,666,666	0.76
20 MR CAMERON PETER MCCULLOUGH	15,880,757	0.72
	939,226,753	42.62

Parkway Corporate Limited
A.C.N. 147 346 334

Shareholder Information (continued)

Table 3
Substantial shareholders as at 07 October 2021

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
ACTIVATED LOGIC PTY LTD	203,920,534	9.25%
PAN ANDEAN CAPITAL PTY LTD	142,000,000	6.44%

Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity securities are set out below.

(a) Ordinary shares

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

Unlisted options as at 07 October 2021

Details of unlisted option holders are as follow:

Class of unlisted options	No. Options
Options exercisable at \$0.02 on or before 16 December 2022	310,666,664
Holders of more than 20% of this class	0
Options exercisable at \$0.03 on or before 23 February 2023	177,777,773
Holders of more than 20% of this class	0
Options exercisable at \$0.019 on or before 28 July 2021	246,096,755
Holders of more than 20% of this class	0

Parkway Corporate Limited

A.C.N. 147 346 334

Tenement Register

Tenements (Australia) as at 11 October 2021

Tenements Name	Project	Holder	Interest
ELRA/32206	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32207	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32208	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32209	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32210	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32211	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELRA/32212	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELA/32249	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELA/32250	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*
ELA/32251	Karinga Lakes	Verdant Minerals Limited	15%*

* 15% of Karinga Lakes Potash Project acquired as part of CPC transaction. See the operating review in the financial page 8, under heading Karinga Lakes Potash Project with respect to ongoing tenement rationalisation process.

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