Mount Isa Minerals Limited

ACN 648 177 897

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their consolidated report on Mount Isa Minerals Limited ("the Company") for the financial period commencing 1 July 2022 and ending 30 June 2023.

The Company converted to a public company limited by shares on 1 December 2021.

Directors

The names of the current directors are:

Mr. David Williams (appointed as Executive Director 18 August 2023)

Ms. Rebecca Jackson (appointed as Non-Executive Director 22 November 2022)

Mr. Thomas Gladwin-Grove (appointed as Non-Executive Director 1 August 2022)

Principal Activities

Throughout the period, the Company conducted resources exploration activities targeting copper and base metals at its wholly owned Mount Isa Project located adjacent to Glencore's Mount Isa Mine and 10km from Mount Isa, Queensland.

Review of operations

The after-tax loss of the Company for the financial period ended 30 June 2023 was $487,787 (30 June 2022 FY: loss of $1,005,646).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

1. On 1 August, Messer's Newman, Middleton and Gordon resigned as directors of the Company. Messer's Duncan, Gladwin-Grove and Keep were appointed to the board.

2. On 2 August, Viridian Capital Pty Ltd ("Viridian") called on their convertible loan facility of $170,000 which was subsequently repaid.

3. On 2 August, Viridian notified existing seed shareholders and IPO investors Viridian had terminated their engagement for Advisory Services and would no longer act as Lead Manager to the Company's capital raise.

4. On 2 August, Sonlen Pty Ltd loaned the Company $181,144.

5. On 4 August, Mr Matthew Pustahya was appointed as Non-Executive Director to the Company and Mr Garry Keep resigned.

6. On 4 August, the Board made the decision to delay IPO and to withdraw their application for admission to the ASX while they reassessed their plans for funding. Funds raised and held on trust to this point were subsequently refunded to investors.

7. On 13 September, the Company received $100,000 from Bono Australia Pty Ltd via a convertible loan facility. Interest is payable at 8% and is capitalised. Principal and interest is convertible at $0.15 upon the successful completion of an IPO and admission to the ASX.

8. On 7 October, the Company received an additional $150,000 from Sonlen Pty Ltd via a loan facility. Interest on the loan is 9% and is capitalised each month. The loan is secured against tenement EPM27013.

9. On 7 October, the Company received an additional $150,000 from Secu Pty Ltd via a loan facility. Interest on the loan is 9% and is capitalised each month. The loan is secured against tenement EPM26141.

10. On 11 October, the Company received an additional $150,000 from Amtray Pty Ltd via a loan facility. Interest on the loan is 9% and is capitalised each month. The loan is secured against tenement EPM25913.

11. On 17 November, at the Company's Annual General Meeting, shareholder approval was given for the name of the Company to be changed to Mount Isa Minerals Limited.

12. On 17 November, at the Company's Annual General Meeting, shareholder approval was given for the issued capital of the Company to be consolidated on a 5 to 3 basis, thereby reducing the number of securities on issue by 40%.

13. On 28 April, the Company raised a further $150,000 in seed capital at an issue price of $0.10 per share.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

1. On 18 August 2023, Mr. David Williams was appointed as Executive Chairman to the Company.

2. On 15 August 2023, the Company executed a mandate to appoint a lead manager to the Company's proposed Initial Public Offering.

3. On 20 September 2023, Mr. Matthew Pustahya resigned as a Non-Executive Director to the Company.

4. During the course of September and October 2023, the Company raised $182,500 in seed capital at an issue price of $0.10.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

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

Dividends

No dividends were declared or recommended but not paid during the financial year.

Environmental regulations

The company is required to carry out its activities in accordance with the Mining Laws and regulations in the areas in which it undertakes its exploration activities. The company is not aware of any matter which requires disclosure with respect to any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operating activities.

Indemnifying officers and auditors

During the year, the Company paid an insurance premium to insure certain officers of the Company. The officers of the Company covered by this insurance include the directors and the company secretary named in this report.

The Directors and Officers Liability insurance provides cover against all costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that fall within the scope of the indemnity and that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Company.

The insurance policy does not contain details of the premium paid in respect of individual officer of the Company. The insurers do not permit the premium amount paid by the Company for this insurance to be disclosed.

The Company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the Company.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

The Company's former lead manager, Viridian Capital, has filed a claim in the Western Australian District Court seeking ~$0.25m in fees relating to the Company's unsuccessful IPO raise in 2022. Viridian Capital was engaged as lead manager by the Company under a mandate dated 30 November 2021 under which Viridian Capital was entitled to a capital raising fee of 4% (plus GST) of funds raised and management fee of 2% (plus GST) of funds raised. The Company is disputing the claim. The parties are endeavouring to negotiate a settlement of the claim.

Information on Directors section in the Directors Report

Mr David Williams – *Executive Director*

(Appointed 18 August 2023)

David Williams is an experienced executive, having been the Executive Chairman of Thomson Resources Ltd, a gold, silver and tin explorer and developer in NSW and Queensland; the Managing Director of Marmota Limited, a gold, copper and uranium explorer in SA; the former Chairman of Lithex Resources Limited, a graphite and nickel explorer, and former President of Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd, the owner and operator of the Beverley uranium mine in South Australia.

He also held the position of Managing Director of a number of ASX listed and unlisted companies in various sectors and brings over 20 years of experience in the energy and resource industry. This has included a number of minerals companies involved in exploration, production, developing new mines and reviewing commerciality of existing operations. Energy sector experience has ranged from operation and expansion of gas transport infrastructure, buying and selling gas, exploration and production of oil and gas.

David has demonstrated ability to develop and implement major strategic directional changes including capital raising, acquisitions and mergers, cost and labour reductions.

Ms Rebecca Jackson – *Non-Executive Director*

(Appointed 22 November 2022)

Rebecca Jackson is a geologist with over 25 years of experience in mining, resource development, strategic planning, and managing large-scale exploration programs. Rebecca holds a BAppSci (Geology) from QUT, Grad Cert Geostatistics from ECU and is a member of AusIMM and the AICD. Rebecca has held operational and corporate roles in AngloAmerican and Yancoal.

She currently leads a team of resource professionals responsible for exploration, resource development, and technical governance across all of Yancoal's assets. In 2021, Rebecca was runner-up in the NSW Minerals Council award Exceptional Woman in NSW Mining category.

Mr Thomas Gladwin-Grove – *Non-Executive Director*

(Appointed 1 August 2022)

Mr Gladwin-Grove is a Perth based entrepreneur and business consultant specialising in venture capital and funding strategies for corporate, ASX listed companies. Having worked as a stockbroker for over half a decade, Tom has a solid understanding of the Australian and overseas stock market. Tom has also held positions as a Non-Executive Director for various companies in the resource and mining sector and has co-owned a highly successful high-end audio-visual store located in Subiaco, Perth.

Mr Matthew Pustahya – *Non-Executive Director*

(Appointed 4 August 2022, resigned 20 September 2023)

Matthew has been involved in prospecting some of Australia's most productive metalliferous terranes for 15 years. He is experienced in the ground up approach in private minerals and metals exploration, having success in both private and public exploration transactions. Matthew has spent many of his working years in senior management positions in the Australian tech industry, specifically within the VC and incubator space. He holds both a Bachelor of business and a Master of Business.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2001 has been received and can be found on page 6.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Mr David Williams
Director

Dated this 1st day of November 2023

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mount Isa Minerals Limited, the directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 25, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the half-year ended on that date of the Company.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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Mr. David Williams
Director

Dated this 1st day of November 2023

Moore Australia Audit (WA)

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED

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

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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.

SHAUN WILLIAMS
PARTNER

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 2nd day of November 2023

MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	30 Jun 2023	30 Jun 2022
		$	$
Interest revenue		691	103
Administration expenses		(84,977)	(147,120)
Compliance and regulatory expense		42,328	(117,405)
Consultancy expense		(173,397)	(109,767)
Corporate advisory		(20,000)	(155,856)
Director fees		(58,901)	(37,300)
Depreciation		(6,209)	-
Employee expenses		12,415	(201,737)
Legal expenses		(86,729)	(137,197)
Loss on disposal of assets		(4,760)	
Insurance		(12,507)	
Investor relations		(9,200)	
Motor vehicle expense		(945)	(7,138)
Occupancy costs		(600)	(4,287)
Recruitment		-	(49,500)
Travel and accommodation		(10,096)	(26,843)
Share based payments		-	(11,000)
Interest expense		(74,900)	(599)
Profit/Loss before income tax	2	(487,787)	(1,005,646)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(487,787)	(1,005,646)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the period		(487,787)	(1,005,646)
Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to owners of the Company		(487,787)	(1,005,646)
Total comprehensive profit/loss attributable to owners of the Company		(487,787)	(1,005,646)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		94,261	1,699,689
Prepayments		10,000	2,019
Trade and other receivables	3	28,240	81,939
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		132,501	1,783,647
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Mineral exploration and evaluation	4	1,640,653	1,483,213
Property, plant and equipment	5	-	34,469
Trade and other receivables	6	-	10,000
Bonds		12,500	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,653,153	1,527,682
TOTAL ASSETS		1,785,654	3,311,329
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	347,245	677,334
Loans	8	121,332	370,000
Funds held on trust		-	1,455,000
Employee benefits		-	12,414
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		468,577	2,514,748
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans	8	838,283	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		838,283	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,306,860	2,514,748
NET (LIABILITIES) ASSETS		478,794	796,581
EQUITY			
Issued capital	10	2,866,816	2,696,816
Option reserve		20,000	20,000
Merger reserve		(709,000)	(709,000)
Accumulated losses		(1,699,022)	(1,211,235)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		478,794	796,581
TOTAL EQUITY		478,794	796,581

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in *conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Attributable to owners of the Company			
		Issued Capital	**Reserves**	**Accumulated Losses**	**Total**
	Notes	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at beginning of the period – 1 July 2022		2,696,816	(689,000)	(1,211,235)	796,581
Profit/Loss for the year		-	-	(487,787)	(487,787)
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the year		-	-	(487,787)	(487,787)
Equity raised during the year	10	150,000	-	-	150,000
Shares issued for debt settlement of liabilities	10	20,000	-	-	20,000
Balance at 30 June 2023		2,866,816	(689,000)	(1,699,022)	478,794

		Attributable to owners of the Company			
		Issued Capital	**Reserves**	**Accumulated Losses**	**Total**
	Notes	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at beginning of the period – 1 July 2021		100	50,000	(205,589)	(155,489)
Profit/Loss for the year		-	-	(1,005,646)	(1,005,646)
Total comprehensive profit/loss for the year		-	-	(1,005,646)	(1,005,646)
Equity raised during the year	10	1,946,716	(739,000)	-	1,207,716
Purchase consideration		750,000	-	-	750,000
Balance at 30 June 2022		2,696,816	(689,000)	(1,211,235)	796,581

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLDIATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		82,630	203
Payments		(664,189)	(825,851)
Finance costs		(11,429)	(1,599)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	14	(592,988)	(827,247)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for tenement and exploration costs		(157,440)	(1,246,548)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(157,440)	(1,246,548)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Equity received		150,000	1,946,716
Borrowings		631,144	370,000
Repayment of borrowings		(181,144)	-
Funds held on trust		(1,455,000)	1,455,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		(855,000)	3,771,716
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,605,428)	1,697,921
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		1,699,689	1,768
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		94,261	1,699,689

The above Consolidated Statement of Cashflows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying note

The financial statements and notes represent those of Mount Isa Minerals Limited (the Company), a public limited Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and its controlled entities (the Group or Consolidated Entity).

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 1 November 2023 by the directors of Mount Isa Minerals Limited.

Consolidation

Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated 13 October 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the equity of Nova Strategic Minerals Pty Ltd and May Downs Resources Pty Ltd. The acquisition by the Company was part of a restructuring exercise to consolidate the entities and to interpose Mount Isa Minerals Limited as the parent company in preparation for the planned IPO and listing of the Group on ASX.

Notwithstanding that Mount Isa Minerals Limited acquired its subsidiaries on 13 October 2021 the financial statements have been presented as consolidated for the entire financial year as this more appropriately reflects the combined historic results and financial position of the Group for purposes of comparison to its post-acquisition structure.

As the restructure was determined to have occurred under the control of largely the same shareholders, it has been accounted for as a common control acquisition, whereby a common control reserve is created in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position.

In accounting for the acquisition, management has applied the pooling of interest method (predecessor value method), which requires that the financial statements be prepared using the predecessor book values without restating any assets to fair value on the date of acquisition. The difference between any consideration given and aggregate book values of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entities are recorded as an adjustment to equity in the common control reserve.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless stated otherwise.

Going concern

At balance date the consolidated Group has reported net assets of $478,794 and net working capital of ($336,076). Notwithstanding this, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis of going concern which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Throughout the year, the Company conducted resources exploration activities targeting copper and base metals. It has funded its operations from cash raised from its founding shareholders and has then subsequently raised additional funding from share placements, all up more than $1,565,000 to the date of this report.

The Company has sought additional funding to address current liabilities while reducing the Company's expenditure. The Company continues to consider pathways to an ASX listing and IPO capital raising which meets the expectations of all shareholders and has appointed a new Lead Manager to assist with these matters.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is principally dependent upon the ability of the Company to secure additional equity or debt funding so as to enable it to meet it current and committed expenditures.

Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Mount Isa Minerals Limited) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 21.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

(c) Income tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or

b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:

    i) is not a business combination; and

    ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the entity in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where:

i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and

ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(d) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

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

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

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

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

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the financial instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less repayments made and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit and loss includes any dividend or interest earned of the financial asset and is included in other gains and losses of the face of the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

At the end of each reporting period the company assessed whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired (other than financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss).

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

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

(g) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's (including the parent's) obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures. Upon the remeasurement of obligations due to changes in assumptions for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(i) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred for more than one year is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(j) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made. When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area. Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted for on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly, the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

(k) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

(l) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Company that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from financing and investing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key estimates

i) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations, which incorporate various key assumptions.

ii) Exploration and evaluation assets

Determining the recoverability of exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised in accordance with the Group’s accounting policy (refer Note1(j)), requires estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, whether successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively sale, of the respective areas of interest will be achieved. The Group applies the principles of AASB 6 and recognises exploration and evaluation assets when the rights of tenure of the area of interest are current, and the exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area or where exploration activities have not reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. If, after having capitalised the expenditure under the Group’s accounting policy in Note 5, a judgment is made that recovery of the carrying amount is unlikely, an impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss in accordance with the Group’s accounting policy in Note 1(j). The carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets are set out in Note 1(j).

(o) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

In the year ended 30 June 2023, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company’s operations and effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2022. It has been determined by the Directors that there is no expected impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no change is expected in the future to accounting policies.

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $

Note 2: Profit before Income Tax

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following expenses:

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Wages and salaries	-	173,490
Legal expenses	86,729	137,197
Corporate advisory fees	20,000	155,856
Listing and filing fees	(42,328)	117,404
	64,401	583,947

Note 3: Trade and other receivables

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Current		
Other receivables	28,240	81,939

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Note 4: Mineral Exploration and Evaluation

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Non-current		
Mineral exploration and evaluation costs	1,640,653	1,483,213

These costs will only be recovered through the successful development and/or sale of the area of interest.

Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Non-current		
Motor vehicles	-	37,416
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,947)
	-	34,469

Note 6: Trade and other receivables

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Non-current		
Other receivables	-	10,000

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Note 7: Trade and Other Payables

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Current		
Trade and other payables	347,245	677,334

Note 8: Trade and Other Payables

	30 Jun 2023 $	30 Jun 2022 $
Current		
Shareholder loans (unsecured and interest free)	15,000	200,000
Convertible loans	214,492	170,000
	229,492	370,000

NOTE 8: Trade and Other Payables (continued)

Non-current		
Secured loans	730,122	-
	730,122	-

NOTE 9: Income Tax Expense

		2023 $	2022 $
a.	**The components of tax expense comprise:**		
	Current income tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	-	-
		-	-
b.	**The prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:**		
	Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2021: 30%) from ordinary operations:	(146,336)	(301,694)
	Add/(less) tax effect of:		
	- Other non-allowable items	367	4,335
	- Revenue losses not recognised	370,659	223,952
	- Other deferred tax balances not recognised	(224,689)	73,407
	Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from ordinary operations	**-**	**-**
c.	**Deferred tax recognised at 30% (2021:30%) (Note 1):**		
	Deferred tax liabilities:		
	Mineral exploration and evaluation	(317,478)	(374,341)
	Deferred tax assets:		
	Carry forward revenue losses	317,478	374,341
		-	-
d.	**Unrecognised deferred tax assets** at **30% (2021:30%) (Note 1):**		
	Carry forward revenue losses	590,559	277,487
	Carry forward capital losses	-	-
	Capital raising costs	5,828	41,910
	Provisions and accruals	4,500	15,102
	Property, plant and equipment	9,819	12,412
	Other	-	3,984
		610,706	350,895

The tax benefits of the above Deferred Tax Assets will only be obtained if:

(a) the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;

(b) the company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and

(c) no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits.

NOTE 9: Income Tax Expense (continued)

Note 1 - the corporate tax rate for eligible companies reduced from 30% to 25% on 30 June 2022 providing certain turnover thresholds and other criteria are met. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply in the future income year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The Directors have determined that the deferred tax balances be measured at the tax rates stated.

Note 10: Issued Capital

(a) Ordinary shares	**2023**		**2022**	
	Number	**$**	**Number**	**$**
Ordinary shares fully paid	24,560,102	2,866,816	38,100,100	2,696,816

Movements in ordinary share capital:

	2023		**2022**	
	Number	**$**	**Number**	**$**
Beginning of the period	38,100,100	2,696,816	100	100
Shares issued for acquisition consideration	-	-	15,000,000	750,000
Consolidation of issued capital(i)	(15,239,998)	-	-	-
Shares issued for seed funding	1,500,000	150,000	19,600,000	1,596,716
Shares issued for settlement of liabilities	200,000	20,000	3,500,000	350,000
End of the period	24,560,102	2,866,816	38,100,100	2,696,816

(i) At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 17 November 2022, shareholders approved a resolution to consolidate the Company's securities on a 5 into 3 basis (or a reduction of the number of securities on issue by 40%).

(b) Options	**2023**		**2022**	
	Number of Options	**Weighted average exercise price $**	**Number of Options**	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Beginning of the period	8,400,000	0.32	-	-
Granted	-	-	8,400,000	0.32
Consolidation of issued capital(i)	(3,360,000)	0.32	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Lapsed(v)	(1,440,000)	0.35	-	-
Exercisable at period end	3,600,000	0.32	8,400,000	0.32

The following options were outstanding and exercisable at the end of the period:

Number of Options	**Exercise Price**	**Grant Date**	**Expiry Date**
900,000(ii)	$0.25	30 November 2021	30 November 2024
900,000(iii)	$0.30	30 November 2021	30 November 2024
1,800,000(iv)	$0.35	30 November 2021	30 November 2024
3,600,000			

Note 10: Issued Capital (continued)

(i) At the Company's Annual General Meeting on 17 November 2022, shareholders approved a resolution to consolidate the Company's securities on a 5 into 3 basis (or a reduction of the number of securities on issue by 40%).

(ii) Estimated fair value of $8,000. The estimated fair value of the Options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 70%, risk-free rate of 0.95% and expected life of 3 years.

(iii) Estimated fair value of $6,000. The estimated fair value of the Options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 70%, risk-free rate of 0.95% and expected life of 3 years.

(iv) Estimated fair value of $6,000. The estimated fair value of the Options was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 70%, risk-free rate of 0.95% and expected life of 3 years.

(v) The estimated value of these options has been deemed to be immaterial and the options have since lapsed as at the date of this report.

Note 11: Capital and Leasing Commitments

There are no capital or leasing commitments other than that the Company has minimum expenditure requirements it needs to meet to maintain tenements in good standing.

Note 12: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Company's former lead manager, Viridian Capital, has filed a claim in the Western Australian District Court seeking ~$0.25m in fees relating to the Company's unsuccessful IPO raise in 2022. Viridian Capital was engaged as lead manager by the Company under a mandate dated 30 November 2021 under which Viridian Capital was entitled to a capital raising fee of 4% (plus GST) of funds raised and management fee of 2% (plus GST) of funds raised. The Company is disputing the claim. The parties are endeavouring to negotiate a settlement of the claim.

Note 13: Events after the Reporting Period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year that significantly affect or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years occurred, except for the following:

1. On 18 August 2023, Mr. David Williams was appointed as Executive Chairman to the Company.
2. On 15 August 2023, the Company executed a mandate to appoint a lead manager to the Company's proposed Initial Public Offering.
3. On 20 September 2023, Mr. Matthew Pustahya resigned as a Non-Executive Director to the Company.
4. During the course of September and October 2023, the Company raised $182,500 in seed capital at an issue price of $0.10.

Note 14: Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with loss for the year

	2023 $	2022 $
Net profit/(loss)	(486,267)	(1,005,646)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Movement in trade and other receivables	(53,699)	-
Movement in other assets	(383,111)	-
Movement in trade and other payables	330,089	178,399
	(592,988)	(827,247)

Note 15: Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks; accounts receivable and payable; and loans made to related parties and investment loans.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies, are as follows:

Financial Assets	**2023**	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	94,261	1,699,689
Prepayments and other assets	10,000	2,019
	104,261	1,701,708
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	347,245	677,334
Loans	959,615	370,000
Funds held on trust	-	1,455,000
	1,306,860	2,502,334

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Senior executives meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company. The Company's objective in managing credit risk is to minimise the credit losses incurred, mainly on trade and other receivables and loans. There is no significant credit risk exposure on available-for-sale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures that ensure, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and their financial stability is monitored and assessed on a regular basis. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms for normal fee income are generally 30 days from the date of invoice. For fees with longer settlements, terms are specified in the individual client contracts. In the case of loans advanced, the terms are specific to each loan.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets as presented in the statement of financial position.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company is not currently exposed to any

Note 15: Financial Risk Management (continued)

significant liquidity risk on the basis that the realisable value of financial assets is greater than the financial liabilities due for settlement. The Group manages its liquidity risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

(c) Market risk

i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect either the future cash flows (in the case of variable interest instruments) or the fair value financial instruments (in the case of fixed rate instruments).

ii) Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices largely due to demand and supply factors (other than those arising from interest rate risk) for securities. The Group's exposure to other price risk arises mainly from available-for-sale financial assets. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographical locations.

Note 16: Fair Value Measurements

The net fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company approximates their carrying amount as presented on the statement of the financial position.

Note 17: Related Parties Transactions

Transactions and outstanding balances with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties (ie at arm's length) unless the terms and conditions disclosed below state otherwise. The following transactions occurred with related parties during the period:

On 1 November 2021 the Company executed a Converting Loan Agreement with Viridian Capital Pty Ltd ("Viridian"), a related party controlled by former Director Mr Daryl Henthorn, for a facility limit of $200,000. The Converting Loan incurred 8% pa interest and convertible upon the issue of shares to applicants of the proposed IPO. On 2 August 2022, Mr Henthorn called on the convertible loan facility and was repaid principal of $170,000 and interest of $11,144.

On 31 November 2021the Company granted unlisted options to C21 Investments Pty Ltd ("C21") and Brokerage Direct Pty Ltd ("Brokerage Direct") for 750,000 options (per entity) at an exercise price of $0.30 each and expiring 30/11/24 and 750,000 options (per entity) at an exercise price of $0.35 and expiring 30/11/24. C21 and Brokerage

Direct are controlled by former Director Matthew Pustahya. The options were subject to a 5:3 consolidation after a resolution was passed at the Company's AGM on 17 November 2023.

On 29 June 2022 the Company received a $50,000 loan from Hart of a New Man Holdings Pty Ltd, an entity controlled by Mr Andrew Newman, a director of the Company. The loan proceeds were unsecured and no interest was payable. The loan was repaid on 31 August 2022.

Note 18: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Remuneration to the Group's key management personnel can be in the form of cash, options and share rights.

	2023 $	2022 $
Wages and salaries	-	173,490
Directors fees	58,901	37,300
Options	-	20,000
	58,901	230,790

Note 19: Auditor Remuneration

The board of directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services performed during the year by the Group's auditors, Moore Australia Pty Ltd is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

	2023 $	2022 $
Audit	20,400	25,140
Independent Limited Assurance report	9,200	16,500
Tax work	5,000	7,850
	34,600	49,490

Note 20: Capital Raising

1. On 28 April, the Company raised a further $150,000 in seed capital at an issue price of $0.10 per share.

Note 21: Controlled Entities

Name	Beneficial percentage held %	Principal activity
Mount Isa Minerals Limited		Parent entity
Mount Isa Minerals Operations Pty Ltd	100%	Mineral exploration operations
Nova Strategic Metals Pty Ltd	100%	Mineral exploration
May Downs Resources Pty Ltd	100%	Mineral exploration

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mount Isa Minerals Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Mount Isa Minerals Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the period then ended; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Group, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

In forming our opinion on the Group financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in Note 1 to the financial statements concerning the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group is dependent upon the ability to secure additional equity or debt funding so as to enable it to meet its current and committed expenditures. These conditions as explained in Note 1 to the financial statements indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Group were unable to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MOUNT ISA MINERALS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 the users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

Swilliams

SHAUN WILLIAMS
PARTNER

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 2nd day of November 2023